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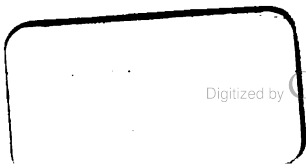
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# CONTENTS.

---

	PAGE
I. Notice of a Greek Imperial Coin found in Cambridge. By the Rev. CHURCHILL BABINGTON, B.D. . . . .	1
II. On Anglo-Saxon Remains found near Barrington, in Cambridgeshire. By CHARLES C. BABINGTON, M.A. F.R.S. F.S.A. . . . .	7
III. A List of Books presented to Pembroke College, Cambridge, by different Donors, during the 14th and 15th Centuries. By the Rev. G. E. CORRIE, D.D. Master of Jesus College. . . . .	11
IV. Letters of Archbishop Williams and others addressed to him or relating to his benefactions, together with the building accounts of St. John's College Library. Communicated by JOHN E. B. MAYOR, M.A. St John's College . . . . .	25
V. On the Heralds' Visitations of the County of Cambridge. By CHARLES HENRY COOPER, F.S.A. . . . .	67
VI. A Catalogue of the Books given to Trinity Hall, Cambridge, by the Founder. Communicated by G. E. CORRIE, D.D. Master of Jesus College, Cambridge. . . . .	73
VII. Letters of Geo. Acworth to Archbishops Pole and Parker. Communicated by JOHN E. B. MAYOR, M.A. St John's College. . . . .	79

	PAGE
VIII. Letter from Bishop Bedell to Sir Nath <sup>l</sup> . Rich. Communicated by JOHN E. B. MAYOR, M.A. St John's College. .	95
IX. On an Early Autograph of Sir Henry Spelman, with some new or not generally known facts respecting him. By CHARLES HENRY COOPER, F.S.A. . . . .	101
X. Original Letter of Godfrey Goodman, together with materials for his Life. Communicated by JOHN E. B. MAYOR, M.A. St John's College. . . . .	113
XI. Original Letters from Robert Bouth and John Bois, preserved in St John's College Treasury. Communicated by JOHN E. B. MAYOR, M.A. St John's College. . . . .	139
XII. Particulars respecting John Norris, Esq. Founder of the Norrisian Professorship. By CHARLES HENRY COOPER, F.S.A. . . . .	147
XIII. A Letter from Dr Edward Martin, President of Queens' College, to William Bray, Chaplain to Archbishop Laud, with Notes and Observations thereon. By CHARLES HENRY COOPER, F.S.A. . . . .	149
XIV. Facts respecting Henry Stokes, Newton's Schoolmaster. By CHARLES HENRY COOPER, F.S.A. . . . .	161
XV. Catalogue of the Library of Queens' College in 1472. Communicated by the Rev. W. G. SEARLE, M.A. late Fellow of Queens' College. . . . .	165
XVI. Letters addressed to Dr Ashton, Master of Jesus College, relative to Dr Bentley's Candidature for the Regius Professorship of Divinity. Communicated by G. E. CORRIE, D.D. Master of Jesus College. . . . .	195
XVII. On a Flint Hammer, found near Burwell. By CHARLES C. BABINGTON, M.A. F.S.A. . . . .	201
XVIII. On the recovery of the long lost Waldensian Manuscripts. By HENRY BRADSHAW, M.A. F.S.A. . . . .	203

	PAGE
XIX. Remarks by Dr Ashton, formerly Master of Jesus College, (I.) on the age of a Syriac MS. of the Pentateuch, and (II.) Gloucester Ridley's account of a Syriac MS. of the New Testament. Communicated by G. E. CORRIE, D.D. Master of Jesus College. . . . .	219
XX. Documents connected with the Episcopal Church in Scotland in the reign of Queen Anne. Communicated by G. E. CORRIE, D.D. Master of Jesus College. . . . .	225
XXI. On an unpublished Coin of Carausius, obtained in Cambridge: together with two similar unpublished Coins of Allectus. By CHURCHILL BABINGTON, B.D. Fellow of St John's College. . . . .	235
XXII. Two Lists of Books in the University Library. Communicated by HENRY BRADSHAW, M.A. F.S.A. . . . .	239
XXIII. An Early University Statute concerning Hostels. Communicated by HENRY BRADSHAW, M.A. F.S.A. . . . .	279
XXIV. On a Skull of Bos Primigenius associated with Flint Implements. By CHARLES C. BABINGTON, M.A. F.R.S. F.S.A. . . . .	285
XXV. On Roman Interments by the side of the so-called Via Devana near Cambridge. By CHARLES C. BABINGTON, M.A. F.R.S. F.S.A. . . . .	289
XXVI. An account of visits of King James I. to Newmarket. By GEORGE B. MEAD, M.D. . . . .	295
XXVII. On Agnes Lady Wenman, translator of Zonaras. By CHARLES HENRY COOPER, F.S.A. . . . .	327
XXVIII. On Richard Dunthorne, Astronomer, Engineer, and Antiquarian Artist. By CHARLES HENRY COOPER, F.S.A. . . . .	331
XXIX. Remarks on a recently published selection from the Wills of Eminent Persons. By CHARLES HENRY COOPER, F.S.A. . . . .	337

	PAGE
XXX. Reasons for the completion of Dr Tudway's degree in Musick, A.D. 1705. By G. E. CORRIE, D.D. . . .	345
XXXI. On some Remains of the Hospital of St John the Evan- gelist at Cambridge. By CHARLES C. BABINGTON, M.A., F.R.S. F.S.A. . . . .	351

## ILLUSTRATIONS.

---

	PAGE
Corn of Caracalla . . . . .	1
Fibulae found at Barrington . . . . .	9
Coin of Carausius . . . . .	235
Two Coins of Allectus . . . . .	235
Skull of Bos Primigenius with Celt . . . . .	285
Roman Glass Bottle . . . . .	291
Two Roman Glass Bottles . . . . .	292
Roman Vase . . . . .	293
Plan of part of St John's College . . . . .	351
Mouldings of Piscina . . . . .	355
View of remains of St John's Hospital . . . . .	362
Piscina of St John's Hospital . . . . .	363





# REPORT

PRESENTED TO THE

**Cambridge Antiquarian Society,**

AT ITS TWENTIETH GENERAL MEETING,

MAY 14, 1860.

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**Cambridge :**

PRINTED BY C. J. OLAY, M.A. AT THE UNIVERSITY PRESS.

DEIGHTON, BELL & CO. ; MACMILLAN & CO.

BELL AND DALDY, FLEET STREET ; J. R. SMITH, SOHO SQUARE,  
LONDON.

1860.



# REPORT,

&c.

---

THE progress of the Society during the past year has been such as to allow your officers to congratulate the Members upon its condition and prospects.

Many interesting papers have been read at our Meetings; some of which will appear in the "Communications."

The Rev. H. R. Luard has undertaken to edit the Diary of Edward Rud, Fellow of Trinity College, well known from the extracts given in Bishop Monk's Life of Bentley, of a portion of whose career it gives copious and interesting details. It will form No. V. of our octavo series of "Publications."

Several interesting additions have been made to the Society's Museum. Your officers would especially mention the Anglo-Saxon remains found near Barrington and presented to us partly by and partly through the kind permission of Captain Bendyshe, upon whose estate they were discovered. An account of these objects will be found in the "Communications."

Your Committee have to express, in common with several other bodies in Cambridge, their deep sense of the loss the Society has received by the melancholy accident which befel Archdeacon Hardwick, our late President, before he had once presided as such. Mr Hardwick had for many years taken an active interest in the welfare of the Society, having been the contributor of several valuable essays to its publications and a most regular attendant at its meetings. His death has left a blank which will not be easily supplied.



# TREASURER'S ACCOUNT FOR THE PERIOD ENDING MAY 14, 1860.

RECEIPTS.		£	s.	d.	PAYMENTS.		£	s.	d.
Subscriptions					East Anglian		1	2	9
for 1859.	7	7	0		Postage and Parcels		0	9	2
for 1860.	33	12	0		Coins		1	2	0
Arrears	5	5	0		Antiquities		3	19	8
				46	4	0	17	17	0
Composition				10	10	0	1	3	0
Sale of Books				2	18	4	5	0	0
In hand, May 23, 1859				76	19	3	0	6	6
					In hand, May 14, 1860		105	11	6
				<u>£136</u>			<u>£186</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>7</u>
				7					

5

Examined and approved,

HENRY JOHN HOTHAM, }  
JOHN LAMB, } *Auditors.*

May 15, 1860.

## OFFICERS AND COUNCIL,

(*Elected May 14, 1860.*)

---

### President.

The Rev. George Elwes Corrié, D.D. Master of Jesus College.

### Treasurer.

Charles Cardale Babington, M.A. F.R.S. F.S.A. St John's College.

### Secretary.

The Rev. Henry Richards Luard, M.A. Trinity College.

### Council.

The Rev. William George Searle, M.A. Queens' College.

The Rev. John Howard Marsden, B.D. Disnean Professor.

The Rev. John E. B. Mayor, M.A. St John's College.

Henry Bradshaw, M.A. F.S.A. King's College.

The Rev. John Spicer Wood, B.D. St John's College.

The Rev. John Rigg, B.D. St John's College.

The Rev. Edward Ventris, M.A. St Peter's College.

The Rev. Thomas Brocklebank, M.A. King's College.

Edwin Guest, LL.D. F.R.S. Master of Gonville and Caius College.

The Rev. George Williams, B.D. King's College.

The Rev. Churchill Babington, B.D. F.L.S. St John's College.

The Rev. Richard Edward Kerrich, M.A. F.S.A. Christ's College.

# AN ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS AT THE MEETINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

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**Dec. 5, 1859. Rev. G. Williams in the chair.**

The Rev. Dr. Corrie communicated a paper relative to the choice of Burgesses for the University in 1611. Also a petition to the University by Journeymen Printers of about the same date. It is expected that both of these documents will appear in the concluding volume of Cooper's *Annals of Cambridge*.

The Rev. J. E. B. Mayor read some letters and documents relative to the building of the Library and Second Court of St John's College, from which it appeared that the Library cost £2991, of which sum Bishop Williams gave £2011.

The Rev. R. E. Kerrich exhibited a beautiful enamelled plate representing the Last Judgment.

Mr. Bradshaw exhibited a broadsheet containing a lamentation on the death of King Henry VIII. in black letter.

Two British funereal vases were exhibited: presented by Professor Sedgwick. They were found together in a very low and broad tumulus in Mepal Fen in Cambridgeshire in Jan. 1859. The larger urn contained partially calcined bones: the lesser was one of the very small sort often found in larger urns.

**March 5, 1860. The Rev. Dr. Corrie in the chair.**

The Rev. Churchill Babington read a notice of a Roman colonial coin of second brass size, struck at Nicæa in Bithynia, and recently found at Cambridge. See Communications.

Dr. Corrie exhibited the will of Dr. Thomas Lane, Master of St Peter's College, 1431—37, and two indulgences for himself and his sister.

Mr. J. E. B. Mayor read a letter of Dr. Godfrey Goodman, afterwards Bishop of Gloucester, addressed to Dr Owen Gwynne, Vice-Chancellor of the University in 1616, concerning the agreement of the University with the Stationers' Company respecting copyright, in order that Cambridge might have equal advantages with Oxford.

Two British funereal vases lately obtained for the Museum of the Society were upon the table. They consist of a pair very similar to those shewn on Dec. 5, 1859, and were found by men digging gravel on Midsummer Common at Cambridge.



March 19, 1860. Mr. C. C. Babington, Treasurer, in the chair.

Mr. C. C. Babington read some remarks upon the Anglo-Saxon or Danish remains recently found in the parish of Barrington, and presented to the Museum of the Society by Capt. Bendyshe.

April 30, 1860. Dr. Guest, Master of Caius College, in the chair.

A paper was read entitled, A list of Books presented to Pembroke College, Cambridge, by different donors during the 14th and 15th centuries: by the Rev. Dr. Corrie.

The Rev. R. E. Kerrich exhibited a contemporary portrait of King Charles I., so contrived that the likeness could only be seen by placing a cylindrical mirror upon it and looking into the mirror.

May 14, 1860. The Rev. Dr. Corrie in the chair.

This being the Anniversary Meeting the Report and the Treasurer's statement were read and the Officers and Council for the ensuing year elected.

A paper was read by the Rev. J. E. B. Mayor, about Receipts for the payment of Peter's Pence in the years 1523 and 1529, together with some remarks upon that tax, its amount and application at different epochs.

The Rev. T. Brocklebank read a paper giving a series of extracts from Wills preserved amongst the muniments of King's College.

## PRESENTS AND PURCHASES. 1859-1860.

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**ARCHÆOLOGICAL Journal**, Nos. 62—64. *By the Archæological Institute.*

**Transactions of the Kilkenny Archæological Society**, Nos. 19—24. *By the Society.*

**Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute**. Vol. III. Pt. 1. *By the Institute.*

**Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of London**. Vols. I. II. III. and IV, Nos. 46—51 ;

**Conybeare's Illustrations of Anglo-Saxon Poetry ;**

**Thorpe's Codex Exoniensis ; and**

**Madden's Layamon's Brut**, 3 Vols.; *By the Society of Antiquaries.*

**The Romans in Gloucestershire**. By the Rev. Sam. Lysons. *By W. P. Smith, Esq.*

**A denarius of Julian**. *By the Rev S. Banks.*

**XVIIth century Tokens**. *By the Rev. Churchill Babington.*

**Three Roman coins found in Trinity Street, Cambridge, viz. of Claudius, Caracalla, and a colonial coin of the latter.**

**An Australian Half-sovereign**, Sidney Mint.

**A Roman bronze key found at Barnwell.**

**Two implements of bone, one forming a dagger and the other a kind of scoop ;**

**A small Mallet formed of the base of a stag's horn ;**

Four celts of flint ; and

A Palstave of bronze ; found in the Fens near Burwell.

Two British vases, one large and the other very small, found in gravel on Midsummer Common, Cambridge, in Nov. 1859.

Two British vases, one large and the other very small, found in a low and broad tumulus in Mepal Fen, Cambridgeshire. *By Prof. Sedgwick.*

Part of a Samian Vase found at Colchester. *By the Rev. Jonathan Bates of Caius College.*

A lock found near Cambridge. *By T. W. Beddome, Esq. of Trinity College.*

A valuable collection of Anglo-Saxon remains found between Barrington and Orwell, Cambridgeshire, consisting of

Four studs and three bosses of shields ;

Five Spear heads ;

Six knives ;

Two Bronze Fibulæ ; and

A large collection of beads of amber ;

*By Capt. Bendyshe,*

*Clement Francis, Esq. and*

*Mr. A. Deck.*

A broken boss of an Anglo-Saxon Shield, and the head of a Spear, found in the Cambridge Parochial Burial Ground in 1847. *By the late Archdeacon Hardwick.*

## L A W S.

---

I.—THAT the Society be for the encouragement of the study of History, Architecture, and Antiquities; and that such Society be called “THE CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUABIAN SOCIETY.”

II.—That the object of the Society be to collect and to print information relative to the above-mentioned subjects.

III.—That the subscription of each Member of the Society be *One Guinea* annually; such subscription to be due on the first day of January in each year: on the payment of which he shall become entitled to all the Publications of the Society, during the current year.

IV.—That any person who is desirous of becoming a Member of the Society, be proposed by two Members, at any of the ordinary Meetings of the Society, and balloted for at the next Meeting: but all Noblemen, Bishops, and Heads of Colleges, shall be balloted for at the Meeting at which they are proposed.

V.—That the management of the affairs of the Society be vested in a Council, consisting of a President, (who shall not be eligible for that office for more than two successive years,) a Treasurer, a Secretary, and not more than twelve nor less than seven other Members, to be elected from amongst the Members of the Society who are graduates of the University. Each Member of the Council shall have due notice of the Meetings of that body, at which not less than five shall constitute a quorum.

VI.—That the President, Treasurer, and Secretary, and at least three ordinary Members of the Council, shall be elected annually by ballot, at a General Meeting to be held in the month of May; the three senior ordinary Members of the Council to retire annually.

VII.—That no Member be entitled to vote at any General Meeting whose subscription is in arrear.

VIII.—That, in the absence of the President, the Council at their Meetings shall elect a Chairman, such Chairman having a casting-vote in case of equality of numbers, and retaining also his right to vote upon all questions submitted to the Council.

IX.—That the accounts of the receipts and expenditure of the Society be audited annually by two auditors, to be elected at the Annual General Meeting; and that an abstract of such accounts be printed for the use of the Members.

X.—That the object of the usual Meetings of the Society be, to read communications, acknowledge presents, and transact miscellaneous business.

XI.—That the Meetings of the Society take place once at least during each term: and that the place of meeting and all other arrangements, not specified in the Laws, be left to the discretion of the Council.

XII.—That any Member be allowed to compound for his future subscriptions by one payment of *Ten Guineas*.

XIII.—That Members of the Society be allowed to propose Honorary Members, provided that no person so proposed be either resident within the County of Cambridge, or a member of the University.

XIV.—That Honorary Members be proposed by at least two Members of the Society, at any of the usual Meetings of the Society, and balloted for at the next Meeting.

XV.—That nothing shall be published by the Society, which has not been previously approved by the Council, nor without the author's name being appended to it.

XVI.—That no alteration be made in these Laws, except at the Annual General Meeting or at a Special General Meeting called for that purpose, of which at least one week's notice shall be given to all the Members; and that one month's notice of any proposed alteration be communicated, in writing, to the Secretary, in order that he may make the same known to all the Members of the Society.

---

*It is requested that all Communications intended for the Society, and the names of Candidates for admission, be forwarded to the Secretary, Trinity College, or to the Treasurer, St John's College.*

Subscriptions received by the Treasurer, or by his Bankers, Messrs Mortlock and Co., Cambridge; or at the Bank of Messrs Smith, Payne, and Smith, London, "To the Cambridge Antiquarian Society's account with Messrs Mortlock and Co., Cambridge."



# COMMUNICATIONS

MADE TO THE

**Cambridge Antiquarian Society.**

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*OCTAVO SERIES.*

**No. X,**

COMMENCING THE SECOND VOLUME.

---

**CAMBRIDGE:**

PRINTED BY G. J. CLAY, M.A.

**AT THE UNIVERSITY PRESS.**

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M. DCCC. LX.





I. NOTICE OF A GREEK IMPERIAL COIN FOUND  
IN CAMBRIDGE. By the REV. CHURCHILL  
BABINGTON, B.D.

---

[Read 5 March, 1860.]

THE coin represented by the annexed woodcut was found by the workmen in removing the earth adjoining Trinity Street, Cambridge, in the year 1859, in order to make the foundations of



the new buildings opposite Trinity College. Various Roman coins were found at the same time. It is a Greek imperial copper coin of Nicæa in Bithynia, size six of Mionnet's scale, having on its obverse the laureated head of Caracalla to the right, with legend ANTONINOC ATTOTOTOO. The Cambridge coin shews only the former word distinctly, but a better preserved specimen in the British Museum, whose obverse is used for our figure, has both; the head may be of Caracalla (to whom Mionnet refers this coin, *Suppl.* Vol. v. p. 688), or possibly of Antoninus Pius.

The reverse (in very satisfactory preservation) has a hexastyle temple, bearing the legend ΝΙΚΑΙΕΩΝ, in two lines; the last three letters being in the exergue.

The temple appears to be of the Corinthian order<sup>1</sup>, and the pediment has acroteria both at the base and apex. The center of the tympanum contains a representation of some object, which appears as a mere globule on the coin: this may possibly have been the symbol or image of a heavenly body, as the moon appears to be represented by a disc in the tympanum of the temple of the Ephesian Diana (Donaldson's *Archit. Numism.* p. 23). The coins of Nicæa are prodigiously numerous, but almost all of them belong to the Roman period; and Mr Donaldson observes that "there is hardly any town of antiquity out of Rome, which offers so many medals illustrating various edifices" (Id. p. 266). The modern town (Isnik) is built, according to Col. Leake (*Travels in Asia Minor*, pp. 10, 11), almost entirely out of the ruins of the ancient Nicæa. "The walls of the ruined mosques and baths," he observes, are "full of the fragments of Greek temples and churches." Among these, it is likely enough, may be some relic of the temple represented on our coin, for the building was very probably a famous one, a hexastyle temple (the same?) being also found on the reverses of other coins of Nicæa struck by Septimius Severus and Severus Alexander. What temple it may have been, it is vain at this distance of time to speculate.

With regard to the legend, it is to be remarked that the present coin, as well as almost all the other coins of Nicæa hitherto discovered, have the open and not the contracted form. The same remark is to be made of the coins of Histiea in Eubœa, which belong to the genuine Greek period, many of them being apparently of the fourth century B.C. (see Leake, *Numism. Hell.* s. v.), whose legend when expressed at length is invariably (as it seems) ΙΣΤΙΑΙΕΩΝ. From such instances it becomes evident with how little reason Professor Cobet asserts that not only

<sup>1</sup> This, however, cannot be made out with certainty.

the Attics but also the other Greeks always contracted the oblique cases of the forms in *-αιεύς* (*Mnemosyne* for 1853, p. 320).

This specimen is however principally interesting as being an undoubted example of a Greek coin found in England. Such coins certainly merit attention, and so much the more as the fact of their occurrence in this country has been denied. Thus in the first Volume of the *Numismatic Chronicle* (p. 72) there is an account of certain Greek coins, including one of Nicæa, stated to have been found at Exeter. The editor throws a doubt upon the fact, saying: "There are no authenticated accounts of discoveries of Greek coins in Great Britain." In the seventh Volume of the same periodical, p. 146, is another account of Greek coins found in England, with observations to the same effect from the editor.

But there are some clear instances of Greek imperial coins and even of others not belonging to the Roman period being found in Great Britain. Thus Professor Marsden has in his possession a Greek coin of Nicæa, having on its reverse three standards, found at Chester, which also happens to be struck in the reign of Caracalla. I am indebted to him for a knowledge of the fact that a medallion of Pergamum, likewise belonging to Caracalla, is in the possession of Lord Braybrooke, which was found in the neighbourhood of Audley End.

It is, however, at Colchester that Greek coins have been more especially found. Morant's *Hist. of Essex*, Vol. 1. gives four of such coins (all imperial), among which is one of Antioch in Syria, struck by M. Julius Philippus, and two others of Cæsarea in Cappadocia, of Hadrian and of Septimius Severus<sup>1</sup>. Dr Duncan, a zealous antiquary, resident in Colchester, shewed me in 1859 a coin which he was fully satisfied had been found there recently, which is usually assigned to Panormus in Sicily, but which may perhaps belong to Carthage. It is a copper coin of the common

<sup>1</sup> The remaining one, having for the reverse a castle fortified by a soldier (without legend) is of Septimius Severus.

type, bearing a head of Ceres on one side and a horse on the other, without legend. The same gentleman has also in his possession many copper coins in very indifferent preservation, purchased from persons in the place, who set little store by them, which he believes to have been found in Colchester, although it must be owned that the opinion requires confirmation. Among these are many pieces of *Magna Græcia*, e.g. of Naples, which might very naturally have been brought over by Roman soldiers from Italy. Others again belong to Greece proper, as Bœotia, and others in fine to the Ptolemies. Putting aside, however, the doubtful instances, we have well authenticated examples of autonomous and imperial Greek coins found at Colchester.

In the case of the imperial coins, which would circulate among the Roman money of the empire, we may surmise that they were brought over for the most part at least by Roman soldiers, who had marched through the district to which those coins belong; and the occurrence of the coins of Asia Minor, which have been already mentioned, suggests that this country contained in the third century Roman soldiers who had been employed in Asiatic service.

Autonomous Greek coins appear to have been very rarely found. Mr Bunbury observes in a letter to me: "I have never heard of a *well authenticated case* of the discovery of autonomous Greek silver coins in this country, though I am by no means disposed to think such a thing very improbable." Mr Hawkins made some very similar remarks to me in conversation, but thought he had heard of one or two instances of imperial Greek coins being found in England. Mr Bunbury bought some years ago of Whelan, the well-known coin-dealer, a small silver coin of Phocis (the usual type), *said* to have been found in Suffolk; but Whelan himself purchased it, and there was no trustworthy evidence of the fact. A most interesting example, however, is that of a thick Athenian tetradrachm found at Rochester, or the neighbourhood, as I learn from Mr Langdon, sen., who however

has unfortunately forgotten who told him about it. Silver coins of Athens, it is well known, are found countermarked with Phenician letters, and others have been discovered in various countries very remote from Athens<sup>1</sup>. Aristophanes in the *Frogs* speaks of them as *κεκωδωνισμένα ἐν τε τοῖς Ἑλλήσι καὶ τοῖς βαρβάροις ἀπανταχοῦ*.

I should suspect that the Rochester coin was brought over by the Phenicians in their trade with Britain, though that supposition is not altogether necessary. If, as is usually supposed, the barbarous gold pieces struck in Britain before the arrival of the Romans are attempts at imitation of the beautiful gold staters of Philip of Macedon, we have in this fact a further proof that Greek coins were more or less known to the Britons in very early times<sup>2</sup>. Mr Bunbury informs me that he has somewhere "seen the occurrence of Syrian Greek coins in Cornwall and Devonshire cited as proof of the Phenician trade with those countries<sup>3</sup>." This inference however is far from certain, as coins of the Seleucidæ may have come in through other means than by Phenician intercourse with the country.

<sup>1</sup> See Beulé, *Monnaies d'Ath.* pp. 3, 31, 43, 44. The collection in the British Museum contains a drachma of Athens, bearing several Phenician (?) letters: a tetradrachm formerly in Capt. Graves' collection, now in my own, has a letter stamped on the cheek of Minerva, resembling the Phenician Beth. See the right-hand figure in the Phenician alphabet on Plate 1 in Kenrick's *Phenicia*. This coin seems to be of Attic fabric, and not an Asiatic imitation: the specimen in the British Museum must be left to the judgment and attention of others.

<sup>2</sup> Mr Hawkins (*Silver Coins of England*, p. 9) thinks "that, either from commercial visits of the Phenicians or through the communications which must have taken place between Britain and Gaul, Grecian coins became known in this island, and were coarsely imitated by native artists." He conceives "that the coins commonly called British have a Greek origin is beyond all doubt;" yet it seems possible that the Gaulish money, copied from the Macedonian, may have been the prototypes of the British coinage.

<sup>3</sup> The fact itself may be true, as he justly observes, whatever may be thought of the inference. Hitchins (*Hist. of Cornwall*, Vol. i.) considers it certain that the Greeks visited Cornwall, but did not know of any Greek coins being found there (p. 309). See also *Num. Chron.* i. 24.



## II. ON ANGLO-SAXON REMAINS FOUND NEAR BARRINGTON, IN CAMBRIDGESHIRE. By CHARLES C. BABINGTON, M.A. F.R.S. F.S.A.

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[Read 19 *March*, 1860.]

THE Museum of the Society has been recently enriched by the presentation of some Anglo-Saxon remains, discovered in the course of operations for drainage in the parish of Barrington, but not far from the village of Orwell. They consist of the bosses of three shields, four heads of spears, six knives, two bronze fibulæ, about a hundred amber beads, and four iron studs of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter.

These articles are given to the Society partly by Captain Bendyshe, the owner of the land on which they were found, and partly by Mr A. Deck and Clement Francis, Esq., to whom he had given some of them. Mr Thomas Bendyshe, M.A. Fellow of King's College, and a member of our Society, who superintended the excavations, has favoured me with the following remarks, to which Captain Bendyshe adds that the field in which they lay has been called *Edia-Hill-Hole* for at least 200 years, as he learns from maps in his possession.

The remains lay upon a slightly rising slope, and were covered with about eighteen inches of soil. Mr T. Bendyshe says: "I turned up about ten skeletons, which had evidently been regularly



interred, and lay easterly and westerly, with the exception of one which was of much smaller size, and was placed crossways at the feet of a very large skeleton. Another instance of this kind occurred which I did not see. Bones have for some years been dug up in other parts of the field, but not in any large quantity; and I am told about twenty years ago a perfect skeleton was found with a double-edged sword by its side, on the land of Mr Pearse.

“Most of the bodies must have been very large, many about six, and some nearly seven feet high. The skulls and teeth are perfect, shewing that the men died in their prime; and the marks of violence are unmistakeable. I should think on a rough guess there are at least 200 buried in that place. Some bodies lie sideways; but the opinion of the labourers was that the interments had been quite deliberate, and without any hurry.

“The fibulæ and beads (about 100 in number) belonged to a skeleton which lay sideways, about eighteen inches deep. The beads were most plentiful just round the neck, but reached down to the waist, one having fallen into a hole in the vertebra. From their shape they seem to have served as buttons. A little piece of iron was found by the hips, and pieces of pottery on the middle of the body.

“The fibulæ were placed, one on each side of the neck.

“The boss covered the head of another skeleton nearly seven feet high. I think it is this, whose jaw-bone and leg-bone I have given to the Anatomical Museum, with some bones of animals found buried along with them.

“The four studs with the wood attached were found with another boss, remarkable for the flat head to the button at its top, on which a piece of bright metal has been fixed; that boss has also its handle.” This boss is not in the possession of the Society.

The bosses differ considerably in size, one being five, another about six, and the third seven inches across; but their heights to



Fig. A.



Fig. B.



Fibulæ found at Barrington.

the top of the button are nearly alike, viz. about three inches. The smallest of them was fastened to the shield by four, and the largest by five small studs. The third is very much injured, having been nearly cut into two parts with an axe, and its upper portion bent inwards by the blow. The blade of the axe must have been as nearly as possible three inches in breadth.

The spear-heads are of the usual shape, and have the split sockets, commonly found in such Anglo-Saxon weapons. They are about a foot long, but the flat blade is thin. One of them has been bent into a curved form, as if it had given way during a severe thrust.

The knives also are similar to those usually obtained from Anglo-Saxon graves, and have the usual very thick back.

One of the fibulæ (A) is unornamented and of a cruciform type, much resembling several of those found by Lord Braybrooke at Wilbraham (see *Saxon Obsequies*). It seems to have been most carefully mended. Bands resembling string cross it in several directions, as if to secure the hinge of the acus, and the hook for receiving the point of that part is not original but has been rudely riveted on with iron. It is said to have been studded with pearls, but as there is no sign now remaining of their mode of attachment, it seems not improbable that the juxtaposition of the pearls and fibula was accidental. I am informed that two pearls were found.

Of the other fibula (B) I have not been able to find any representative in the books treating upon Anglo-Saxon graves with which I am acquainted. An inspection of the engraving will convey more information at a glance than can easily be communicated in description.

- The beads are very small, irregular in shape, and all made of amber.

The large iron studs are flat, with a central pin projecting from the under side; so that they are nails with enormous heads. They were probably fixed to the shield near to its edge.

Advantage may perhaps be taken of this opportunity to state that in the year 1847, a boss of an Anglo-Saxon shield of about eight inches in diameter was found, together with the head of a spear, in the new burial-ground beyond Parker's Piece, at Cambridge. The boss is very much broken, but enough remains to show its shape and size. These remains were given to us by our lamented friend Archdeacon Hardwick.

It may also be added, that in 1855 our Museum acquired by purchase a spear-head and three iron knives in beautiful preservation, which had been found sometime previously in the bed of the river Cam, near Horningsey. There is every reason to believe that they were of Anglo-Saxon manufacture.

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**III. A LIST OF BOOKS PRESENTED TO PEMBROKE COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE, BY DIFFERENT DONORS, DURING THE 14TH AND 15TH CENTURIES. By the REV. G. E. CORRIE, D.D. Master of Jesus College.**

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[Read 30 April, 1860.]

By the permission and kind assistance of Dr Ainslie, Master of Pembroke College, the following lists of books were copied from an old Register belonging to that College. These lists are not recorded in the Register in any particular order, but are here arranged, as far as may be, according to the dates supplied by Dr Ainslie, as those at which the several donors were connected with the College. By this means we are enabled to see that the several donations were in keeping with the literature current in those times among the learned. It is well known, for example, that during the 14th and 15th centuries the schoolmen, as they were called, had for the most part arranged themselves into two classes—those, namely, who adopted the Dominican, Thomas Aquinas, as their oracle, and those who followed the teaching of the Franciscan, Duns Scotus; and that this was more especially the case in the Universities where the Monks of the two Orders just mentioned were among the most celebrated teachers. The works of those two great masters, and of their respective disciples, are accordingly found in the following lists of Books, and in all Catalogues of Libraries of those dates. It will be observed, too, that some of the earlier donations consist chiefly, if not exclusively, of

books on Canon and Civil Law. This is readily accounted for by the circumstance that the disputes between the Ecclesiastical and Civil powers were then carried on with great eagerness. Whilst, therefore, there was no lack of School-Divinity put forth during these centuries in the form of Commentaries on the whole or portions of Peter Lombard's Book of Sentences, the Summa of Thomas Aquinas, and Quodlibetical Questions; the study of the Canon and Civil Law acquired a greater importance than in preceding times. It will be found, moreover, that in the following Lists, and Catalogues of Libraries of like date generally, the detached Commentaries on portions of the Canon Law have reference to the Sixth Book of the Decretals (usually quoted "in sexto," or "Libro sexto"), which was put forth under the auspices of Pope Boniface VIII., a great stickler for the Ecclesiastical power; whilst to this was added the "Clementines" or Seventh Book, then recently put forth. Connected with the last-mentioned portions of the Canon Law, it may be mentioned, as a matter of interest to us, that Liber v. tit. i. "De Magistris," provides for the study of the Oriental Languages by directing that Professorships of Hebrew, Arabic, and Chaldaic, should be established in Rome and at the several Universities of Paris, *Oxford*, Bologna, and Salamanca; that the Professors in Rome should be paid out of the Papal revenues; and those in the other Universities out of the several Royal Exchequers. It may be mentioned, also, in connection with this subject, that the ignorance of the clergy in divine things was attributed, by the reformers of the 14th century, to the fact that they had to give their whole time to the study of the Sixth Book of the Decretals and to the Clementines; since it was then well understood that "if any one should act differently from what those Ordinances required, he must incur the anger of God and of His saints, or the Anathema."

The mystical Schoolmen found, at the same time, a suitable master in Bonaventura; whilst the earnest spirits cultivated an acquaintance with the writings of St Augustine and others of

an earlier age. These several shades of the theological mind appear in the several donations of Books hereafter recited; whilst in some of the later donations may be traced that increasing tendency to apply to the study of the Sacred Scriptures which found a natural result in the Reformation.

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## BOOKS PRESENTED TO PEMBROKE COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

Ex dono M<sup>r</sup>. W<sup>m</sup>. Styband<sup>1</sup>.

In primis par. Decretorum<sup>2</sup>—Sextus Liber cum duobus glossis Innocentii. Summa super Titulos Decretalium.

Item, Constitutiones de Lambeth, et Apparatus Domini Guidonis super sextum Librum et Decretalia; et Tractatus Composteluni in uno Volumine.

Item, Unus Codex: Unum Digestum novum sine Glossa. Unum Digestum.

Item, Quæstiones super Codicem et Digestum vetus, Suffragia monachorum.

Item, Unus Liber præparatorius de Titulis super Codicem.

Item, Quæstiones super Codicem in papirio.

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Ex dono Magistri de Tinmew or Tinmouth<sup>3</sup>.

In primum dedit nobis Magistrum Historiarum.

Item, Psalterium Glossatum.

Item, Unum dedit Librum de Sermonibus.

<sup>1</sup> Elected Fellow between 1347 and 1364.

<sup>2</sup> The spelling is in most cases modernised; and the abbreviations neglected.

<sup>3</sup> Fellow: promoted in 1373 to the Rectory of Baldswell, obiit 1385.



Item, Librum Decretorum et duos Libros Decretalium.

Item, Librum Innocentii.

Item, Summam Raymundi.

Item, Commentatorem super Libros Physicorum : sanctum Thomam super Libros Physicorum.

Item, Librum elenchorum et priorum Librum Porphyrii et predicamentorum.

Item, Augustinum de Trinitate cum multis aliis.

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Ex dono Magri. Botilsham or Bottlesham<sup>1</sup>.

In primis Duo Antiphona magna et antiqua ; et Duo Gradalia ad capellam.

Item, Thomam super primam Secundæ : Thomam super secundam Secundæ : Thomam de Christo : Thomam in prima parte Summæ : Item, Thomam super quartum Pastoralem Gregorii.

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Ex dono Joha<sup>s</sup>. Norwich<sup>2</sup>.

In primis, Omelias Gregorii super Ezechielem et super Evangelium.

Item, Chrysostom.

Item, Dicta Lincolniensis.

Item, Librum dialogorum Gregorii et Pastoralem.

Item, Fulgentium in Mythologiam, cum aliis libris.

Item, Unum librum Tabularum super Summam sancti Thomæ et Moraliū.

Item, Unum librum Sermonum.

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<sup>1</sup> Fellow of Pembroke, 1381 ; Master of St Peter's College, 27 Aug. 1397 ; Bp of Rochester, 4 July, 1400 ; died 15 April, 1404.

<sup>2</sup> Elected Fellow between 1381 and 1383 ; probably the same person as John de Norwico, who was presented to the Rectory of West Tilbury, Essex, 2 March, 1384.

**Ex dono M<sup>r</sup>. Mich. de Causton<sup>1</sup>.**

**In primis, Summam Sententiarum.**

**Item, Scotum super Primum et Scotum super quartum Sententiarum.**

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**Ex dono Ric<sup>i</sup>. Dunmow<sup>2</sup>.**

**In primis, Totum Corpus Juris Civilia.**

**Item, Pupilla Oculi.**

**Item, Inforciatum<sup>3</sup>.**

**Item, Codex.**

**Item, Polichronicam in duobus Voluminibus.**

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**Ex dono Mag<sup>i</sup>. [Johan.] Spenser<sup>4</sup>.**

**In primis, Jannuensem de opere quadrigesimali.**

**Item, Bonaventuram super Primam.**

**Item, Bonaventuram super Secundum.**

**Item, Librum Sermonum.**

**Item, Librum distinctionum.**

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**Ex dono Mag. Lanam [Lavenham]<sup>5</sup>.**

**In primis, Augustinum de Civitate Dei.**

**Item, Valensem et Trevet super Augustinum de Civitate Dei in uno Volumine.**

<sup>1</sup> Elected Fellow 1381, and died 1396.

<sup>2</sup> Elected Fellow 1383; probably the same person as he who was presented to the Rectory of Easton Magna, Essex, in Feb. 1390.

<sup>3</sup> A name given to a portion of the Civil Law, that Law being divided by the learned into *Digestum novum*, *Infortiatum*, and *Vetus*,—each portion of which occurs in one or other of these lists.

<sup>4</sup> Elected Fellow between 1383 and 1389.

<sup>5</sup> Uncertain whether John or Thomas Lavenham, since both were Fellows of the College between 1406 and 1428.

Item, Burleium super libros Politicorum et Egidium de regimine Principum.

Item, Extantia Parisiensis de Vitiis.

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Ex dono M<sup>ri</sup>. Sudbury<sup>1</sup>.

In primis dedit Liram in quatuor Voluminibus.

Item, Holcot super Sapientes.

Item, Communem Glossam super Isaiam.

Item, Communem Glossam super Epistolas Pauli.

Item, Communem Glossam super Evangelia.

Item, Communem Glossam super libros Regum.

Item, Homelias Johannis Chrisostomi.

Item, Bernardum super Cantica.

Item, Catholicon.

Item, Gregorii Novellam super primam Summarum et secundam Sententiarum.

Item, Albertum super Mineralia et super Vegetabilia.

Item, Ricardum de Media Villa super tertium Sententiarum.

Item, Isidorum Etymologicorum.

Item, Hugolinum super quatuor libros Sententiarum.

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Ex dono M<sup>ri</sup>. Somersett (M.D.)<sup>2</sup>.

Dedit Avicennam in Canonem.

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Ex dono M<sup>ri</sup>. Sperhawk<sup>3</sup>.

In primis dedit nobis Augustinum in Johannem.

Item, Gorham super Lucam.

<sup>1</sup> John Sudbury, LL.B. elected Master in 1406, resigned in 1428, and died 1434.

<sup>2</sup> John Somersett, elected Fellow between 1406 and 1428.

<sup>3</sup> John Sperhawk, elected Fellow between 1406 and 1428.

Item, Homilias Originis.

Item, Textum Ethicorum et Politicorum.

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Ex dono M<sup>r</sup>. Clench<sup>1</sup>.

In primis Burleium super libros de Anima.

Idem super libros cæli et mundi (de cælo et mundo).

Idem quæstiones super cæli et mundi.

Idem super libros Ethicorum.

Item, Egidium super regimine principum.

Item, Perspectivum Johannis de Pisanio.

Item, Theoricam planetarum et Canones tabularum cum tabulis in fine—omnia in uno Volumine.

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Ex dono Dom<sup>i</sup>. Langton Epi et Custod. Johannis<sup>2</sup>.

Item, primam partem Hostensis in Lectura.

Item, secundam partem Hostensis in Lectura.

Item, Summam Godfredi.

Item, Distinctiones Bremyerdi.

Item, Summam Politicorum.

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Ex dono M<sup>r</sup>. Weston [Westhaugh]<sup>3</sup>.

Imprimis Hugonem de Vienna super Ezechielem.

Item, Sermones Petri Comestoris.

Item, Gorham super Epistolas Pauli.

<sup>1</sup> John Clench, elected Fellow between 1406 and 1428.

<sup>2</sup> Master from 1428 till 1447; Chancellor of the University, 1444; appointed Bp. of St David's by Papal provision in Feb. 1447. He is said to have been consecrated in the Chapel of King's College, May, 1447, and to have died within fifteen days of his consecration.

<sup>3</sup> Thomas Westhaugh, elected Fellow 1432.

Item, Primam partem Moraliū Gregorii : secundam partem Moraliū Gregorii ; tertium partem Moraliū Gregorii.

Item, Excerptiones e quatuor Doctoribus cum Tabula.

Item, Augustinum de Caritate cum aliis.

Item, Augustinum super Johannem.

Item, Speculum regium cum uliis.

Item, Institutiones utiles ad predicandum.

Item, Commentum super librum Tegni Galieni.

Item, Antonium super Urethecam.

Item, Unum Gradale abbreviatum cujus 2<sup>m</sup>.

Item, Processionale cujus 2<sup>m</sup> folium "cujusdam," et unum Psalterium.

Item, Chronica Martini.

Ex dono M<sup>r</sup>. Wodcok<sup>1</sup>.

Unum Librum vocatum "Vita Jesu."

Item, Tabulam super jura.

Item, Librum de accentibus [accidentibus?] mundi.

Item, Augustinum de Civitate Dei.

Item, Librum medicinalem.

Ex dono M<sup>r</sup>. Hug. Damlet<sup>2</sup>.

In primis dedit nobis Hugonem de Vienna super quatuor Evangelia.

Item, Hugonem de Vienna super Psalterium.

Item, Hugonem de Vienna super libros sapientes.

<sup>1</sup> William Woodcock, elected Fellow 1432.

<sup>2</sup> Elected Master 1447, resigned in 1450, and died 17 May, 1476. He succeeded Dr. Thos. Gascoigne, a person of great eminence in the University of Oxford, as Rector of St. Peter's, Cornhill, London, 18 Aug. 1447, and continued Rector until his death. Damlet was, moreover, appointed one of the Royal Commissioners to report to the Pope the "dangerous heresies" of Bp. Pecock.

Item, Hugonem de Vienna super Epistolas Pauli.

Item, Eusebium in Ecclesiastica Historia.

Item, Hugonem de Vienna super Isaiam.

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Ex dono Step<sup>l</sup>. Sawnders<sup>1</sup>.

Panthologia in duobus voluminibus.

Item, Unam Bibliam magnam.

Item, Librum Sequentiarum cum Expositione ejusdem in  
Capella.

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Ex dono M<sup>ri</sup>. Stukly [Stukeley]<sup>2</sup>.

Dedit nobis Scotum super tertium Sententiarum cum quilibet  
in eodem.

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Ex dono M<sup>ri</sup>. Gren<sup>3</sup>.

Dedit nobis Landulphum super quartum Sententiarum.

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Ex dono M<sup>ri</sup>. Rich<sup>l</sup>. Gren, B.D.<sup>3</sup>

In primis Ripyndon in Sermonibus.

Item, Fasciculum Morum.

Item, Scotum super Metheorum et unum Psalterium.

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Ex dono Thomas Wright<sup>4</sup>.

Imprimis Moralizationes Bibliæ.

Item, Rationale Divinorum.

<sup>1</sup> Elected Fellow 1450.

<sup>2</sup> Elected Fellow between 1461 and 1470.

<sup>3</sup> Richard Green, elected Fellow between 1461 and 1470.

<sup>4</sup> Elected Fellow between 1461 and 1470.

Item, Speculum Animæ.

Item, Textum Aristotelis librorum Ethicorum, Metaphysicorum Politicorum, Rhetoricorum, Magnorum Moraliū, cum aliis.

Item, Lincolnensem cum Commento super libros Ethicorum.

Item, Librum vocatum "Vita Jesu."

Ex dono M<sup>ri</sup>. Cokkaram<sup>1</sup>.

Dedit Antonium super logicam.

Ex dono M<sup>ri</sup>. Gawyn, D.D.<sup>2</sup>

Imprimis Augustinum de Civitate Dei.

Concordantias.

Cartusiensem de vita Christi in magno Volumine.

Scotum super secundum et tertiam.

Declamationes Senecæ.

Quæstiones super primum librum Sententiarum.

Sermones Dominicales de Præceptis.

Boetium de Disciplina Scholarium.

Nider super Præcepta.

Opus materie prædicabit.

Magistrum Sententiarum.

Burleium de Moribus.

Armachanum contra Fratres Prædicantes.

Commentum super Computum.

Exempla literarum Leonardi.

Thomam Aquinam de veritatibus Theologiæ.

Quodlibeta Doctoris subtilis.

<sup>1</sup> Richard Cockerham, elected between 1461 and 1470; proctor in 1473. He compiled a Catalogue of the Books in the University Library at that time.

<sup>2</sup> Gawyn Blenkinsop, elected Fellow 1461, Vicar of Soham, 1470.

Parisiensem de Vitiis et Virtutibus.  
 Librum de origine nobilitatis.  
 Distinctiones Mauricii.  
 Bibliam parvam.  
 Item, Ovidium de transformationibus.  
 Tractatum pro materia Sermonum.  
 Alium librum cujus 2<sup>m</sup> folium "servaveritis."

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Ex dono Thomas Rotheram, Epi Ebor.<sup>1</sup>  
 Imprimis dedit Vincentium in Speculo Historiali.  
 Item, Librum Angeli.  
 Item, Petrum de Crescentiis.  
 Item, Epistolas Cypriani.

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Ex dono Domini Heiddon Militis<sup>2</sup>.  
 Dedit unum Gradale nobis.

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The following Books were presented to Pembroke College by Thomas Watts, who succeeded Alexander Nowell in the Archdeaconry of Middlesex, 31 Jan. 1560. He was in other respects a benefactor to the College, and presented the undermentioned Books in the year 1571.

Dedit Idem communi Bibliothecæ.

1. Theatrum Humanæ Vitæ, in 2 Vol.
2. Thesaurus Lingus Romanæ et Britannicæ.

<sup>1</sup> Elected Master 1480, and resigned the same year on becoming Archbishop of York; died 29 May, 1500. For an account of this eminent person, see Cooper, *Athens Cantabrig*. Vol. I. p. 1.

<sup>2</sup> There is no further account of this person in the Records of Pembroke College.



3. *Dictionarium Gallico-latinum.*
4. *Moralia Plutarchi Græcè.*
5. *Plato Græcè.*
6. *Chronica Graftoni Anglicè.*
7. *Sleidanus.*
8. *Polydori Vergilii Anglicana Historia, Latinè.*
9. *Herodotus et Thucydides, Græcè.*
10. *Thesaurus Linguae Latinæ, in 3 Vol.*
11. *Commentaria Linguae Græcæ, Budæo auctore.*
12. *Dictionarium Varini Phavorini.*
13. *Lexicon Græco-latinum.*
14. *Biblia, in 2 Vol. cum Annotationibus.*
15. *Biblia Tigurina cum quibusdam Annotationibus.*
16. *Zuinglius, in 3 Vol.*
17. *Bullingerus in Daniele et Apocalypsim.*
18. *Brentii opera, in 4 Vol.*
19. *Joachimi Vadiani quædam opera.*
20. *Biblia Græca.*
21. *Josephi Opera Græcè.*
22. *Opera Erasmi, Vo. 9.*
23. *Opera Lutheri, in 4 Vol.*
24. *Basilius, Græcè.*
25. *Gregorius Nazienzenus, Græcè.*
26. *Hemingius in Epistolas.*
27. *Bucerus in Evangelia et Psalmos.*
28. *Idem in Epistolam ad Romanos.*
29. *Dictionarium Hebraicum Forsteri.*
30. *Dictionarium Hebraicum Pagnini.*
31. *Concordantia Græca in Novum Testamentum.*
32. *Evangelbergii Tabulæ.*
33. *Calvinus in Isaïam.*
34. *Idem in omnes Pauli Epistolas.*
35. *Idem in 12 Prophetas Minores.*
36. *Ejusdem Harmonia in Evangelia.*

37. Gualterus in 12 Prophetas Minores
  38. Idem in Lucam.
  39. Idem in Marcum.
  40. Idem in Joannem.
  41. Idem in Actu Apostolorum.
  42. Idem in Epistolam ad Romanos.
  43. Petrus Martyr in librum Judicium.
  44. Idem in 2 librum Samuelis.
  45. Idem in Epistolam ad Romanos.
  46. Loci communes ejusdem.
  47. Jewel contra Harding.
  48. Ejusdem Defensio Apologiæ Anglicanæ Ecclesiæ.
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IV. LETTERS OF ARCHBISHOP WILLIAMS AND OTHERS  
ADDRESSED TO HIM OR RELATING TO HIS BENEFACT-  
TIONS, TOGETHER WITH THE BUILDING ACCOUNTS  
OF ST JOHN'S COLLEGE LIBRARY. Communicated  
by John E. B. Mayor, M.A., St John's College.

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[Read Dec. 5, 1859.]

THE following letters are taken, where no special reference is given to other sources, from the originals in St John's College treasury. Further research may probably bring to light other materials for a history of the library, but it seems desirable to make what is already in hand accessible without delay.

The sources for a memoir of archbishop Williams are very numerous. I pointed out some of them in *Notes and Queries* for Mar. 12, 1859 (2nd Ser. vii. 209). I have since noted the following. He was uncle to archbishop Dolben (Le Neve's *Prottest. Bishops*, i. 2, p. 268). He was a friend to Sir Jas. Whitelocke (Whitelocke's *Liber Famelicus*, Camd. Soc. pp. 60, 89, 97, 99, 110, 111). A contradiction (Dec. 8, 1628) of a charge of extortion brought against him occurs in Ric. Widmore's *History of St Peter's Westminster*. (1751). Append. No. 12, p. 213. See letters to him in Bp. Goodman's *Court of James I.*, Vol. ii. p. 320, and letters by him in Prynne's *Canterb. Dooms*, p. 92, Dodd's *Church Hist.*, new ed., v. Append. ccxcv seq., cccliii, cf. ccxlvii, ccxlix seq., ccliv seq.; and in Sir H. Wotton's *Remains*, p. 304; and an anecdote, *ibid.* pp. 325, 326. There is another letter to him in G. J. Vossii *Epistolæ*, p. 107; and one by him in Goodall's

*College of Physicians*, p. 386. See too Birch's *Court and Times of Charles I.*, Vol. ii. p. 171; "*The Welshman's Propositions to the Archbishop of Yorke, Commander-in-Chiefe before Conoway Castle in Wales. Printed in the yeare of his cosen Taffie's Carrier. 1646.*" 4to. I may mention that a copy of Hacket's *Life of Williams*, with notes by the Rev. J. Mitford, is now in the possession of B. Beedham, Esq., of Kimbolton.

Of Dr Owen Gwin, Gwyn, Gwynne, or Wynne, to whom several of these letters are addressed, a full account is given in Baker's *History of St John's College*; he is mentioned in John Nichols' *Progresses of James I.* iii. 86, 229, and in the *Calendars of State Papers* under Nov. 28, 1621, (his presentation to the archdeaconry of Huntingdon), p. 314; Dec. 10, 1624, p. 405; cf. *ibid.* Nov. 24 and Dec. 7, pp. 391, 403; though these two last entries perhaps refer to another of the name.

Joseph Mead writing to Sir Martin Stuteville, Christ Coll. June 30. 1621, says: "We hold still that Dr Gwin is Bishop of St David's, and Mr Senhouse shall have his mastership." Birch's *Court and Times of James I.* Vol. ii. p. 263; cf. *ibid.* p. 281, where is a story of Gwin's playing at cards with Dr Richardson and two bishops on Christmas Day, 1621.

This master has left in the treasury of St John's a large mass of correspondence, much of which, Baker thinks, he would have destroyed, if he had regarded his own reputation.

Kennett has a notice of Gwin (MS. Lansd. 984, art. 108. cf. Cole in MS. Addit. 5858, p. 343); and one of his letters (June 17, 1626) is in MS. Sloane 3562, art. 38.

#### CONTENTS OF THE LETTERS.

I. Williams to John Wynne, Esq., of Gueder (who prevailed on his father to send him to Cambridge, and made interest to procure for him a scholarship and fellowship). Apology for a hasty letter. Thanks for money towards his commencement.

II. Williams to Sir John Wynne, A.D. 1605. Recommendation of a good scholar, named Meredith.

III. Same to Same. 5 Dec. 1605. Respecting a debt due from his brother. Has a small benefice.

IV. Same to Same. 20 Nov. 1608. Respecting a son of Sir John's, a scholar of St John's. Hopes that the college, dispersed from fear of infection, may meet again before Christmas.

V. Williams to Sir John Wynne. Nov. 3. Has procured a chamber for his cousin Robin. Regrets his brother-in-law's conduct. Hopes Sir John will remember his sister.

VI. Same to Same. A.D. 1611. Is admitted proctor for the next year. Will nominate Sir John's son Robin elder brother for the commencement, if Sir John does not fear the expense.

VII. Same to Same. Aug. 18, 1611. Robin Wynne is roused to diligence by the prospect of being named elder brother. Expenses attending that honour.

VII. Same to Same. 22 Nov. 1611. Has entered Robin as fellow commoner, which will entail an additional expense of £10 a year, with a piece of silver plate at entrance. Is in good hopes of preferment from the lord chancellor and the king.

IX. Same to Same. 13 Sept. 1612. Robin has missed a fellowship. Disputes between the heads and the university. Death of the chancellor. Williams' farmer in Northamptonshire. New master of St John's.

X. Same to Same. 14 Dec. 1620. On behalf of Sir John's eldest son.

XI. St John's college to Williams. Jul. 1621. Congratulations on his being made lord keeper.

XII. Reply of Williams. 15 Aug. 1621.

XIII. Williams to St John's college. 22 Dec. 1622. Asks leave of absence for Downhalt his chaplain, a fellow of the college, who is going to France in the suite of Sir Edw. Herbert. Leave granted accordingly.

XIV. St John's college to Williams. 5 Feb. 1623. The lord of the manor at Hilton, who has hitherto borne the whole charge of pontage money, now tries to throw a part of it upon the copy and freeholders. They seek redress.

XV. St John's college to bishop Carey. 27 May [1623?]. Thanks for the money conveyed through his hands for the new library. The true donor cannot long be concealed.

XVI. Same to Williams. Same date. Thanks for his contribution to the foundations of the library, and his promise of timber.

XVII. Same to Same. 4 Nov. 1623. On the same subject.

XVIII. Same to Same. 21 Feb. 1623. Thanks for his gifts I. of a library, of which he had promised the foundations only; II. of fellowships and scholarships; III. of a gold dish.

**Building accounts of the library.**

XIX. John Hacket to Dr Gwin. 28 June, 1624. Bulkeley, a scholar of bishop Williams, has been kept back at Westminster for an examination. Begg that he may without delay be entered a pensioner.

XX. Williams to Dr Gwin. 30 Dec. 1624. Names John Barret, M.A. of St John's as the first fellow of his foundation, and Sir Moston of Queens' (or if he is incompetent, Edw. Baker, M.A. of Trin.) as the second.

XXI. Williams to Sir John Wynn. 1 Dec. 1625. Is glad to be relieved from the splendid slavery of the lord keepership. Will do all he can for Sir John's son Owen.

XXII. Countess of Southampton to Dr Gwin. Aug. 1626. Sends the books intended by her late husband for the library. Thanks for the kindness shewn by the college to her son.

XXIII. The college to the countess. 18 Sept. 1626. Thanks for the books. Praise of her son's demeanour while in residence.

XXIV. The college to Williams. 6 Nov. 1626. With the accounts of the library.

XXV. William Wynn to Dr Gwin. 24 May. Sends 22 volumes with a catalogue, which he wishes to have kept together in the library.

XXVI. Williams to Dr Gwin. 24 Nov. 1628. Recommends Richard Bulkley for a fellowship.

XXVII. Williams to chief justice Bradshaw. 24 Mar. 1647. On behalf of Sir Rd. Wynne and his brother Owen.

## LETTER I.

JOHN WILLIAMS TO JOHN WYNNE, Esq. [*Europ. Mag.* xxi.]

From [Williams] when he was a Student of St. John's College, Cambridge, to JOHN WYNNE, of Gueder, Esq. in Carnarvonshire.

WORSHIPFULL SIR,

MY humble dutie remembred—I am righte heartilie sorrie to see you impute my turbulent and passionate Letter to ill nature, wch proceeded only from suspicious povertie, and a present feare of future undoinge, bredd and fostered by the suggestions of those, who either knewe not what it was, or else would not im-

parte the beste counsaile. Well might your Worshippe have guesse  
my faulte to have been noe blemish of nature, but such another  
as that of foolish Euclio in Plautus, who suspected Megadorus,  
thoughe he had soe farre againste his estate and reputation  
demeande himself as to be a Suytor for Euclios daughter.

Nam si opulentus it petitum pauperioris gratiam,  
Pauper metuit congregi, per metum male rem gerit:  
Idem quando illæc occasio perit, post sero cupit.

A faulte I have committed (for the wch I moste humblye crave  
pardonne, vowing heere before the face of God to doe you what  
recompence and satisfaction soever, how and when you will) but  
that faulte was not in writinge unto you, for therein I proteste  
I do not knowe that I have any way misdeamed myself, but it  
was in a certain suspicion I conceived of your love towards me,  
caused partlye by your late letter, farre more sharpe and less  
courteous than at other times, partly alsoe by the letters of  
others, who assured me that the money was not dewe any wayes  
to Thom. ap Maurice. That my nature is not intemperate,  
those that have ever knowne me doe knowe, being dull and  
melancholicke in constitution: neither could I ever heare that  
my kindred was tainted with that ugly spot. God forbid that  
the least of these three causes, your greatness, my meanes, but  
especiallie your desertes towards me might not be a sufficient  
motive to curbe the furie of my penne. I heare confess (*et  
maneant hæc non illa furore scripta litera*) that now I am and  
always did account of myselfe, as one infinitely bound unto your  
worship, especiallie for three things, the perswading of my  
Father to sende me to Cambridge—2 the writinge both to my  
Tutour as alsoe to others concerninge my Scholarshipe and  
Fellowshipe—3 the demeaninge of your selfe soe belowe your  
estate as to meddle soe much with my poor portion. These  
things are written in my hearte, whatsoever frenzy writ in paper.  
—My sorrowe is farre the greater, because against my expecta-



tions you doe not forget to send me som money towards my commencement, wch I protest I thought to have differd : your scoffes made me verie little, but that you should beside my deserte and beyond my expectation shewe me such a kinde and tender hearte,

Obstupui, steteruntq. comæ, et vox faucibus hæsit.

Three Petitions I in all humble dutie crave at your Worships hands—if not for mine, yet for my father and mothers sake——first—that you would (if possible you can) lett me have that money in Easter Term wch you promise in Trinity——secondly—that in your next lre you doe sende me that foolish Letter of myne enclosed—that therein I might see myne own follies, which els I cannot beleive to have been so greate——thirdly—that if there be any such follie committed you will gentlie pardonne it—assuringe yourself I will never fall into the like againe. And thus with my humble dutie I take my leave.

The most woefull

JOHN WILLIAMS.

## LETTER II.

WILLIAMS TO SIR JOHN WYNNE. [*Eur. Mag.* xxi.]

1605.—JOHN WILLIAMS, when a Fellow of St. John's, Cambridge, to SR. JOHN WYNNE—wishes him to give some assistance to one Meredith, who, he says, “was adjudged one of the best scholars in seaven-score Commencers.”—Time hath been (he adds) “when Bishops would have taken notice of soe forward a youth, and have been gladd to have hadd such a *materiam laudis*, as the Poet speaks, so fitt a subject to have spente theyre tenne Pounds a year upon; but alas, they are to be pardonned, if troubled with farre greater affayres, as buyinge of Lands, hoordinge of money, grazinge of Cattle and such godlye exercises, they altogether neglect these idle negociations—*sed lingua quo vadis?*”

—I will therefore heere strike saile, and with remembrance of my thanks and service *tibi tuisq.*<sup>1</sup> commende your Wor. in my prayers to Gods protection. Your Wor. in all service,

JOHN WILLIAMS.

### LETTER III.

JOHN WILLIAMS (afterwards Abp. of York) to SIR JOHN WYNN. [Yorke's *Royal Tribes of Wales*, p. 149.]

WORSHIPFULL SIR,

MY dutie and most heartye comendations remembred. The continuance of your lovinge kindenes towards me, by howe much the lesse worthylye, by soe much the more must I account my selfe for the same bounde and obliged unto your Worship's service.

Concerninge that money my brother owes me (w<sup>ch</sup>. I cannot tell well whither it be 7 or 8l.) if your Worshippe will this next terme see it conveyed to be delivered to my Lord of London's Stewarde, Mr. Griffyn, or to my Tutour Mr. Gwynne, I shall rest bounde unto you. I have written acquittaunces bothe for the yeare 1604 and the yeare 1605, the owne from Cambridge, and the other from London, in the presence of William Lloyd; and therefore it is not in my over sight that your Worshippe hath not received them. In place of them this letter may serve your Worshippe.

I have gotten of late a small benefice, w<sup>ch</sup>. will do well, being ioyned to my place in Cambridge; and therefore if your Worshippe could procure me for this yeare's rent but 7l. before hande, I would give William Lloyd a generall acquittance for this yeare; or if I have two yeares more to expire of my lease (as indeede I do not knowe) I would be contente to take 12l. for both yeares, if your Worshippe could procure me soe much. Howsoever I must and will acknowledge my selfe eternallye

<sup>1</sup> *tuisq.*] *husq. Europ. Mag.*

bounde to praye for your Worshippe, for your Worship's kinde love and care of me this last yeare ; and see desiringe opportunitye to make uppe my gratefull wordes w<sup>th</sup>. thankfull deede, I committ your Worshippe to the Almighty's tuicion.

Your Worshippe's poore kinsman,  
bounde in all dutye,

JOHN WILLIAMS.

LONDON HOUSE this 5 of Decem. [1605]

To the worshipfull, his approved loving  
kinsman Mr. John Gwynne Esquier,  
at Gwydder, deliver these.  
Wth. speed.

#### LETTER IV.

JOHN WILLIAMS to SIR JOHN WYNN.

[Yorke's *Royal Tribes of Wales*, p. 152.]

RIGHTE WORSHIPFULL,

MY dutie remembred, I hope by this time your wor. hath received two letters, answeringe in effecte those doubtess propounded in your letter, w<sup>th</sup>. I receiv'de by this bearer. Since my last ill newes, there hath happen'd here noe occurrence worthe the relatinge ; our feare is noe lesse, and the daunger noe more then it was at firste. Sithence your son's goinge into the countrey (w<sup>th</sup>. was at this daye se'nighte) I have heard in a letter from my curate of his well doinge, his abode beinge within a mile of my poore benefice. When he returnes unto the colledge, I will putte that stratagem in practice, w<sup>th</sup>. you mencion in your letter, and send your wor. the cōpye of his theame. For my likinge of his proceedinges, bonâ fide I like his learninge well for his yeares ; his witte better, especiallye when yeares of discretion shall season it. If I listed to find faulte (althoughe truely no greate cause) I doe sometimes call more egerlye on him to keep his

studye, w<sup>ch</sup>. nowe (his gaudye dayes beinge spent) we may more boldlye doe then heretofore; and he muste (as surelye he dothe) daylye amend. Scholler he is for Mr. Price his place; and so is my man to, Mr. John Lloyd's sonne, for one Sir Dolben's. His tutour, I hope, doth certifye the receipte of such thinges as the bearer broughte him; onlye his token, beinge five shillinges from my ladye, I have taken uppe, and will deliver it to him at my nexte goinge to my benefice. I doe hope our colledge shall meete agayne before Christmasse; for as yeate there is more causeles feare then apparent daunger of any infection. Thus with my heartiest comendacions and bounden dutye to my good Ladye, I commend both your Wor. to God's protection.

Your Wor. in all dutye,

JOHN WILLIAMS.

ST. JOHN'S COLL. in CAMB.

this 20th. of Novemb. 1608.

POSTSC.

I will, by God's leave, either provide him a studye to his full contentement, or make him profer of a studye in myne owne chamber. A dieu.

[To the righte worshipfull my ever  
approved good freynde, Sir John  
Wynne at Gwydder,  
deliver these.]

## LETTER V.

JOHN WILLIAMS to SIR JOHN WYNN.

[Yorke's *Royal Tribes of Wales*, p. 158.]

SIR,

MY dutye and heartiest love and service remembred, I have received your money, w<sup>ch</sup> puttes me in mynde of God's usurye, *ubi* (as Sct. Gregorie writes) *fenus triplicat mutuum*, the interest trebles the principall; and yeat, notwithstandinge the rigour of the statute, your Worshippe is like to receive no other

returne, then of a fewe thanks; w<sup>th</sup> Simonides, once tossing up and downe his cofer, found to be nothinge. But your Wor. may well remember that sentence (w<sup>th</sup> we Academickes would gladlye disperse as farre as we maye) once observ'de by Seneca, often usurpte by Traiane: *Beatius est dare, quam accipere*.

I have by good chaunce, satisfied your Wor. requeste for a chamber for my coz. Robin, at leaste wise for this winter:—*no obtentu frigoris muniretur negligentia*, as Plinie Speakes.

I am sorye everye waye to heare your Wor. reporte of my brother in lawe's disastrous courses, but the more pacientlye sorye, because I ever expected it. Marrye, this moves me a newe, to heare that my brother should soe unadvisedlye and unfortunately (for I can never beleeve he would doe it willfullye) be an occasion of the leaste discontentement or disopportunitye to your Wor. especiallye busines cominge nowe to that passe;

..... non *quirit*.

Ut si ipsa salus servare hunc hominem vellet.

Your Wor. knowes in parte, and should more clerelye, if you sawe my letter to him *Quam consilio, non meo, hoc fecerit*. And I most humblye intreate your Wor. to impute it rather to an unexperienced indisscretion, w<sup>th</sup> I finde to prenaunt in all his proiectes, then to any obstinate and heady wilfulness. Howsoever, I must still continue my suyte unto your Wor. *ex visceribus misericordiarum*, to remember my poore sister.

....., Nihil illa nec ausa est;

Nec potuit.

And soe I commend your Wor. to God's protection, w<sup>th</sup> thanks for all your love and courtesies,

Your Wor. in all dutye,

JOHN WILLIAMS.

ST. JOHN'S COLL. in C. Nov. 3.

[To the righte Wor. his ever approved  
lovinge Coz. Sir John Wynn at  
Gwyder.

deliver these.]

## LETTER VI.

WILLIAMS TO SIR JOHN WYNNE. [*Eur. Mag.* xxi.]

1611.—From the Same, when a Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, to the Same—says:

I AM allreadye admitted Proctour for the next year begining at Mickmas—so as in Lent at the Batchelors Commencement I shall, if I live soe longe, have the nomination of the elder Brother for the Commencement. If I have noe Nobleman Sonne thrust upon me and that your Wor. will be contente for your owne creditte, and your Sons encouragement to be at that chardges with him—I hold myself bound by many former kindnesses, notwithstandinge all suyters to the contrarie, to give you and yours the first offer of the place—a Trifle in itself it is—yet the greatest kindness that the Proctour of the Universitie can offer any man.

## LETTER VII.

WILLIAMS TO SIR JOHN WYNNE. [*Eur. Mag.* xxi.]

St. John's College, Cambridge, Aug. 18, 1611.—From the Same to the Same.

WHETHER you will be at that coste with your son (Robert) or noe to make him Senior Brother in Cambridge, beinge a Younger Brother at home, yeat the very conceyte thereof hath wroughte such miracles, as that there is more sittinge uppe at nights, more studiinge and gettinge up in morninges than either love or feare could worke before, so that as St. Austen speakes, there is *felix error quo decipimur in melius*. Beside his ordinarie charges for apparaile and commencement wch your Wor. knows must necessariely be borne in every Batchelor, He is beside to feaste the Doctours and Maisters of Houses, wch will come to

some 18*l*. and to give the Father of the Acte a Satten Suyte, or the value thereof; who if it should prove to be myself, as is most likelye, that coste may be spared. I referre it wholye to y<sup>r</sup> Worshippes discretion to judge if the creditt will countervaille the chardges; surelie it will be an honor unto him, as long as he continues in the Universitie, and to his Brothers if they should followe him.—Your poor kinsman in all dutie.

### LETTER VIII.

WILLIAMS TO SIR JOHN WYNNE. [*Eur. Mag.* xxi.]

St. John's College, Cambridge, Nov. 22, 1611.—From the Same to the Same.

RIGHT WOR.

THE concurrence of wisdom and affection in your laste action of intendinge the remove of your Sonne, made me silent in perswading or diswading one waye or other. Though I confesse I like better of his continuance, consideringe his late desire to his Book, and profitable endeavours thence amountinge. Wch if it were not soe, surelie love sholde not so blinde me, as to abuse your Wor. with any the like relation. For though I confesse I affecte him more than I thinke I shall ever doe Kinsman after him, yeat as Plinie speaks of his Freinde, *Amo cum judicio, eoq. magis quo magis amo.*

His Schollarshipe beinge gonne upon his return from London I was boulde to putt him into Fellows Commons, until either in this or some other College I shall inquire out som Fellowshipe for him; of the wch Preferment he shall not be capable untill he be full Batchelour of Arts. And that will be Easter at soonest. This removinge of him to our Commons will be some ten Pounds a year more charge unto you, but I doe holde his choise of Company (wch nowe can be but Fellowes and Gentlemen) and his occasion of hearinge theyre discourses will in your owne judgement countervail the Chardges. Onelie this, for his entrance you

are to bestowe a silver piëce of Plate upon the Colledge of what price you please above 5 markes, and to engrave your Armes thereupon, and that is all the Chardge of Admission.

He shall not want an honourable place in commencing, seeinge you are content to undergoe the Chardges.

I thank you, Sir, for your Chardges alwayes with me, your former soe many courtesseis devoided of all requital of my side might verie well free your Wor. from any future Coste that waye.

I have indeede with my Proctourshippe lighte upon a most lovinge and respectfulle Lorde, my Lord Chancelour, who hath rather an indulgent fatherlye care of my Estate than a Lordlie respecte; as I have by many immediate favours latelie tasted.

It was likewise my good fortune (for I doe not I protest attribute it to any meritte) to give his Majestie and the Prince som extraordinarie contentemente at Newmarket upon Tuesdaye laste—what time by apointment I preachte before them. I had a great deal of Court holie water, if I can make my selfe any good there bye.

I praye you, Sir, by Lente nexte, when your Sonne is capable of a place, lette there be som order taken that the money you are willinge to disburse for his place, be at London in some readiness for me to call for, for *Magistri nostri oculatas*<sup>1</sup> *habent manus, credunt quod vident.*

I have brought to execution a Bonde of a 100*l.* to pay 50*l.* due to me from my Coz. Henrie Williams—for Gods sake if you can tell me of any meanes to catche him or gette my money, let me have your direction. It is all I have towards the losse of time, expence of money and toiling of my bodie wch I hadd in my good Unkles Executorshippe. Resting ever yr Wor. to command to the

uttermost of his Power

JOHN WILLIAMS.

<sup>1</sup> *oculatas*] *oculatos*. *Europ. Mag.* See *Plaut. Aæn.* i. 3. 50.



## LETTER IX.

JOHN WILLIAMS to SIR JOHN WYNN.  
 [Yorke's *Royal Tribes of Wales*, p. 153.]

RIGHT WORSHIPFULL,

My moste true love ever remembred. My coz. Robin, who w<sup>th</sup>. the helpe [of] my serchers hath furnishte you for your provision, doth promisse me to sende you at this time a complete note of his former expences. My mechanique buisinesses at the Fayre are such as I cannot take that paynes therein I otherwise wolde doe. Truelye I cannot excuse either him or his brother, for absence from theyre studyes at extraordinarye howres, or any neglect of theyre Tutor's lectoures. And yeat they are nowe (as formerlye they were) my under-neighbours.

How the proiecte of hasteninge his beinge felowe failed, I liste not to enquire; but I am sure, after your departure there was nothinge donne. And the yssue noe other, but that the Junieur Proctour was sharpelye rebuked, that he, contrarye to the statute, wolde offer to bringe in one by his Majestie's mandate. Who replied, He never went about any such matter; as resolved, if once he hadd showne himselfe in the buisines, to effecte it, or have line in the dust for it. Marye, he added, that if the youth himselfe compassed any such matter, he thoughte that he hadde deserv'de that favowre at the Colledge, as to accepte thereof without such grudginge.

What you were enformed of my troubles and oppositions w<sup>th</sup>. the heades of our colleges, I knowe not; but this I am certayne, I rest much obliged to your Wor. for your most kinde and lovinge counsaile, w<sup>th</sup>. could proceede from noe other heade, then that well-springe of your former and never-failinge affection. But Mr. Th. Edwards my felowe could have gonne nere to enforme you of all the buisines.

The opposition twixte the maisters of Colleges and the bodie of the Universitye, w<sup>th</sup> is the companie of our Regent and Non-

regent Maister of Artes, hathe beene soe longe a foote, as any Cantabrigian can enforme you thereof; but it is most of all perceived in that twixt the vice-chauncelour and the proctoures, whoe are in a maner Tribuni Plebis, and represente the bodye, as the vice-chauncelour dothe the heades of Colleges. In former yeares, as the vice-ch<sup>n</sup>. were allwayes grave old men and Divines by profession (nee yonge, servinge-man lawier, as this yeare) soe the proctoures for want of other meanes did over-shoote themselves soe farre in takinge of under-hande considerations; as that lienge allwayes in the vice-chaunceloure's lurches, they never durste shewe themselves either for the maintenaunce of theyre owne places, or the statute-freedom of the Universitye.

My selfe being by God and my good M<sup>r</sup>. soe well provided for (to myne owne contentement at leaste wise) as that my mynde scorn'de to be obnoxious to any man for the leaste bribe or fee due by statute, grewe by soe much the more bould to stande upon myne owne place and the libertie of the Universitye graunted in statute, and consequentye to overthwart the new-fanglednes of this vice-ch<sup>r</sup>. endeavouring by all meanes possible to reduce our Aristarchie to a Monarchie (as they terme it) but, as we understand, an absolute Tyrannie.

This was soe well taken for the firste parte and moytie of the yeare, that not onelie the M<sup>re</sup>. of Artes, who graced me with as many and those extraordinarye favoures, as they laded my adversarye with shame and ignominie; but the heades of Colleges themselves encouraged with all applause my just and academicall cariage and proceedinges. For you must knowe Dr. Cowel and Dr. Clayton, the two greateste maisters in towne, and my extraordinarye deare freyndes to be as yeat alive; in whose places..... ded<sup>1</sup> two other, defective, thoughe not in affection, yeate in pare... ..action.

Afterward falls in the interim our Heade-shippe of St. John's, in w<sup>ch</sup>. busines I, servinge my turne abroad, with the good

<sup>1</sup> [succeeded?]

opinion conceiv'de of me at home, was thoughte to have donne such service, as procur'de the hatred of two of the cheefe m<sup>rs</sup>. Dr. Carye beinge one of them; who, as they thinke, hadd it not been for me, hadd gott the maistershippe of St. John's. There was the first oportunitye the vice ch<sup>r</sup>. hadd againste me.

In the weeke of this, falls the death of the L. Treasurer and Chauncelour; by consequence greate canvasinge who should succede him. All the heades (two excepted) expectinge bushopricks and deanries, came upon the Archbp. of Canterburye. My selfe, still reposinge greate trust in the bodye of the Universitye, and fearinge if his Grace were our Chauncelour, any complaynte of the Vice-chaunc. wolde be hearde against me, who was, both for my buisines of Llanrhayader, and this late of our maistershippe, growne more distastefull unto his Grace, putt all my force together, and by many voices, against the heades, chose the L. Privie seale twice to our Chancelour; thoughte I knewe Googe the vicech<sup>r</sup>. to be a servant to his nephewe the L. of Suffolke. You see then a second opportunitie for the Vicech<sup>r</sup>. to ioyne w<sup>th</sup> the heades to putt somme disgrace upon me.

And yeate all this while, thoughte buisines were in hammeringe, nothinge coulde be donne, while it was terme time, and that the m<sup>rs</sup>. of Artes hadd occasion of meetinge, my strengthe encreasinge still in the bodie. After the Commencement, all occasions of meetinge for this yeare ended, the vicech<sup>r</sup>. desirous to revenge somme p<sup>t</sup>. of his disgraces, upon me, whom he hadd envied for the love of the Universitye shewed me, then for any other cause hated, ioynn'de w<sup>th</sup>. these heades, and summon'd me to appeare before them; yeate not soe suddenlye, but I was given to understand, that yf I appear'de, he wold de facto committ me to prison. Whereupon, one of these inconveniences, either to incurr by submission a disgrace nev<sup>r</sup>. heard of in a proctour of an Universitye, and most unbeseeminge my person (havinge soe nere a dependaunce upon soe Honourable a P<sup>r</sup>sonage) or els by resistinge a suspicion to be the authour of a riot and tumulte, into w<sup>ch</sup>.

I sawe all the m<sup>rs</sup>. so readye to enter; hereupon I gave place to this Bedleme felowe, whom I knewe arm'de with authoritye, and appeal'de to our newe-chosen Chancelour, where I had an honourable and noe disgracefull releese.

Here indeed we have stucke these ten weeks. The vicech<sup>r</sup>. desirous of somme disgrace on me before my going out of this office, and I on the contrarye endeavoured to gett of the stage without any hishing. True, the E. of Suffolke hath dealte earnestly for him and many of the Heades of the Universitie: the L. Chancelour as earnestlye for me, and the whole bodie of the maisters; and I thinke we are at an ende.

This is all that suite in lawe your Wor. heares of. Soe as my prosperous succes in that first enterprize you speake of, hathe beene the source and ofspringe of the second. It was spoken of olde in the comendacion of Traiane, *Nec bella times, nec provocas*. I confesse I am not soe valourous; for I protest I feare troubles, and am contente with any losse of money to redeeme my quietnes. My farmour in Northamptonshire can witnes it well, of whom (as Mr. Johnes my best freynde can testifie) I was gladde, for quietnes' sake, to take 50l. where 100l. was due; and that but this laste winter. Marye, a man's creditte once loste cannot be soe well supplied as his money. *Profligatissimi homuncionis est* (saith Tullie) *negligere famam et diligere pecuniam*. Creditte and virginities are seldomme recover'd. And especiallie for a scholler, it is the ayre he breathes in, and deprive him of that he hath noe longer beinge. But I take your common Barrestours to be plainetifes, not (as my case is) mere passive defendants. It was helde a disgrace to Claudius the Emperour, that he was to readye to putte uppe:

Non faciendo fuit, sed patiando, nocens.

And the greatest creditte that ever Cato hadde, that, being cal'de in question two and fourtie severall times, he ever assoilde himselfe, and was clear'de by the judges. I hadd leifer be quiet indeede, if it were possible for one and the same man to be

imployed in actions of this nature as to make a freynde Mr. of soe great a Colledge, and receive noe envie afterward. Thus much of that busines, because I wolde in your Wor. accompte be freedde, *non solum a crimine, verum etiam et a criminatione.*

Now, Sir, I pray you give me leave to request you to take somme to congratulate your coz. our maister his fortunes, and to thank him for paste and desire his furtherance for futures, in the behaulfe of your sonne. He hath (upon my suyte) bestowed a chamber on them. And I do not knowe, whither (upon these occasions of difference we heare of betwixt your Wor. and his brother) he expecte somme complementes.

Sæpe rogare soles qualis sim, Priace, futurus,  
Si fiam locuples, simque repente potens.  
Quenquam posse putas mores narrare futuros?  
Dic mihi, si fueris tu leo, qualis eris.

*Martial, Lib. XII. Epig. 94.*

Not that I finde the gentleman a whit altered; but that I knowe your Wor. beinge putt in mynde not to be backward in these ceremonies.

My coz. Robin, for his shorte time of absence, was but at Sir Thom. Tresham, my wor. good freynde, invited thither by his sonne and heyre, one of his companions.

Thus most thankfull for your Wor. greater care of soe poor a kinsman as my selfe, I will ever rest

Your Wor. much obliged

JOHN WILLIAMS.

[PROCTO]R's BOOTH in STURBRIDGE,  
the 13th of Sept. 1612.

[To the r. worshipfull his most approved  
lovinge Coz. Sir John Wynne Knight  
Barronett at Gwyder.]

## LETTER X.

WILLIAMS TO SIR JOHN WYNNE. [*Eur. Mag.* xxi.]

Westminster College, Dec. 14, 1620.—From the Same, then  
Dean of Westminster, to the Same.

SIR,

YOUR eldest Sonne hath acquaynted me with a Lre received but yesterday from your selfe, wherein you seem to be troubled and offended, doth trouble him very much. Sir, believe me (who beinge a Stander-by can censurè persons with a clearer judgement) there is noe want in your Sonne, but those wants that you are much bound to be thankefulle unto God for—a want of dishonesty, and (wch ever accompanyeth the same) a want of distrust; supposinge that he hadd to deale with Gentlemen, and not with Jugglers and interceptors of Letters. The present Ld Chancelr is not of that regularitye and fixedness in his motion that other starrs placed in that orbe have been of. He promised your Sonne the Writt shold not be delivered to his Competitor, yeat if this be effected, what action hath Sir Richard against his Lordp, or yourself against Sr Richard? Your Sonne (willing to save chardges, as havinge in this kynde noe great superfluityes) omitted to send hired messengers, but took onlye opportunityes (of trust as he thought) to make his dispatches to the Marches and to yourselfe. If his pragmaticall adversarye hath wayelayde them, what great oversight is this in Sr Richard? consideringe the Combat was to be fought, not for the fortunes of Greece, but who shod be at the charge to doe his Country service.—And for your *contraria inter se opposita*, &c. you have hadd good time and reason to forgett your Logicke—for these must ever be *contraria sub eodem genere posita*, they must be both of a kynde and a feather as it were, not betweene an active and buysie Solicitor of Causes and a Gentleman attendant on the Person of a Prince. Those that conceive that the Pragmaticalitie is becominge the one

of these, wch peradventure may be connived at in the other, are very ignorant and understand not what becoms either of them. Sir Richard Wynne is as sufficient and as well behaved a Gentleman as any North Wales hath afforded these many years, nor is he either lazie or inactive in his own Element; nor hath he omitted any one point in all this Canvas, unless it be his not morteringe and cementinge his motions at York House and the Marches with som molten sylver, for want whereof (you know what hard weather hath beene) they mouldered away unto nothinge. Nowe if these omissions have weighed heavy upon yourself and redoubled your endeavours in the Country, you shall fynde (in coulede thoughts) there was some cause, that your shoulders shoulde support the better part of the burthen. The opposition grew not here in London (for then Sir Richard had been too slowe of observation to sende you advertisement thereof not sooner) but it began at home in the Countrey, against the greatnes not of your Sonne but of Yourselfe and your House.

This I knowe very well, as havinge taken no small paines in reconcilinge your sonne and Mr. Gryffith betimes, wch I had soon effected, but that I found (by a little disputation) that the roote of the opposition laye hidde in Wales, and the Gentleman was onlie sett up as an active instrument to advance of closer opposites. Then, Sir, you will perceive that as you have bestyred you right worthilye, so have you fought the battle not for your sonne but for yourselfe and your House, both which shold have been wounded through the sides of your Sonne.——

Now for the divertinge of the Place upon your Second Sonne I cannot mislike it, as beinge more for your honor and the shame of the opposer. But without doubt your ground is mistaken for point of law, that shold exclude discontinuers from this employment. For besides that my old *Maister*<sup>1</sup> (one who perfectly understood and indeclinably observed the Statute Laws) made all his men in attendance Burgesses in one place or other——

<sup>1</sup> Lord Ellesmere.

Secretary Calvert—Secretary Panton, Sir H. Carye, all the Kings and the Princes Gentlemen already chosen to several Places confute this doctrine—And it is but Monday last that I procured Sir Edwd Villars, half Brother to my Lord Admirall, to be elected one of our Burgesses for Westminster—soe as you need not change Sonnes for such a Statute Scruple.

Thus farre I am drawne out of a desire to give you satisfaction that your Sonne hath omitted no understandinge course becomminge a Gentleman of his ranke (whom tricks and gambolls doe noe way becom) in the mananginge of this business—but on the contrarye side hath manifested unto the world, that his carriage hath been such and soe fayre, as hath gayned unto him the love of all men of better sort, and especially of all the prime Officers about the King and the Prince, whoe have oppenly declared themselves upon this occasion.—My place, callinge, and love to yourselfe, may free me from all suspicion of flattery—He is a Sonne worthy everie waye to be the Heyre not of your Landes onely but of your creditt and reputation also, and therefore as you have been at great care and cost to leave him possessor of the one, soe doe not grieve to cast away somme money and to use your best freyndes to leave him (that deserves it soe well) inheritor alsoe of the other. I take my leave, and leave you, and my good Ladye, and my Cozens at home with my best prayers and wishes in Gods protection, resting your assured lovinge and

true Friend

JOHN WILLIAMS,

Dean of Westminster.



## LETTER XI.

ST JOHN'S COLLEGE TO WILLIAMS.

Baker's MS. XXVII. 257.

A Letter Gratulatorie sent to DR WILLIAMS, Deane of Westminster, made privy Counsellor and Ld Keeper.

HONORATISS. PRÆSUL,

NON frustra credidimus votis et suffragiis nostris, de te jam diu magna promittentibus fortasse et majora quam hodie evenerunt: si leniter nobiscum agis, da veniam nostræ prope-  
rationi, qui longa virtutum tuarum experientia anticipavimus ipsius Reip. felicitatem. Nos enim meritorum tuorum notitia præcessimus profecto Ecclesiam, præcessimus Remp., quibus tum adjuvandis te natum fuisse jam apparet. Multum (nisi fallimur) nobis jactare licet, et gaudere plurimum, qui illas virtutes in herba novimus, quæ jam in lætam et tempestivam segetem prodierunt. Hanc semper maturitatem promisit (quæ semper in te fuit) morum et doctrinæ Canities, in Juventute olim veneranda. Gratulamur igitur Honorificentiaæ tuæ, nec non temporum felicitati, qua boni et docti Dignitates consequuntur, qua evangelica hominum natio-  
non ad pericula (ut olim) verum ad honores virtute perveniunt. Infelices essemus, neque a literis vere oriundi, si unquam majori gaudio nos afficeret mortale cujusquam decus, quam cum vide-  
mus Regum consilia munita pietate et conscientia Religiosorum Præsulum. Gaudemus præterea securo (ut credimus) legum et Justitiæ fato: cujus enim fidei tutius demandatur Forum æqui-  
tatis, quam cui a Deo committuntur animæ? Aut quis justior Legum humanarum Interpres, quam is, qui potest optime divi-  
nas? Cessamus (Illustrissime vir) spem aut opinionem nostram verbis ultra provehere, quam oportet modeste et serio de te

optima expectantes. Præstet Deus Op. Max. nobis Comprecantibus, ut diuturnis et intaminatis honoribus diu fulgeas.

Honori tuo deditissimi M<sup>r</sup> et Socii

Seniores Coll. D. Joh. Evang.

Dat. e Coll. D. Joh. Evang.

Jul. 1621.

## LETTER XII.

WILLIAMS TO ST JOHN'S COLLEGE.

[*Ibid.* p. 258.]

An Answer return'd to the former Letter.

ORNATISSIMI VIRI ET FLORENTISSIMA SOCIETAS,

LITERAS vestras longe amantissimas, non modo referenda, sed ne cogitanda quidem gratia consequi possum. Invidere homines non gratulari paribus aut Inferioribus, cum se relictos sentiunt, advertit orator. Vos autem (viri Literatissimi) quibus me jam olim (sed et tum, contigisset modo occasio, fautor commendatorque), quovis in Ecclesia aut Rep. Honore dignissimis valedixisse memini, hujus tantæ erga me et tam longæ Principis Indulgentiæ causam aliquam fingere conamini. Amorem certe vestrum et candorem satis mirari non possum, Philosophiam hac una in re non laudo; quandoquidem hanc fortunarum et dignitatis, quæcunque demum sit, accessionem, effectum aliquem statuere videamini, cum revera siet Miraculum. In me aut a me nihil reperio palmarium, nisi fortasse unum hoc, e vobis aliquando quod unus fuerim: quibus si ullo debitæ pietatis cultu et officio inservire potero, usu experiemini

Societatis vestræ celeberrimæ Amantissimum

Alumnus, JOHAN. LINCOLN. elect. Custod. Sigilli.

E Colleg. S<sup>æ</sup> Petri quod est

Westmonasterii 15<sup>o</sup>. die Aug.

1621.

## LETTER XIII.

WILLIAMS TO ST JOHN'S COLLEGE.

Baker's MS. XXVII. 263.

A Copy of a Letter sent from the Rt. Hon. the Lord Bp. of  
LINCOLNE, Lord Keeper of the Great Seale of England.

AFTER my very hearty commendations unto you all; Whereas Mr Downhalt my Chaplain one of the Fellowes of our Colledge, is employed to wait upon S<sup>r</sup> Edward Herbert Lord Ambassador Leiger for his Majesty with the French King: These are to desire you to grant him leave of absence, according to the locall Statutes of the Colledge, w<sup>ch</sup> (as I remember) is per Triennium; and withall to order unto him some competent allowance, as shall be agreeable to the former Presidents in this kynd, the state of the Colledge, & your own discretions, for so much tyme as he shall spend in the Family of the Lord Ambassador, he being all that while *Regiis negotiis occupatus*. And what favor you shall shew unto him herein, I shall acknowledge as reflecting upon my Intercession. And so I recommend both your selves and all the rest of the Fellowes, Schollers, & Students of that worthy Society to Gods mighty protection, & shall rest for ever,

Your Assured Loving & Affect. Friend,

JOH. LINCOLNE, Custos Sigilli.

WESTM. COLL. Dec. 22. 1622.

In answer to this Letter the M<sup>r</sup> and Seniors granted unto M<sup>r</sup> Downhalt three yeares dayes of absence, if he should continue so longe in the House & service of the s<sup>d</sup>. Lord Embassadour: & moreover granted unto him, during the time of his service only, the benefit of his commons, w<sup>ch</sup> is 12*d*. weekly, & likewise his wages, & Livery, & Corn money due from the Senior Burser, & also his part of the weekly Divident, as it shall fall

out to be more or less; & likewise have permitted unto him his Chamber during his absence. In w<sup>th</sup> consideration he is to provide, that all those Scholasticall Acts, w<sup>th</sup> in his presence he should performe in or for the Colledge, be likewise performed in his absence.

Ita testor ROBTUS LANE Registrarius.

#### LETTER XIV.

ST JOHN'S COLLEGE TO WILLIAMS.

Baker's MS. XXVII. 264.

A Copy of a Letter to the Rt. Hon. the L<sup>d</sup>. Bp. of LINC.  
Lord Keeper &c.

RT. HON. OUR MOST SINGULAR GOOD LORD,

It is not the hope of some transcendent favor beyond equity, nor yet any sullen humor of contention, that makes us thus troublesome to your Ldp.; but onely the just defence of a portion of our poore Inheritance, against an Injury heretofore happily repulsed, but now strongly reattempted. May it therefore please your Honor to understand, that the Mannor of Hilton near Cambridge, being charged with a good summe of money, called Pontage money, towards the maintenance of the Town Bridge in Cambridge: the Lord of Hilton hath ever heretofore paid the s<sup>d</sup> entire summe out of his Mannor Lands onely, & thereby freed all the Copy and Freeholders from that charge, as your Petitioners are well able to prove: yet now of late, the Inheritance coming into a strangers hand (and new Lords coveting new Lawes) the present Lord seeketh to ease himself, by imposinge the greatest, if not two parts of the whole upon the poore Tenants, amongst whome wee also shall suffer, if that course take effect. The late Lord Chief Justice upon the like Information at an Assise, discharged and sett free all the Tenants from this new Imposition, as this Bearer is ready to shew. That

order being since controuled by M<sup>r</sup> Justice Dodriche, our humble Petition to your Ldp. is, you would be pleased to take the Cause into your honorable Consideration, that might prevail not to overthrow right, if it shall be found to stand with us. And wee your humble supplicants shall be bound to pray for your Ldp's increase of honor & happiness.

Your Lordship's Most bounden

The M<sup>r</sup> & SENIORS.

ST JOHN'S, Febr. 5<sup>th</sup>. 1622.

## LETTER XV.

ST JOHN'S COLLEGE TO BISHOP CAREY.

Baker's MS. XXVII. 265.

To DR CAREY Ld. Bp. of Exeter.

REV<sup>DM</sup>. IN CHRISTO PATER,

AUSPICATO conabimur Bibliothecæ fabricam, cum tu primus propensionis et opis tuæ columnas substruis, et perennia sane ominamur ipsa operis fundamina, non Artificis sed Authoris fama splendida. At quisquis ille omnium est, diu celari non potest: præfulgebit enim viri pietas eo ipso, quod non viseretur. Nemo enim hoc sæculo fuit, qui tanti beneficii famam, conscientiae ut impenderet, generosius contempserit, aut qui magna moliens, felicius liberalitatis objectum *mutuit*<sup>1</sup>. Multorum est benefacturos agere, at subita pœnitentia; hic noster non citius se velle dixerit, ac benefecerit, quasi aliter loqui non potuit, quam facit, neque aliter facere, quam liberaliter et mature. Tuum est (Pientissime Præsul) virum publica cognitione dignissimum terrarum orbi in exemplum ostendere, ut tam hominibus quam Deo innotescat. Nos interim illi et Honorificentiae tuæ Hæreditariam pollicemur

<sup>1</sup> Baker has underlined this word as illegible; perhaps we should read *invenerit*, the contraction for *et* being mistaken for the upper part of a *t*.

observantiam: neque enim multo minus solidæ pietatis est, de-  
mereri tibi societatem quam fundare. Deus Opt. Max. te sibi et  
ecclesiæ diutissime servet.

Honorificentix tuæ studiosissimi &c.

Dat. e Coll. D. Joh.

Evang. 6<sup>o</sup>. Calend. Junii<sup>1</sup>.

## LETTER XVI.

ST JOHN'S COLLEGE TO WILLIAMS.

BAKER'S MS. XXVII. 266.

To the Bp. of LINCOLN Ld. Keeper, &c.

Honoratiss. et Reverendiss. in Christo Pater,

SERIO æternitati inchoas qui inter tot litium forensium  
curas, tot Principis et Reip: negotia, Religiosæ semper vacas  
liberalitati. Fruantur hac sane felicitate benevolorum animæ,  
ut priusquam homines esse desinant, fiant immortales. Tu (Be-  
nignissime Domine) dum Bibliothecæ *Materiaturam* nobis paras,  
fundamenta tibi excitas Immortalitatis. Nos egea Johannensium  
turba, non superbum aliquod, aut quod Vaticanum spondeat,  
meditantur ædificium, sed modesta saltem et decora tecta, quæ  
literis ob angustias verecundiam non excutiant. Queruntur enim,  
nec injuria liberales artes, Ambulacra, Dormitoria, Aulam, imo et  
Culinam sociorum numero parem (quæ Ptochodocheis quibusdam  
nobiscum sunt communia); solam Bibliothecam, qua Philosophi,  
qua Theologi audimus, qua Literatorum familia dici volumus,  
Musarum Majestati imparem. Virtute igitur tua (eximie Do-  
mine) mature opus erat, ut semel jacta et extracta Bibliothecæ  
fundamenta robur sumerent et sperarent culmina. Hoc tantum  
pertimescimus, ne cum tu pie et modeste munificentiam tuam  
in fundamento sepelieris, (quam multi solent inscribere in fastigio)  
erubescat aliorum benignitas operi tuo aliquid superstruere. Ligna

<sup>1</sup> Add 1623.

et latomos Rev. in Christo Pater Exon. Epis. te nobis prospecturum scribit, et gaudemus utroque beneficio. Quaecunque autem dederis non tam diuturna erunt, quam nominis tui memoria, quæ ut literis et pietati semper cœva sit, fecisti publice merendo, privatim quod jam facis vota precesque nostras sursum eriget, ut D. O. M. Honorificentiam tuam in exemplum bonitatis et Reip. columnen charissime et diutissime servaret.

Honoris tui observantissimi

Dat. Cant. e Coll. D. Joh.

Evang. 6<sup>o</sup>. Calend. Junii. [1623 ?]

## LETTER XVII.

ST JOHN'S COLLEGE TO WILLIAMS.

BAKER'S MS. XXVII. 267.

To the LD. BP. of LINCOLN LD. Keeper &c.

Honoratiss. et Rev. in Christo Pater,

QUANTUM tibi debet universa eruditio, testatur tua in nos immortalis benignitas, quibus dum τεχνόφρον curasti, ipsum Aristotelem, Galenum, et Justinianum, ipsos Sanctos Patres et Scholasticos libera quasi civitate donasti. Cives equidem sunt, nec Vaticano, nec Bodleianis mœnibus indigni, sed hic apud nos domo inopes tanquam exules agitabant, donec Rev. in Christo Pater Epūs. Exon. secretis nos monuit nuntiis, reddidisse te patriam et speciosa Habitacula. Importunitas alios, alios gloria ad benigna stimulat, tu ultro et modeste: at quam pie per modestiæ nubem tanquam stella elucescit charitas. Ita tu (Benignissime Domine) ipso honesto contentus, esse mavelis quam dici, et conscientia magis frui quam fama Benefactoris. Nostrum tamen unumquemque fecit ipsa admiratio Lynceum, qui per ligna tandem et lapides, per ipsa operis fundamenta, latitantem aspeximus pietatem. Accurrit tota Collegiorum vicinia, stupet, sciscitatur quis

ille omnium sit, tam potens cum tanto munere hoc? cui soli in hac ferrea ætate et duritie temporum tam liberalis et aureus animus? Nos continuo Autorem. Tum omnes omnia bona dicere et laudare, prædicare nostram felicissimam Societatem, quæ quem olim habuit Alumnum, eundem meruerit Mecænatem. Ceterum cum tantæ munificentis respondere miseri nesciamus, concedatur (rogamus Honorificentiam tuam) aliquid tenuitati nostræ, stupori aliquid, cujus elinguis esse solet et muta gratitudo. Felicius nonnunquam gratias agunt, quibus deest lingua, quam quibus animus, et pro ingentis beneficii gratiis unica Prærogativa silentium. Deus large exsolvat, quod nos compensare non possumus, et cum multas vivendi causas habeas, optimam conscientiam, et optimam famam, faxit diu vivas, et perpetuo benefacias, et cum pietatis tuæ monumenta viderit æmula Posteritas, virtutes tuas sedulo imitetur, ut imitetur olim benignitatem.

Honorificentis tuæ studiosissimi

M' et Seniores.

Dat. e Coll. D. Joh. Evang.  
pridie Non. Nov. An. Dñi. 1623.

## LETTER XVIII.

ST JOHN'S COLLEGE TO WILLIAMS. (Baker U.S.)

Another to the same Ld. Keeper.

Rev. et Hon. in Christo Pater;

BENIGNITATIS tuæ culpa factum est quæ gratitudinem nostram interspirare non sinit, si nostræ Honorificentiam tuam importunius interpellant Literæ: scilicet ne ingrati videremur, aut immodestos nos esse oportet, aut te (quod Dii avertant) minus liberalem. Etenim tua ad nos Munera certatim convolant, et æmulatur beneficium beneficio, necdum vetera satis mirantibus interveniunt nova. Quænam est hæc (Benignissime Domine) reli-



giosa in te munerum contentio? An quia cætera \*temperatus\*<sup>1</sup>, in Collegio hoc nostro adornando diligendoque modum non habere gestis? Spondes fundamenta, sed extruis Bibliothecam, auges Discipulorum numerum, ut augeas Sociorum, et nomen Fundatoris invitavit Patroni. Dum hæc agis, mittis insuper splendidam amoris tesseram, Pateram inauratam, et fortasse das largiter, ut copiosissime accipias. Ita quicquid possides, Johannensium jam credimus commune patrimonium. Subolescit enim indies tua in nos Munificentia, quasi nos te prius gratiis desineremus, quam tu nos prosequi beneficiis. Macte hoc animo (Felicissime Præsul) nam licet tu dati statim obliviscaris, et nos et Posterī nostri accepti semper meminerimus. Deus Opt. Max. Immortalitatem quam in terris inchoasti, Immortalitate inter Cœlestes remuneret.

Honori tuo deditissimi.

Dat. e Coll. D. Joh. Evang. 12<sup>o</sup>. Cal. Febr. 1623.

## BUILDING ACCOUNTS OF ST JOHN'S LIBRARY.

Baker's MS. XII. Harl. 7039. p. 166 (= 153).

### " Library, its building

The building of the New Library in two years, viz. 1623, 4, besides the roofe within, the Seats, & the Glazing, which were done severally afterwards, cost .	Lib.	sh.	d.
	2509	8	6 ob.
Item, the Roof within . . . . .	160	0	0
It., promist to Hen. Man, If he did well, which was given . . . . .	10	0	0
It., for the greater Seats, & lesser Seats . . . . .	245	0	0
It., for the glazing . . . . .	66	13	4
Sum Total . . . . .	2991	1	10 ob.
S <sup>r</sup> Ralph Hare gave, which was spent in the foundation . . . . .	192	0	0

<sup>1</sup> Underlined.

My Ld. of Lincoln gave	At severall times	1550	„	0	„	0	} 2011 „ 13 „ 4
	For the rooffe	.	.	.	.	.	
	within	160	„	0	„	0	
	It. unto Hen. Man	10	„	0	„	0	
	For the great						
	seats	200	„	0	„	0	
	Towards the lesser						
	seats	25	„	0	„	0	
	For glazing	66	„	13	„	4	
The rest of the money (besides Jusces, &c.) all the time, which must amount to a great Summe) the College did pay, being							} 787 „ 8 „ 6 ob.
							2991 „ 1 „ 10 ob.

To Mr Tho. Fothergill.

S:

— I have perused some of my papers, and very fortunately have found the Library account, which I formerly told you of: Mr Bodurda sent it, and gather'd the account out of Mr Spell's Books, conferred with Mr Joh. Symons, who about that time was Sen. Bursar. I have it under Mr Bodurda's hand, who was my Ld's Chaplain, and without doubt, would do him all right.

I remain

Your's &c.

HEN. EYRS.

See, the Register of College Plate."

## LETTER XIX.

JOHN HACKET TO DR GWIN.

WORTHY S<sup>r</sup>

MY most servicable respects premised, it hath pleased my Honor<sup>e</sup>. Lord to appoint one Bulkeley<sup>1</sup> for a scholler of his own

<sup>1</sup> Richard Bulkeley, afterwards fellow. See below, p. 64. He has verses in *Genethliacum Acad. Cantabr.* 1631, p. 94, and in *Carmen Natali-*

fundation in your noble societie. The youth is of extraordinarie hopes for his yong yeares, and had certainly been chosen to Trinitie College, but that his Lordship hath provided a better fortune for him. May it please you to understand, that yong Bulkeley had at this time personally come to Cambridg to bee admitted a Pensionar, but that his apparel & other necessaries are not provided; furthermore it is his Lordships pleasure to haue him stay for a month or twaine in Westminster schole, for y<sup>e</sup> greater credit of y<sup>e</sup> schole, when the schollers shal bee put to examination. It is M<sup>r</sup> Owens and my own, and the request of diuerse more in our house, that you would bee pleased to grant Bulkeley the fauor, to suffer M<sup>r</sup> Floud to admit him pensionar vnder his name out of hand, least He should loose a yeare by his lingring at Westminster: w<sup>ch</sup> time would bee most advantagiously gained for y<sup>e</sup> yong scholler, if it might stand w<sup>th</sup> your good liking to admit him before y<sup>e</sup> Commencement. This your noble courtesie shal much oblige unto you

Your seruant to be commanded

JOHN HACKET.

WESTMIN. ABBY

Junij 28<sup>o</sup>.

1624.

[Dr Gwyn adds: R.(eceived) Julij 7: 1624.]

To the right Worsh<sup>m</sup>: his most worthy Frend M<sup>r</sup> Doctor Gwin Maister of S<sup>t</sup> Johns College in Cambridg these be de[livered].

*cium*, 1635. Sign. E. Thomas Bulkeley, probably a younger brother, was elected from Westminster to Trinity college in 1629 (*Alumni Westm.* p. 101).

## LETTER XX.

WILLIAMS TO DR GWIN.

AFTE<sup>r</sup> my very hearty comendacōn, vnto you. If you thinke it fitt, to name any felowes in to those two places, w<sup>th</sup> I have fōded in you<sup>r</sup> College, at this election : it is full time that I recomment a covple vnto you, because you haue not (as I expected) recommented any in particular vnto me in that kynde. I cannot (possiblye) obserue the fundamentall orders in this first Nomination, because none of my schollers are graduates. Nor doe I heare of any covntrey-man of myne, of any wo<sup>th</sup> o<sup>r</sup> sufficiencie, that is a suytor fō<sup>r</sup> any such place. I doe therefo<sup>r</sup> name vnto you, John Barret M<sup>r</sup> of Artes of that College in the first place, to be succeeded hence forward by one of the twoe Englishe schollers.

And doe desire you to enquire diligently, whither S<sup>r</sup> Moston of Queenes College be an able & sufficient scholler to be placed in the other. But I beseech you as you love & respect me, if he be not passablye sufficient, lett him neuer be named o<sup>r</sup> thought vpon any furthe<sup>r</sup>. But in case he be a good scholler then forthw<sup>th</sup> admitted. And in case S<sup>r</sup> Moston be but rawe & soe past ouer (for whō I will otherwise prouide) then my desire is that you place in the othe<sup>r</sup> Fellowship one Edward Baker a M<sup>r</sup> of Artes of Trinitye College, who is euer after to be succeeded by one of the Welshe schollers of my Foundacō. And I doe desire you (w<sup>th</sup> the approbacōn of the Seniors) to make such an entraūce vpon theyr admission.

I doe the rather make choice of these two, because they are eminent schollers, & will deserue shortlye good Benefices (if I can soe accomodate them) & make waye fō<sup>r</sup> myne owne poore schollers to succede them.

I recommend this buisines to your disposinge wholly, and my selfe to the seniors of your howse and the rest of the felowes,

whō God Almightye blesse & prosper in all knowledge & piety,  
and am

Your very assured louing freynd  
& cozen

Jo. LINCOLN, C. S.

WESTM<sup>R</sup>. COLL.  
this 30<sup>th</sup> of  
Decemb. 1624.

To my very louing cozen M<sup>r</sup> D<sup>r</sup> Gwynne Archdeacon of  
Huntington, and M<sup>r</sup> of S<sup>t</sup> Johns Colledge in Cambridg deliner  
these.

[Admissio Sociorum Apr. 6, 1625.

Ego<sup>1</sup> Joan. Barrett admissus sum in perpetuum Socium hujus  
Collegii pro D<sup>o</sup> Joanne Episcopo Lincolnensi.

On<sup>2</sup> the same day in the same terms Gul. Mostyn.

The other admissions for the bishop are : i. Cardell Goodman  
of Hartfordsh, March 31, 1626. ii. Wm. Rogers of Flintsh.  
Mar. 19, 1634-5. iii. Wm. Morgan of Moamouthshire, Mar.  
12, 1642-3.]

## LETTER XXI.

WILLIAMS TO SIR JOHN WYNN. [*Eur. Mag.* xxi.]

From the Same (JOHN WILLIAMS, Bishop of Lincoln), after he  
lost the Great Seal.

Bugden, 1 Dec. 1625.

SIR,

WITH the remembrance of my love and best affections  
unto you—Being very sensible of that great good will you have  
ever borne me, I thought it not unnecessary to take this course  
with you, wch I have done with no other Frynd in the worlde, as

<sup>1</sup> "Memorand. that this Place is for ever to be succeeded out of one of the  
two scholars of the L<sup>d</sup>. Bp. his Foundation."

<sup>2</sup> "Memorand. that this Place is for ever to be succeeded out of one of the  
Two Scholars of Wales for the L<sup>d</sup>. Bp. of Lincoln."

to desire you to be no more troubled with this late accident befallen unto me, than you shall understand I am myselfe. There is nothing happened which I did not foresee and (sithence the death of my dear Maister) assuredly expect, nor laye it in my power to prevent, otherwise than by the sacrificinge of my poor estate, and that wch I esteeme farre above the same, my reputation. I knowe you love me too well, to wishe that I shold have been lavishe of either of these, to continue longer (yeat noe longer than one Man pleased) in this glorious miserye and splendid slaverie, wherein I have lived (if a Man may call such a toilinge a livinge) for these five years almost. I loosinge the Seals I have lost nothinge, nor my Servants by any fault of mine, there being nothing either layde or so much as wispered to my charge. If I have not the opportunitie I hadd before to serve the King, I have much more conveniencye to serve God—wch I embrace as the onely end of Gods love and providence to me in this sudden alteration.

For your Sonne Owen Wynne (who together with my debts is all the object of my worldlye thoughts and cares) I will performe towards him all that he can have expected from me, if I live; and if I dye, I have performed it allreadye——

You neede not feare any misse of me, being so just and reserved in all your desires and requests; having alsoe your Eldeste Sonne neare the Kinge and of good reputation in the Court, who can give you a good account of any thinge you shall recommend unto him——

Hopinge therefore that I shall ever hold the same place I did in your love, wch was first fixed on my person, not my late place, and wch I will deserve by all the freyndlye and lovinge offices which shall lie in my power, I end with my prayer unto God for the continuance of your health, and doe rest your very assured loveinge Friend and Cozen

JO. LINCOLN.

250865A

## LETTER XXII.

COUNTESS OF SOUTHAMPTON TO DR GWIN.

BAKER'S MS. XXVII. 272.

A Letter from the COUNTESS OF SOUTHAMPTON.

M<sup>R</sup> D<sup>R</sup> GWYN,

THE great love & affection, that my dearest Lord, now with God, did ever bear unto the honor & good of that worthy Society of yours, & that respect & honor, w<sup>ch</sup> reflected from you all again, both towards himself & his Howse, doe oblige me also by what meanes I may, to endeavor that his name & memory may for ever live and be fresh amongst you. And to that purpose having found, that in his life Tyme, out of his own noble Inclination, he had designed certain books unto the new Library of your House, w<sup>ch</sup> have been all this tyme carefully by me preserved entire, I hope in number (for the Catalogue is with you, and not with me) and safe from harme. Now soe soone as notice could be taken, that the place grew to a readines to receive them, I have herewithall sent them unto you, as a testimony of the good will & affection, borne unto your House from hence. For here I must needs take notice of the great honor & respect done to my sonne, at his last being with you, who as I hope, he will therein imitate his noble [Father] in his love to learning & to you, soe for the present I cannot but with many thankses for the same, bee very sensible of the noble usage he found amongst you. And thus wishing upon your studies Gods blessing, with much happines unto you all, I rest

Your very Loving Friend,

E. SOUTHAMPTON.

SOUTHAMPTON HOUSE in  
Holborne, Aug. 1626.

## LETTER XXIII.

ST JOHN'S COLLEGE TO THE COUNTESS.

[*Ibid.* p. 273].

An Answer to the former Letter.

MADAM,

THIS Monument of love prepared before by our most noble Lord deceased, & now erected by your kind hand, wee receive from you and embrace with the best acknowledgments that can proceed from your devoted. The gift designed expresseth the bounty of the Hon<sup>ble</sup> Donor, and your Ladyship by the manner of accomplishing it hath added noe small Lustre to it. Your dextrous speed anticipating our expectation, your care that they should come free unto us without any the least charge, are things that few could have thought of besydes your noble selfe; whereby as you reared up a lasting statue to the memory of our ever to be honoured Lord, so have you withall given just occasion, that your blessed name may for ever live in us, with his. And indeed you have so wrought it, that while wee enjoy your happy life, wee shall not seem to have altogether lost him, whom we still find living in your gracious affection towards us. Yet further as if that noble Family contended still more to endear us to them, It pleaseth your Ladyship to interprett that small expression of that love & duty, w<sup>ch</sup> wee shall ever acknowledge due from us to that House, as an honor & extraordinary respect done to your noble sonne living with us. Wee ingenuously confess, It was some grief to us to part so soon with him, whose demeanor was so fair and noble amongst us, that our best usage of him came far short of his deservings. But it pleaseth your goodnes to looke upon our actions through a multiplying Glass, w<sup>ch</sup> presents every thing to the eye far greater then indeed it is: so while wee endeavor to pay some part of the debt wee owe, through your



more then courteous acceptance wee shall come into further Bonds. As if your Ladyship had resolved (as was once sayd of a right noble person) to be rich in nothing but in obligations. Not to be further troublesome to your Honor: Give us leave in the name of the whole Society to present our humble duty and thanks to your noble selfe and that Hon<sup>ble</sup> Family. And soe wee take leave, and rest

Your Ladyship's to be commanded  
The PRESIDENT and SENIORS.

ST JOHN'S in CAMBR. Sept. 18, 1626.

To the most Hon<sup>ble</sup> & vertuous  
Lady the Lady Elizabeth Countess  
of Southampton.

#### LETTER XXIV.

ST JOHN'S COLLEGE TO WILLIAMS.  
BAKER'S MS. XXVII. 274.

Honoratiss. et Reverendiss. in X<sup>to</sup> Patri Dnō. Johī. Epō. Lincoln.

ILLUSTRISIME Præsul, (et quod omnibus titulis majus) Piissime Religionis Fautor et Propagator. Nos gratias tibi minime agimus (quod alii pro more facere amant) sed Honores, ringentibus adversariis, quam plurimos habemus. Nec enim Dignitati tuæ honores pares excogitare possumus. Quippe tu inter alia Magnificentiae tuæ opera Collegium nomine S<sup>u</sup> Johannis celebratum æterno, tum pietatis in Deum, tum *εὐπρεσίας* in posteros, monumento locupletasti; Iners et ignavum hoc vocabulum (Honoratiss. Dñe) beasti. Fecisti utique ut nomen Johannis sine superstitione veneremur, Tu non solum magna loqueris, sed vivis, et fama tua in omne sævum superstes erit. De Bibliotheca tua nemo est qui ad honorem tuum satis loqui vel scribere possit. Nos gratias debitas solvendo non sumus. Misimus ad te Rationarium nostrum, quod si prudentia tua æqui consulat, nihil est amplius quod votis nostris accedere possit.

Interea temporis Benefacta tua gratissima memoria recalemus,  
et omnem felicitatem adprecabimur tibi, qui vivis, loqueris  
scribis, sedificas eternitati. Alii forsā jactantius nomen tuum  
et beneficentiam celebrabunt, nulli mortalium verius, quam cogno-  
mines tui Johannenses. Precantes insuper sumus, ut omnis  
salutis Autor te diutissime servet incolumem, qui Gloria es et  
decus nostrum, qui Currus et Auriga Israelis.

Dignitati tuæ deditissimi devotissimique.

Dat. e Collegio tuo, octavo

Iduum Novemb. 1626.

## LETTER XXV.

WILLIAM WYNN TO DR GWIN.

S<sup>r</sup>.

OUT of my obligation to my noble Lord, y<sup>e</sup> L<sup>d</sup>. Busshopp  
of Lincoln, founder of yo<sup>r</sup>. Colledge Library, and my particuler  
respects to the same Colledg; (wherof J was sometimes an vn-  
worthie member, though but of short continewance) J have made  
choise of some bookes in number two & twentie, their names  
being mentioned in the Catalogue inclosed, w<sup>th</sup>. J send yow by  
my Cosyn William Mostyn, desiring this fauor, that yew would  
bee pleased to cause them to be deliuered into that library, and  
soe placed as that they may stand together.

J am heartely sorry to heare of yo<sup>r</sup>. indisposition of health,  
w<sup>th</sup>. J pray God to restore & long to continew to the comforte  
of yo<sup>r</sup>. freinds. It is the prayer of yo<sup>r</sup>. vnfaigned loving cosyn and  
seruant,

WILL. WYNN.

From my brothers house in  
the Stronde, this xxiiii<sup>th</sup> of Maye.

To the Right Wor<sup>th</sup>. M<sup>r</sup>. D<sup>r</sup>. Gwyn maister of [St John's  
Colle]dge in [Cambridge.]

## LETTER XXVI.

WILLIAMS TO DR GWIN.

MY very good Cozen. J have a greate desire to be an earnest suyter to you and the Seniors against this next Election of felowes, if you will giue me leave, & to remayne much obliged fo' the fauoure.

That yong Bulkley<sup>1</sup>, my kinsman & youres, & a scholler of excellent & rare improvement, may be chosen fellowe, in M<sup>r</sup> Floods<sup>2</sup> feloweshipp, being one of your Vnkles foudacōn. J shall acknowledge this an especiall Courtesie. And to deserue it in parte.

J will (God soe permitinge) provide some better preferment for M<sup>r</sup> Lloyd, within the Cōpasse of this yeare, at the furthest, then now he hath. And,

Jf there be any yong man, you desire provided for, not soe fitt peradvēture for an vniversitye, as this yong man is, J meane Bulkley, J will bestowe a viccariage vpō him, w<sup>ch</sup> J cannot but be enabled to doe, once in six monethes, if J may knowe the man. And J will beside, acknowledge the favoure. And fo' the same rest ever as J doe remayne

You<sup>r</sup> affectionat lovinge

Cozen :

JO. LINCOLN.

BUCKDEN, 24. of Nou. 1628.

To my reverend and worthy Cozen

M<sup>r</sup> D<sup>r</sup> Gwynne M<sup>r</sup> of S<sup>t</sup> Johns

College in Cambrige.

<sup>1</sup> "Ego Ric. Bulkley Regia Autoritate admissus sum in perpet: Socium in locum proximum vacaturum pro dña Fundatrice, ex parte Australi Monensia." Admissio Sociorum Mar. 25. 1629. He was no doubt of the family of Sir Rd. Bulkeley of Beaumaris. See indexes to the *Calendars of State Papers* under Jas. I. and Charles I.

<sup>2</sup> "Ego Edw. Lloyd Denbigh: admiss: in perp: Soc: pro D<sup>no</sup> Gwyn." Admissio Sociorum Mar. 27. 1618.

## LETTER XXVII.

From JOHN WILLIAMS, Archbishop of York, to Mr. BRADSHAW, Chief Justice of Chester, and Mr. WARBURTON his Associate in that Circuit. [*Eur. Mag.* xxi.]

Gwyder 24 March 1647.

RIGHT HONBLE——

I LIVE here under the favour and protection of both the most honourable Houses of Parlt: to whom I am much bound in that Kynde, and in the House of Sir Richard Wynne my nere Kinsman and a constant member of the House of Commons——

Where upon my return from Ruthyn (where I hadd the opportunitye to salute you) I finde, that Sir Rd Wynne is a Patentee for the post Fynes &c. of the Countyes of Cheshyre and Flintshyre, and hath assigned his Brother Owen Wynne for the executinge of that place, who by these late distractions and discontinuance of the Assizes is threatened by the Attorneys and some other Officers now in place in those countyes to be putt of from the employment and receivinge of the profitts of that Office, the rest accountable unto the psent Estate, for the rent reserved upon the Patent, and (at this instant) calld upon for the arrears of 4 years rents, wherein, for want of Circuits and peaceable times, there hath been little profit, and yeat forced to give satisfaction to the Committee for the Revenue, and all this under a ptext that this shold be a grievance in those two Cotyes wch both you (and myself too upon some remembrance of the course heretofore) doe know to be noe grievance but a constant and settled Revenue to the Crowne in all England, in the Dutchy of Lancaster and the severall Countyes of North Wales and South Wales.

My humble suyte therefore to you on the behalfe of my Landlord Sir Rd Wynne and his Assignee is this, that he maye, by your

favoure, proceede peaceably in the execution of his Office (wch he hath under both the greate Seale of England and the Seale of the Chamberlayne of that Countye Palatyne) until such time as by any complaynt before the most honorable House or the Committee of the Revenue this shal be proved to be any such pretended greivance either in point of right or of Execution. And for this just favoure not onelye Sir Richd Wynne, the Patentee, and his Brother the Assignee, shal be readye in all thankfull acknowledgement to take notice thereof, but myselfe, though a stranger and of late acquaintance yeat much your Servant, for your great care of the Justice and quietnes of these partes, in order to theyr obedience to the psent Government, shall be obliged to remayne to the utmost of my poore Aabilitie your

very faithful and Humble Servant

Jo: EBORAC.

*qui fuit.*



## CONTENTS.

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- I. NOTICE OF A GREEK IMPERIAL COIN FOUND IN CAMBRIDGE. By the REV. CHURCHILL BABINGTON, B.D.
- II. ON ANGLO-SAXON REMAINS FOUND NEAR BARRINGTON, IN CAMBRIDGESHIRE. By CHARLES C. BABINGTON, M.A. F.R.S. F.S.A.
- III. A LIST OF BOOKS PRESENTED TO PEMBROKE COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE, BY DIFFERENT DONORS, DURING THE 14TH AND 15TH CENTURIES. By the REV. G. E. CORRIE, D.D. Master of Jesus College.
- IV. LETTERS OF ARCHBISHOP WILLIAMS AND OTHERS ADDRESSED TO HIM OR RELATING TO HIS BENEFACTIONS, TOGETHER WITH THE BUILDING ACCOUNTS OF ST JOHN'S COLLEGE LIBRARY. Communicated by JOHN E. B. MAYOR, M.A. St John's College.

# REPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS.

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## REPORT

PRESENTED TO

**The Cambridge Antiquarian Society,**

AT ITS TWENTY-FIRST GENERAL MEETING,

MAY 13, 1861.

---

ALSO

## Communications

MADE TO THE SOCIETY.

No. XI

BEING No. 2 OF THE SECOND VOLUME.

---

CAMBRIDGE:

PRINTED BY C. J. CLAY, M.A. AT THE UNIVERSITY PRESS.

DEIGHTON, BELL & CO.; MACMILLAN & CO.

BELL AND DALDY, FLEET STREET; J. R. SMITH, SOHO SQUARE,  
LONDON.

1861.



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OF THE  
CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.

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(*To be continued.*)

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# REPORT

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LONDON.

1861.



# REPORT,

&c.

---

Your officers are happy to have it in their power to state that increasing interest is taken in our Meetings, at which many interesting and valuable Communications have been made during the past year. Some of these papers will be found in the annexed part of "Communications," and abstracts of others in the "Proceedings at the Meetings," appended to this Report. Amongst them will be found several curious contributions to the History of the University, a subject especially deserving of the attention of our Society.

The additions to the Museum have not been very numerous, but your officers desire to record the acquisition of a considerable quantity of Roman pottery found at Litlington in Cambridge-shire by the late Rev. Tho. Clack, forming part of the collection exhibited by him at the Meeting of our Society held May 6, 1841, and noticed in the "Cambridge Chronicle" of that week. Unfortunately the removal of Mr Clack to a distant county (Devon), and his death there, has caused the loss of the greater part of his collections, and the disappearance of his Manuscripts and drawings.

Your Council has authorized the Rev. W. K. Clay to go to press immediately with a "History of Landbeach," which will form an interesting companion to his valuable "History of Waterbeach" recently published by our Society.

Several other valuable Manuscripts are offered to the Society for publication, but unfortunately delayed, owing to the smallness of the funds at the disposal of the Council.

The "Diary of Edw. Rud," edited by your Secretary, has been issued to the Society since the last Report.

# TREASURER'S ACCOUNT FOR THE PERIOD ENDING MAY 13, 1861.

	RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.		PAYMENTS.		£ s. d.	
		£	s. d.			£	s. d.
Subscriptions				East Anglian		1	10 0
for 1860.	22	1	0	Postage and Parcels		0	19 3
for 1861.	39	18	0	Coins		2	0 6
Arrears	6	6	0	Antiquities		12	14 6
				Printers		40	13 0
			68 5 0	Engravers		7	8 0
Sale of Books			0 7 6	Rent		5	0 0
In hand, May 14, 1860			105 11 6	Glass cases		14	4 0
				Collector, &c.		1	13 6
				Bookseller and Binder		2	12 0
				In hand, May 13, 1861		85	9 3
			£174 4 0			£174	4 0

Examined and approved,

JOHN LAMB, }  
C. H. COOPER, } *Auditors.*

CAMBRIDGE, May 31, 1861.

# OFFICERS AND COUNCIL,

(*Elected May 13, 1861.*)

---

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The Rev. Richard Edward Kerrich, M.A. F.S.A. Christ's College.

The Rev. John Glover, M.A. Trinity College.

The Rev. John E. B. Mayor, M.A. St John's College.

John Willis Clark, M.A. Trinity College.

AN ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS AT THE  
MEETINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

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Nov. 19, 1860. The Rev. G. Williams, King's College, in the chair.

Mr C. H. Cooper, F.S.A., read a paper on the *Heralds' Visitations of the County of Cambridge*. (See *Communications*, Vol. 2.)

The Rev. W. G. Searle exhibited a curious copper coin of *Faustin Empereur d'Haiti*.

The Rev. Churchill Babington exhibited a fine socketed bronze celt found near *Horningsey*.

Dec. 3, 1860. The Rev. G. Williams, King's College, in the chair.

Professor Willis gave an account of the discoveries made in the choir of *Lichfield Cathedral* during the progress of recent alterations and repairs. He spoke of the celebrity of this cathedral, both externally, from its three spires, and historically, from the place it occupied in the great civil wars when, from its having been actually besieged and taken, more frightful desecration of every portion of it resulted than in other cathedrals. He said that the excessive cold of the interior led to arrangements by Wyatt, who threw the whole Eastern portion into one continuous space, and walled up the choir arch and the arches dividing the choir from its side aisles. More recently a hot-water apparatus has been introduced, interfering with the graves, &c., under the pavement. Lately all Wyatt's walls have been removed; and Mr. G. G. Scott has been restoring the ancient architecture, an open screen like that at *Ely* being introduced. Thus the foundations have been uncovered, and opportunity given for their being examined. The Cathedral, which is now of one height from W. to E., contains an Early English choir, which is the earliest portion of the building, with two Early English transepts, perhaps 50 years later than the choir, and a sacristy belonging to this period; when the choir was first built, it was not contemplated that the transepts should have aisles. The chapter house is of the latest period of Early English, almost approximating to Decorated. There appears to have been originally a Norman church, with transepts and an apsidal chapel. The present transepts are very good specimens of Early English work. The nave is of the earliest period of Decorated, having windows of two arches and a circle above. The very rich west front was erected a little later. The Lady chapel (or Lady choir, as it is called at *Lichfield*) is flowing Decorated, having windows of the latest form with flowing tracery: when this was erected, the Early English portion was dressed

up to fit the nave and presbytery, so that externally all appears as of the Decorated period. It is stated that in 1243 a lofty wooden roof, like the new work at Lichfield, was ordered for St George's chapel at Windsor, painted to look like stone. From 1296—1331, W. de Langton founded the Lady chapel, and made a shrine for St Chad. This, no doubt, was placed on a pedestal behind the high altar, with an altar at the West of the shrine. In the foundations, the first things that were discovered were those of an apsidal chapel; to the East of which are the foundations of a Lady chapel, the wall being ashlared inside and outside, and with rubble in its heart. Besides a wall extending right across the church, are two curious circular foundations, 9 and 5 feet in diameter, and another wall, on which the reredos was built by Langton. Under the high altar was found the bowl of a Norman font of sandstone, upside down; this has been supposed by the local antiquaries to be the font in which St Chad baptized the pagans: but it is of the usual form of Norman fonts. From the time of W. de Langton to the Reformation we have no history of the church. Then the gold and silver of St Chad's shrine were confiscated to the royal treasury, the pedestal being left. The Saint's bones were buried. In the civil war, the desecration was the most frightful conceivable, all the windows being broken, and the whole cathedral polluted. At the restoration it was restored by Bishop Hacket, and was made a most reverent and decent building; its condition immediately before this may be seen in Hollar's print, which shews us that the principal change in the windows, the Early English being turned into Perpendicular, was done in Perpendicular times, and not by Bishop Hacket. Professor Willis also called attention to the remarkable parallelism in York and Lichfield Cathedrals, in passing from Norman to Perpendicular.

**Feb. 18, 1861.** The Master of Jesus College, President, in the chair.

The President communicated some interesting documents relating to the University and Town of Cambridge during the Commonwealth; viz. a list of Victuallers admitted and allowed by the Vice-Chancellor in the year 1653—54; and an original licence of that date granted to William Dyer.

He also exhibited a facsimile of a document drawn up by Cranmer against the Pope's jurisdiction, and signed by Members of the Convocation of the Clergy.

Also a Catalogue of the books given to Trinity Hall by the founder, (See Communications, Vol. 2.) and some papers relative to contributions from the Colleges for a salary to the Public Librarian of the University in 1654.

**March 4, 1861.** The Master of Gonville and Caius College, in the chair.

Mr Bradshaw of King's College exhibited an Inventory of the furniture in the rooms of his College in the year 1698, which he has found amongst



the muniments of that house. It appeared from this document that the whole seventy persons forming the Society were in residence at that time, that four scholars lived in the same room, and that there were twenty-eight rooms in all.

The Rev. E. Ventris exhibited some original documents, recently discovered in the University Library, relative to judicial proceedings before the Consistory Court of John Jegon, Bishop of Norwich, in the case of William Sayer, who was committed to Norwich County Gaol, in 1612, for heresy and schism.

Mr C. H. Cooper called attention to the life of King Henry V. by Rob. Redmayne, recently edited for the Master of the Rolls, and stated that the manuscript of it, preserved in the Library of Trinity College, is the author's autograph: the author being a Fellow of St John's College, A.B. 1575—6, who died in 1625.

Mr Bradshaw gave an account of the Trinitarian House in Cambridge, from Lopez's *History of the Trinitarians in England*, Madrid, 1714.

Apr. 29, 1861. The Master of Jesus College, President, in the chair.

Mr C. C. Babington mentioned that distinct traces of Roman interments had been noticed in the course of excavations made in the field adjoining the road to Huntingdon, between Gravel Hill farm and Howe's House, by the supposed line of the Roman road from Cambridge (Camboritum) to Godmanchester (Durolipons). Several vases, mostly much broken, which had contained burned bones, fragments of Samian ware, and a few perfect pieces of dark pottery were found.

He also directed attention to a pair of stones forming a Grain-rubber, which were found near Anglesey Abbey, Cambridgeshire. The rubber consists, to adopt the words of Dr Wilde (*Cat. of Antiq. in Mus. R.I.A.* 104), "of a flat stone, slightly hollowed upon the upper surface, so as to hold the parched grain, and a convex rubber, which was passed backwards and forwards by the hand, and thus crushed the corn into meal." That learned antiquary considers these as "perhaps the most primitive implements used in the manufacture of cereal food." As in the magnificent collection formed by the Royal Irish Academy there are only the remains of five such implements, their extreme rarity may be perceived. One of them is figured on the above-quoted page. In the *Archæologia Cambrensis* (Ser. 3. vii. 40) a more carefully finished implement of this class is figured. It was found, together with several remarkable querns, at Rhyddgaer in Anglesea, but by some accident no notice of it is taken in the text of the paper to which the wood-cut is appended.

Since the above remarks were made, the Rev. S. Banks of Cottenham has informed Mr Babington that he has very recently obtained another pair of stones forming a grain-rubber from near Mildenhall in Suffolk.

Mr Bradshaw communicated a List of books which belonged to Canterbury Cathedral (A.D. 1170—80) relating chiefly to the quadrivium, but including also a large number of classical works. It is written by a hand of the period in a copy of Boethius on Music (which seems to be one of the books recorded in the list) now preserved in the University Library.

The Rev. J. E. B. Mayor read a letter, communicated to him by the Master of the Rolls and copied from the original amongst the Italian papers in the Public Record Office. It was written by Geo. Acworth from Padua in 1558, recommending himself to Card. Pole for a Prebend. It is remarkable as shewing the effect of the times upon men of note, that in the year 1559 he returned to England as a Protestant and obtained preferment as such. (See Communications, Vol. 2.)

**May 13, 1861.** The Master of Jesus College, President, in the chair.

This being the Annual General Meeting the Treasurer's statement was read, and the Officers and Council for the ensuing year elected.

Mr Bradshaw exhibited a copy on vellum from the University Library, of the earliest Primer printed in England (probably in A.D. 1494) by Wynkyn de Worde with Caxton's types, containing various autographs of the Parr family, including one of Katherine afterwards Queen of Henry VIII. Only one other copy of this edition is known to exist. It also is in the University Library.

Mr Cooper read a paper concerning Sir Henry Spelman (see Communications, Vol. 2).

Rev. E. Ventris gave an account of a Manuscript belonging to the University, which contains a list of English contributions to the convent of English Franciscans at Douay between A.D. 1630 and 1649, partly written in cipher; and also a key to the cipher, discovered bound up with various papers in another volume belonging to the University.

The Rev. J. E. B. Mayor read a letter from Bishop Bedell to Sir Nathaniel Rich, giving an account of his reforms in Trinity College, Dublin, and dated 9 Oct. 1627. Also one from Geo. Acworth (10 Kal. April, 1560) to Archbishop Parker, requesting preferment from him.

Mr Bradshaw communicated some notes relative to Richard Croke, Public Orator from 1519 to 1525.

## PRESENTS AND PURCHASES. 1860-1861.

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**ABOUT** fifty pieces of Roman Pottery, many of them nearly perfect, found at and near to Water Newton, Huntingdonshire, by the Rev. Mr Knipe of that place.

About a dozen specimens of Roman Pottery, many of them nearly perfect, found at Litlington, Cambridgeshire, in the foundations of a Roman Villa, by the late Rev. W. Clack in the year 1841.

A small Roman Sepulchral Vase, found with several others near the probable line of the so-called Via Devana between Gravel Hill and Howe's House, Cambridge, in March, 1861.  
*By Mr S. Wallis.*

A small earthen vase found in Burwell Fen.

Two Mediæval pots found on Midsummer Common, Cambridge.

Four remarkable Horse-shoes, Two keys, and

A triangular Padlock; found in Littleport Fen.

A gouge of Bronze found near Bottisham Lode.

The broken boss of an Anglo-Saxon shield and two small spear heads made of iron, found near the Fleam Dyke between Balsham and Mutlow Hill.

A bronze palstave from Littleport Fen.

A pair of rude stones forming a grain-crusher, found near Anglesey Abbey.

Two flint arrowheads, from Burwell.

A stone celt, from Fen Ditton.

A bone sharpened so as to form a piercer, from near Bottisham Lode.

Original papers of the Norwich and Norfolk Archæological Society. Vol. VI. Pt. I. *From the Society.*

Proceedings of the Kilkenny Archæological Society, Nos. 25—31. *From the Society.*

Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of London. Ser. 1, No. 52; Ser. 2, No. 1. *From the Society.*

Transactions of the Ossianic Society [Proceedings of the Bardic Institution]. Vol. 5. *From the Society.*

Transactions of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire. Vol. XII. *From the Society.*

A few coins and xvuth century tokens.

## L A W S.

I.—THAT the Society be for the encouragement of the study of History, Architecture, and Antiquities; and that such Society be called "THE CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY."

II.—That the object of the Society be to collect and to print information relative to the above-mentioned subjects.

III.—That the subscription of each Member of the Society be *One Guinea* annually; such subscription to be due on the first day of January in each year: on the payment of which he shall become entitled to all the Publications of the Society, during the current year.

IV.—That any person who is desirous of becoming a Member of the Society, be proposed by two Members, at any of the ordinary Meetings of the Society, and balloted for at the next Meeting: but all Noblemen, Bishops, and Heads of Colleges, shall be balloted for at the Meeting at which they are proposed.

V.—That the management of the affairs of the Society be vested in a Council, consisting of a President, (who shall not be eligible for that office for more than two successive years,) a Treasurer, a Secretary, and not more than twelve nor less than seven other Members, to be elected from amongst the Members of the Society who are graduates of the University. Each Member of the Council shall have due notice of the Meetings of that body, at which not less than five shall constitute a quorum.

VI.—That the President, Treasurer, and Secretary, and at least three ordinary Members of the Council, shall be elected annually by ballot, at a General Meeting to be held in the month of May; the three senior ordinary Members of the Council to retire annually.

VII.—That no Member be entitled to vote at any General Meeting whose subscription is in arrear.

VIII.—That, in the absence of the President, the Council at their Meetings shall elect a Chairman, such Chairman having a casting-vote in case of equality of numbers, and retaining also his right to vote upon all questions submitted to the Council.

IX.—That the accounts of the receipts and expenditure of the Society be audited annually by two auditors, to be elected at the Annual General Meeting; and that an abstract of such accounts be printed for the use of the Members.

X.—That the object of the usual Meetings of the Society be, to read communications, acknowledge presents, and transact miscellaneous business.

XI.—That the Meetings of the Society take place once at least during each term : and that the place of meeting and all other arrangements, not specified in the Laws, be left to the discretion of the Council.

XII.—That any Member be allowed to compound for his future subscriptions by one payment of *Ten Guineas*.

XIII.—That Members of the Society be allowed to propose Honorary Members, provided that no person so proposed be either resident within the County of Cambridge, or a member of the University.

XIV.—That Honorary Members be proposed by at least two Members of the Society, at any of the usual Meetings of the Society, and balloted for at the next Meeting.

XV.—That nothing shall be published by the Society, which has not been previously approved by the Council, nor without the author's name being appended to it.

XVI.—That no alteration be made in these Laws, except at the Annual General Meeting or at a Special General Meeting called for that purpose, of which at least one week's notice shall be given to all the Members; and that one month's notice of any proposed alteration be communicated, in writing, to the Secretary, in order that he may make the same known to all the Members of the Society.

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*It is requested that all Communications intended for the Society, and the names of Candidates for admission, be forwarded to the Secretary, Trinity College, or to the Treasurer, St John's College.*

Subscriptions received by the Treasurer, or by his Bankers, Messrs Mortlock and Co., Cambridge; or at the Bank of Messrs Smith, Payne, and Smith, London, "To the Cambridge Antiquarian Society's account with Messrs Mortlock and Co., Cambridge."

# COMMUNICATIONS

MADE TO THE

**Cambridge Antiquarian Society.**

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**No. XI,**

**BEING No. 2 OF THE SECOND VOLUME.**

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**CAMBRIDGE:**

**PRINTED BY G. J. CLAY, M.A.**

**AT THE UNIVERSITY PRESS.**

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**M.DCCC.LXI.**





V. ON THE HERALDS' VISITATIONS OF THE COUNTY OF  
CAMBRIDGE. By CHARLES HENRY COOPER, F.S.A.

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[Read Nov. 19, 1860.]

It would appear that there are two ancient visitations of this County in the College of Arms without date, and marked respectively G. 14 and G. 18.

In 1575 a visitation was made by Robert Cooke, Clarencieux king-at-arms. The original is in the College of Arms. Gough and Moule say that a copy is in the library of Caius College. Such does not appear to be the fact.

In 1619 another visitation was made by Henry Saint George, Richmond herald, as deputy of William Camden, Clarencieux king-at-arms. The original, containing 115 pedigrees, is in the College of Arms. There are many copies. Sir Thomas Philipps printed it in 1840, from a copy in his library, which appears to be somewhat faulty. There are five copies in the Harleian collection: 1043 has a few additions; 1534 comprises both the visitations of 1575 and 1619, which appear to be incorporated. The title of this manuscript is as follows: "The Vissitation of Cambridg made in A<sup>o</sup> continued & enlarged w<sup>th</sup> the Vissitation of the same County, made by Henry S. George, Richmond herald marshall & deputy to Will<sup>m</sup> Camden, Clarenceulx in A<sup>o</sup> 1619, w<sup>th</sup> many other descents added therto;" 1401 does not contain

all the arms; 6769 and 6770 are two copies bound together. MS. Addit. 4962 contains a copy of this visitation, as does MS. Cai. Coll. 542, which is, however, incomplete. There is, says Mr Gough, a copy by Mr Jekyll in the Bodleian Library at Oxford among Holman's MSS. Another is in the library of Queen's College in that University, No. 93. Prefixed to this copy are the names of the justices of the peace, 1619; the names and arms of the same in 1601; and a list of sheriffs for the counties of Cambridge and Huntingdon, from Henry II. to 17 James I.

Gough mentions a copy in the hands of Sir John Hinde Cotton, Bart.

In 1825 a valuable copy of this visitation, with notes and additions (some in the autograph of Peter Le Neve, Norroy), with a variety of church notes and inscriptions at the end of the volume, was in the collection of Charles George Young, Esq., then York herald, now Sir Charles George Young, Garter king-at-arms.

In 1684 a visitation was made by Sir Henry St George, Clarencieux, assisted by Gregory King, Rouge-dragon, and Robert Dale, who was subsequently Richmond herald. Although Gough expressly states that the original was in the College of Arms, and that Mr Cole had a copy, Noble appears to have been under the impression that the original was one of the official documents which were scandalously sold by St George's sons-in-law to Thomas Percival, Earl of Egmont, and Noble's confused and scarcely intelligible statement induced Moule, writing in 1822, to say that the original visitation was then in the possession of the Earl of Egmont. Cole's incomplete copy is contained in the 21st Vol. of his collections, to which he has prefixed the following curious statement:—

This Volume I began to copy in Mr Warburton's Chamber in the Heralds' Office: and for the more Expedition, got a Person recommended by Mr Warburton, to write while I

was absent, but he has made infinite Mistakes. However I was interrupted before I could get near thro' this visitation, by the exorbitant Demands of the inferiour Officers, who demanded a Crown for every descent; a Price which deterred me from proceeding any farther: so gratifying them in some measure for what I had done, I left the design unfinished. Mr Warburton was very civil, and aided me all he could; but a Chapter being called, where was present Mr Anstis, Garter king-at-arms, and Mr Leake, I waited upon them, but could not obtain my Request without giving what was before recited: which was too weighty for my Purpose.

The following alphabetical list of the pedigrees in this visitation, copied by Cole, will probably be acceptable, especially as Mr Sims's useful Index to the Pedigrees and Arms, contained in the *Heralds' Visitations* and other Genealogical Manuscripts in the British Museum, contains no reference whatever to the Cambridgeshire visitation of 1684.

Adams of London, 3.  
 Aungier of Ely, 47.  
 Austin of Ely, 47.  
 Bainbrig of Wilburton, 48.  
 Benet of Babraham, 31.  
 Blackley of Cambridge, 23.  
 Buck of Westwick, 21.  
 Bugg of Ely, 43.  
 Clayton of Newmarket, 39.  
 Colborne of Cambridge, 7.  
 Crab of Cambridge, 12.  
 Dayrell of Campes, 36.  
 Dent of Cambridge, 9.  
 Dod of Whittlesford, 34.

Ewin of Cambridge, 14.  
 Farmer of Fulburne, 29.  
 Felstead of Cambridge, 25.  
 Flacke of Linton, 38.  
 Folkes of Chevely, 37.  
 Fortrey of Mepale, 44.  
 Fowle of Cambridge, 22.  
 Fox of Cambridge, 15.  
 Goldwelle of Shelford, 39.  
 Hitch of Melborne, 20.  
 Huddleston of Sarston, 35.  
 Hurst of Linton, 32.  
 James, Dr, Master of Queens' College, 4.  
 Jermyn of Cambridge, 24.  
 Josceline of Babram, 30.  
 Knight of Waterbeach, 41.  
 March of Hadenham, 46.  
 Martyn of Barton, 18.  
 Mayfield of Cambridge, 8.  
 Maynard of Iselam, 41.  
 Newton of Cambridge, 13.  
 Pamplin of Hadenham, 42.  
 Pepys of Cotenham, 28.  
 Robson of Cambridge, 26.  
 Russell of Chipenham, 40.  
 Selater, Sir Thomas, of Catley, 5.  
 Steward of Haselingfield, 19.  
 Stoyte of Cambridge, 11.  
 Stubs of Ely, 42.  
 Templar, Dr, Rector of Balsham, 17.  
 Thomas of Balsham, 33.  
 Thompson of Trumpington, 16.  
 Twells of Wisbich, 6.  
 Walker of Cambridge, 10.

Willis of Ditton, 27.

Wren, Bishop of Ely, 43.

Cole has added some biographical notes.

The Camden Society have published the visitation of Huntingdonshire by Camden, and the Surtees Society that of Yorkshire by Dugdale. I beg respectfully to urge the attention of the Council of this Society to the expediency of publishing in one volume all the visitations of the County of Cambridge, with a complete index (which is unfortunately wanting in the printed visitations of Huntingdonshire and Yorkshire). It can hardly be expected that an application from this Society to the present authorities of the College of Arms would be received in the same spirit which induced Garter Anstis and his colleagues to reject that made by Cole.

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**VI. A CATALOGUE OF THE BOOKS GIVEN TO TRINITY HALL, CAMBRIDGE, BY THE FOUNDER. Communicated by G. E. CORRIE, D.D. Master of Jesus College, Cambridge.**

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[Read Feb. 18, 1861.]

THE following Catalogue was copied from a MS. in the handwriting of Dr Warren, a former Member of Trinity Hall, and a well-known Antiquary. That College was founded in the year 1350, by Dr Bateman, then bishop of Norwich, “ad cultus Divini ac Scientiæ Canonicæ et civilis Universitatisque Cantabrigiæ augmentum<sup>1</sup>,” and it will be observed that the subjects of which the books severally treat are in keeping with the object the Founder had in view.

**Libri<sup>2</sup> per nos de præsentī dicto nostro Collegio dati et in dicto Collegio ex nunc ad Sociorum communem usum perpetuo remansuri.**

**Isti sunt Libri juris civilis.**

**Imprimis habent unum Corpus juris civilis integrum glossatum in quinque voluminibus.**

**Item habent unum aliud Corpus juris civilis integrum glossatum in quinque voluminibus.**

<sup>1</sup> *Documents relating to the University and Colleges of Cambridge*, Vol. II. p. 415.

<sup>2</sup> The spelling throughout has been modernised and the abbreviations neglected.



Item habent tertium Corpus juris civilis glossatum in quinque voluminibus.

Item habent quartum Corpus juris civilis glossatum in quinque voluminibus.

Item Lecturam Chini super codice in uno volumine.

Item Lecturam Rayneri et Petri super Inforciato in alio volumine.

Item Lecturam super corpore Authenticorum et decima collatione et super Pandectorum nono in uno volumine cum questionibus disputatis Bononiæ positis, in principio libri.

#### Sequuntur Libri in jure canonico.

Item habent unum librum Decretorum glossatum pulcherrimum et perfectum cum omnibus paleis.

Item habent alium librum Decretorum communis pretii.

Item Rosarium super Decretis.

Item habent unum librum Decretalium glossatum communis æstimationis.

Item habent unum alium librum Decretalium glossatum pulchrum.

Item habent unum librum Decretalium glossatum communis æstimationis in uno volumine.

Item habent alium librum Decretalium in duobus voluminibus quorum unum est glossatum et aliud non glossatum.

Item habent alium librum Decretalium glossatum communis æstimationis in uno volumine.

Item habent sextum librum Decretalium cum tribus glossis in uno volumine.

Item habent Clementinas cum tribus glossis in uno volumine.

Item habent sextum librum Decretalium et Clementinas cum glossis ordinariis in uno volumine.

Item habent alias Clementinas cum tribus glossis in uno volumine.

Item habent unum Innocentium.

Item habent alium Innocentium cum Compostolano in uno volumine.

Item habent additiones Johannis Andreæ super quinque libris Decretalium factas ante Novellam in uno volumine.

Item habent primam partem Hostiensis in Lectura in uno volumine.

Item habent secundam partem Hostiensis in Lectura in uno volumine.

Item habent summam Hostiensis quæ vocatur Copiosa.

Item habent unum librum Brocardicorum juris civilis cum summis Tancredi et aliis in uno volumine.

#### Sequuntur Libri theologiæ.

Item habent unam Bibliam parvam.

Item habent unum librum vocatum Compendium Bibliæ in uno parvo pulchro volumine.

Item habent unum librum recapitulationis Bibliæ in uno parvo volumine.

#### Sequuntur Libri pro capella.

Item habent duo magna Psalteria.

Item habent unum Portiforium parvum portabile de usu Sarum.

Item habent unum aliud Portiforium portabile de usu Sarum.

Item habent unum Missale novum non notatum.

Item habent aliud Missale notatum.

Item habent unum Antiphonarium plenum et notatum cum Psalterio et Officio Horarum totius anni cum officio Missæ.

Item habent unum Graduale notatum plenum et pulchrum.

Libri vero de presenti per nos dicto collegio dati quorum usum nobis pro vitæ nostræ tempore quamdiu nobis placuerit duximus reservandum immediate inferius describuntur.

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### Libri juris civilis.

Imprimis videlicet unum Corpus juris civilis glossatum in quinque voluminibus.

Item unum parvum Volumen integram et pulchrum glossatum.

Item unum Inforciatum glossatum pulchrum et bene correctum.

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### Libri juris canonici.

Item liber Decretorum glossatus.

Item liber Decretalium glossatus.

Item sextus Decretalium cum tribus glossis et Clementinis glossatis et distinctionibus Lamberti in uno volumine.

Item Repertorium Tusculani cum glossa Gulielmi de Monte Lauduno super Clementinis in uno volumine.

Item liber Innocentii.

Item Novella Johannis Andreæ super quinque libris Decretalium in magno et pulchro volumine.

Item Novella Johannis Andreæ super sexto Decretalium in uno pulchro volumine.

Item Novella Johannis Andreæ super titulo de regulis juris in sexto cum multis allegationibus et decisionibus dubiorum Romanæ Curie in uno volumine.

Item Speculum judiciale in uno pulchro volumine.

Item Rosarius super Decretis pulcherrimus.

Item Summa Hostiensis quæ vocatur Copiosa in pulchro volumine.

Item Clementinæ cum glossis Johannis Andreæ Zenzelini, et Gulielmi de Monte Lauduno et cum Constitutionibus dominorum Bonifacii et Johannis Paparum glossatis et cum Constitutionibus Benedictini super regulam monachorum in uno volumine.

Item Summa Gaufridi cum aliis summis in uno volumine.

### Sequuntur Libri theologie.

Imprimis videlicet una Biblia magna et pulchra.

Item una alia Biblia minor et pulchra.

Item Liber Concordantiarum Bibliæ magnus et pulcher.

Item alius liber Concordantiarum Bibliæ pulcher minor et portabilis.

Item Tabula Originalium cum manipulo Florum in uno volumine.

Item Liber Sententiarum.

Item Liber Thomæ de Aquino super Evangeliiis.

Item Liber Thomæ de Aquino super quarto libro Sententiarum.

Item liber historiarum Bibliæ.

Item liber qui vocatur Catholicon pulcher et magnus.

Item unus Liber de divisione verborum cum reductione Moralitatis.

Item unus alius Liber de divisione verborum ligatus de papyro.

Item liber Meditationum Bernardi, Augustini, et Anselmi cum pulchris sermonibus ligatus de papyro.

Item liber de Sermonibus Temporalium et Sanctorum.

Item liber de Sermonibus Sanctorum fratris Hermani magistri Palatii.

Item liber Sermonum de Voragine.

- Item liber Sermonum Tusculani de Temporalis et de Mortuis.  
 Item liber Sermonum Tusculani de Sanctis.  
 Item liber Sermonum de Temporalis in nova bona forma.  
 Item Liber pastoralis Gregorii cum Oculo morali et Harengis  
 juris canonici.  
 Item Liber de vita Sancti Thomæ Cantuariensis archiepiscopi.  
 Item Liber de Floribus Sanctorum.  
 Item Libellus Prosperi Episcopi.  
 Item Liber Chronicarum Eusebii Episcopi pulcher.  
 Item Epistolæ Pauli glossatæ in uno parvo volumine.
- 

Sequuntur Libri capellæ.

- Imprimis habent Missale pulchrum notatum.  
 Item unum aliud Missale pulcherrimæ literæ sine nota.  
 Item unum Psalterium cum officio Sepulturæ et Collectario  
 totius anni et officio Missæ.  
 Item unum aliud Psalterium pulcherrimum cum officio Mor-  
 tuorum coopertum de serico.  
 Item duo Antiphonaria notata plena et perfecta cum Psalteriis  
 et toto officio horarum.  
 Item unum Graduale notatum.  
 Item unum pulchrum Portiforium notatum.
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VII. LETTERS OF GEO. ACWORTH TO ARCHBISHOPS  
POLE AND PARKER. Communicated by JOHN E.  
B. MAYOR, M.A. St. John's College.

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[Read *April 29* and *May 13*, 1861.]

FOR the first of the following letters the Society is indebted to the kindness of the Master of the Rolls, whose attention was directed to it by Mr. Turnbull. The second was preserved by Archbishop Parker, and is in the Library of C. C. C. C. (MS. 114. pp. 941—944). I have to thank the Rev. E. H. Perowne for allowing me to make a transcript.

The letter to Pole commences with a high-flown panegyric on that "pilot who was endeavouring to bring to its old harbour the storm-tost vessel of the state." Acworth next frankly avows his design; he wishes to recommend himself to the cardinal's favour, and for that purpose gives an account of his life. "My father sent me to school, intending, when I should have gained some knowledge of Latin, to put me to trade. As however after three years I was found to have advanced beyond his expectation, he consented, on my own and my master's entreaty, to enter me at Cambridge. There I learnt logic (to which I added rhetoric as a private study) and afterwards ethics, until I proceeded to the degree of B.A. [A.D. 1553.] My friends then urged me to embark in some lucrative profession; my mother in particular recommended the law as the readiest road to advancement. But after a month or two, I returned with renewed zest to my Greek and Latin. On taking my master's degree [A.D. 1555], I resolved to devote myself to the civil law; but desired first to gain a know-

ledge of languages, of men and manners, by foreign travel. My father, nothing loath, supplied me with the means: I visited in succession Louvain, Paris (whence I fled on the resumption of hostilities [A.D. 1557?]) and Italy. The 3rd year of my absence is now drawing near." Then follows a discussion of the uses of travel, and a eulogy on the Italian language and people. We next come to the point: "My father has a large family, to all of whom he has given a good education, and cannot be at further charges with me, without pinching himself. I therefore pray your grace to give me some ecclesiastical prebend, which may enable me to follow my profession, and relieve him from the burden of maintaining me. For a character I refer to Mr. Petit, your grace's land-surveyor." The letter ends with a prayer for his eminence, "whom God has preserved from many perils for these better days." This letter is dated Padua, 1 Dec. 1558, a fortnight after the death of Qu. Mary and Card. Pole.

In the letter to Parker, after acknowledging past favours, Acworth gives a different account of his choice of a profession. "Once I proposed to myself theology as the crown of all other studies, being drawn to it by frequent sermons, and by the gravity and honesty of men of the clerical order, especially of your grace. But that ruinous time which ensued, and the overthrow of all law divine and human, diverted me from the sacred calling; for I would not be thought to assent to false doctrine. Accordingly, I betook myself to the civil law, and spent two years in the study, before I obtained leave from my parents and the College to hear the professors of France and Italy. After three years so spent, on the downfall of Popery in England, I returned home. Then [6 Aug. 1559] I was by your influence elected public orator of Cambridge, and afterwards [6 Dec. 1559] appointed to a prebend." He next begs to be dispensed from the obligation of taking orders, at least until he has tried his fortune as an advocate. The letter is dated 10 cal. Apr. 1560, *i.e.* I suppose 23 Mar. 1559—60, and was apparently delivered to Parker by the writer's father.

Acworth seems to have retained his fellowship at Peterhouse for some time, as it was not until 11 Nov. 1562, that Ric. Howland was admitted fellow in his room by Ric. Cox, bishop of Ely.

Like many of the politicians of that time, Acworth appears to have been of the religion of those who had preferment to bestow. Even if it be true, as he says, that on Qu. Mary's accession he abandoned his intention of taking orders, it is impossible to believe his assertion that he always refused his assent to Roman Catholic tests. For in 1555 (as I learn from Mr. Cooper's *Athenæ*, i. 381) he subscribed the articles imposed on graduates, and in the whole tenor of his letter to Pole, as well as in the special request for a prebend, he betrays an utter want of the spirit of the Marian exiles, with whom he would fain be ranked by Pole's protestant successor.

It is seldom that we are enabled to compare the secret devotions addressed to the rising and the setting sun; Acworth's elaborate letter to Pole was penned when the sun had already set, for Mary died 17 Nov. 1558, and was followed within a few hours by the cardinal. The letter must have fallen into the hands of Elizabeth's ministers, some of whom had themselves shewn equal pliancy under the storm. The prebend, which Pole did not live to grant, was obtained from Parker, who had frequent occasion to employ the versatile petitioner.

## I.

GEORGE ACWORTH TO CARDINAL POLE.

## IHESUS.

NESCIO plane (illustrissime Præsul) quo genere orationis, quibusve verbis te affarer. Sed perinde ac si in novam et insolitam hominum coronam prodeundum mihi esset, eorum ora vultusque formidarem, sic me ad amplitudinem tuam volentem scribere magnus timor occupavit, omnemque scribendi sensum



et cogitationem abstulit. Aut enim impudentiæ, aut alterius cujusdam justæ reprehensionis notam abs te metuo, tum quod inter eas occupationes quibus Rempublicam nostram diu jactatam tanquam in Veterem portum reducere conaris, importunas has literas interpono, tum etiam quod ab accuratissimo tuo judicio, quo occultissima quæque perspicis, necesse est animadverti ea quæ timide mihi jam scribenti imprudentius excidunt. Sed quia non doctrinæ solum, verumetiam humanitatis, omnisque virtutis laude ornatus es idque in te tantopere semper enituit, ut non modo hominibus perfectis ac maturis, sed etiam adolescentibus in ipso cursu constitutis faveres, adductus sum ut credam illam tuam comitatem quæ tam multos in se recepit et amplexa est, me non esse rejecturam. Atque hoc eo magis cupio quod alium non habemus in quo æque ac in te gloriari nobis liceat. Qui non solum Anglos quibus et decori semper, et saluti nuper fuisti, verumetiam ceteros omnes Christianos in tantam tui admirationem rapueris, ut te unum omnes prædicent in quo doctrinæ, virtutis, ac nobilitatis species eluceat, et quamvis in multis hæc seorsim ac sigillatim appareant, tu tamen solus existas omnium laude cumulatus. Non mihi necesse erit hoc in loco singula commemorare quæ ad te ornandum pertinent, non enim possum tam infinitam materiam istis literis, non magis quam oceanum concha concludere, nec si potuissem id ad te scribens facerem, ne mea laudatio adulationis cujusdam speciem haberet. Et quia tute tuorum in Rempublicam Christianam meritorum conscius, inde suspicari poteris in quanta omnium admiratione versaris, ideo non comittam ut hoc tempore intempestivus ejusdem scriptor videar. Sed quoniam, ut ingenue fatear, id mihi hoc tempore propositum fuit ut me in gratiam tuam insinuarem, idque nec adulanter tuas laudes recensendo nec arroganter de me quicquam scribendo, facere volui, sed simplici et aperta instituti mei narratione, qua liquidius de me judicare possis, ideo peto abs te ut eadem animi æquitate qua erga omnes literarum amantes affectus es me de meipso ac studiis meis hæc scribentem non

gravate legas. Cum igitur a Patre meo ita essem deductus ad literarum magistros, ut perceptis iis quæ ad linguam Latinam pertinent statim ad Mercaturæ rationem perducerer, tamen cum post triennium majores progressus quam ipse unquam sperabat me habuisse cerneret, adductus et meis precibus, et Præceptoris mei suasu consilium mutavit, meque quem mea sponte ad literarum studia incitatum vidit ad Academiam Cantabrigiam misit, ut ibi eum cursum quem instituisssem acrius vehementiusque persequerer. Id quod feci, et primo dialecticis præceptis institutus, quibus privato studio Rhetoricam facultatem adjunxeram, deinde ad eam Philosophiæ partem traductus quæ Morum et Vivendi Magistra Gubernatrixque dicitur, quatuor annos consumpsi, antequam in Bachalaureorum, ut aiunt, numerum cooptarer. Quo quidem tempore coeperunt me quidam ab instituta ratione revocare, satisque literas me callere affirmarunt, quas si vel optime scirem, exigua tamen spe præluerent in posterum, inter quos cum mater mea sollicitius de me cogitaret sæpissime, et vulgares homines ad quæstum et utilitatem referre omnia videret, nec ipsa propter eam consuetudinem sincere de literis judicare poterat, et professores juris nostri Municipalis quotidie ditescere, et ab infima hominum conditione ad maximas dignitates evehi perspiceret, meque divitem potius quam doctum esse cuperet, assiduis precibus Patrem obsecravit, me vero acerrime sollicitavit, ut bonis literis relictis ac repudiatis ad juris municipalis studium me conferrem, in quo maximum et mihi ipsi et ceteris, si quibus opitulari vellem, vitæ presidium positum esse affirmavit. Cujus oratio quanquam me aliquantulum movit, tamen cum nihil mihi liberalis et ingenuæ scientiæ olere illa videbantur, post unum aut alterum mensem ad pristina mea studia sum reversus. Cum quibus me reconciliavi, ac in veterem gratiam reduxi. Graviter enim infensæ mihi visæ sunt, quod Politioribus literis Barbariem anteferendam judicassem, talemque studiorum commutationem fecissem qualem Armorum apud Homerum<sup>1</sup> fecit Glaucus cum

<sup>1</sup> *Il.* VI. 236.

Diomede, nimirum, *Χρῖσα χαλκείων, ἐκατόμβοια ἐννεαβοίων*. Itaque in veteri curriculo constitutus, coepi ea quæ inchoaveram ad finem exitumque perducere, et Græcas Latinasque literas vehementius quam ante recolebam, et expletis septem annis in Magistrorum ordinem assumptus sum. Cumque his principiis, quæ illo Septennio consecutus sum, satis firmum fundamentum reliquis studiis me jecisse putarem, juriq̃ civili animum ad-jecissem, quod mihi neque omnino inutile futurum videbatur, nec multum abhorreere ab illis studiis quibus ante imbuerer, coepi velle transmarinas regiones peragrarè, ut linguas callerem, et discrepantes ac varios hominum mores animadverterem, eaque loca ac gymnasia viderem ex quibus orti sunt hi quorum labor ac ingenium doctrinæ fructum nobis pepererunt. Maximum autem Italiæ me cepit desiderium, quæ quādiu Latinarum literarum vel fructu adjuti, vel laude illustrati homines fuerint, tamdiu nobis in precio esse debet, quod et prima Latine eloquentiæ Procreatrix olim fuerit, et nuper eandem pene deletam ac extinctam in singularis ingenii Viris, Sadoletto, Naugerio, Manutio ceterisque renovavit. Quo in numero quia te præstanti virtute virum haberi voluit, aliunde accersivit, et quasi ex aliena familia in suam adoptavit. Cum igitur totus hac cupiditate flagrarer, Paterque qui honesta mihi cupienti nunquam defuit, etiam hac in re desiderio meo obsecutus est, ex Anglia veni, et primo Lovanium me contuli, inde Lutetiam, hinc maturius quam decreveram ob bellum quod fractis induciis intervenerat in Italiam profectus sum. Tertiusque jam appropinquat annus ex quo a patria peregrinatus sum. Utrum autem hoc meum institutum fructum mihi aliquem attulerit an reprehendi debeat, hoc tanto tempore experiundo videor satis cognovisse. Sunt enim qui putant domi melius quam foris percipi doctrinam posse, a quibus cum multa me dissentire faciunt, tum hæc in-primis quod semper hic extitit major numerus eorum, qui in omni literarum genere perfecti evaserunt, nec mirum, sunt enim maximis ingeniis præditi, acres atque memores, et in studiis

præterea consenescent. In nostris autem quanquam pubescentis ætatis indolem probes, diuturnitas tamen atque constantia quæ rebus omnibus maturitatem adferunt, sæpe desiderantur. Cum igitur multi hic inveniantur eorum qui in hiis studiis quibus se addicunt perfecti, et omnibus quasi numeris absoluti fiunt, apud nos autem pauci, cui dubium esse debeat, istorum consuetudinem magis quam nostrorum esse expetendam [?] Non enim parvam habet hæc res commoditatem, et ad excitanda et ad promovenda studia nostra, versari in eo loco ubi, ad quamcunque scientiam te appuleris, habeas ejusdem veluti quosdam Antistites, quos audiendo et consulendo necesse est ad eum portum studiorum quo quis remis velisque contenderit sine errore commode deferri. Juvat præterea hæc multitudo juvenum, qui incredibili ardore inflammati vix unquam studia intermittunt, ita animis erecti atque allacres ut nunquam defatigari, adeo discendi cupidi, ut nunquam expleri, tantumque in exquirendis investigandisque reconditis rerum sensibus occupati, ut nisi explorata veritate acquiescere nunquam possunt. Nec etiam parum adjumenti in ipsa lingua positum esse puto, quam homines summis ingeniis judiciisque præditi adeo locupletarunt, ut omnium earum rerum quæ Græcis Latinisque literis continentur, non modo capax, verumetiam plena ac repleta videatur. Et certe si verum volumus judicare, reperiemus doctos homines nunquam tantum auctoritatis antiquitati dedisse, ut res novas, et ut ajunt modernas, omnino contemnerent, quin in his etiam aliquid utilitatis esse semper statuerent, et quod ad præsentem rerum usum sunt magis accommodatæ, tum etiam quod literarum et ingeniorum vis est tanta, ut solius antiquitatis finibus se continere non possunt, quin erumpant, et indies ex se aliquid novi proferant necesse est. Et ut natura cum innumerabiles rerum formas speciesque peperisset, his solis contenta non fuit, nec desinit ad similitudinem earum quotidie alias et inusitatas procreare, sic Ars quæ sua imitatione ad Naturæ laudem contendit, quanquam omnia quæ ad ingenii vitæque cultum pertinent, sic invenerit ut nihil

prætermissum esse videatur, otiosa tamen non est, quin partim in his elaboret quæ jam inventa sunt, ut addendo, detrahendoque præsentī consuetudini apta faciat, partim ut novi aliquid depro-  
mat, et ea quæ majores nostros celaverat nobis patefaciat. Id quod de Musica refert ille Græcus Poeta apud Athenæum. Ἡ γὰρ Μουσικὴ ὥσπερ λιβύη πρὸς τῶν θεῶν. αἰεὶ τε καὶνον κατ' ἐνιαυτὸν τίκτει θηρίον<sup>1</sup>. Ceteræ vero Nationes, ut ad rem redeam, nativam orationem ita ornare neglexerunt, sive quod non possunt, ut Itali suspicantur, qui omnes ingenii laude sibi cedere vellent, sive quod nolunt, ut ego arbitror, doctique homines et qui facultate præditi sunt laborem fugiunt, aut rem dignam esse non censeant, in qua elaborarent. Quicquid id sit, certe nullam ullius gentis linguam videmus quæ ad istius laudem præstanti-  
amque accedit. Maximum autem, et quod utilitate sua cetera vincat, est hoc: mores et consuetudines diversarum gentium cognoscere, et in his ratione ac judicio eum delectum habere, ut sequamur ea quæ præclara sunt, aspernemurque contraria. Id quod plerisque tantum ad sapientiam conferre videtur, ut ipsa per se sine institutione doctrinæ prudentes homines, omniumque ad vitam pertinentium intelligentes faciat. Quibus etsi id conceden-  
dum non est, tamen cum ad literarum conformationem accedit et illa experientiæ, videmus nullam esse vitæ actionem quam non et instituere et etiam perficere possimus. Et cum hi qui domi sunt, ignari tamen esse nolunt eorum quæ foris geruntur, sed vel ipsi legendo, vel ab aliis perconctando student ea scire, ut cum domesticis conferrent aliena, cur non laudari debet in-  
stitutum eorum qui otio sic utuntur ut sua potius præsentia, quam aliorum sermone sibi fidem malint fieri? præsertim cum certiora sunt nobis ea quæ ipsi vidimus quam quæ ab aliis ac-  
cepimus, et quæ in vulgus pervenerunt longa consuetudine sic contrita sunt et depravata, ut omnem fidem sibi tandem abro-  
gant. Multi præterea summi viri et doctrina singulari excul-  
ti,

<sup>1</sup> Anaxilas in his *Hyacinthus* (ap. Athen. xiv. 623 f.) ἡ μουσικὴ δ' ὥσπερ Λιβύη πρὸς τῶν θεῶν | αἰεὶ τι καινὸν κατ' ἐνιαυτὸν θηρίον | τίκτει.

longe a sua in peregrinas terras sunt profecti, non quod alieni a patriis moribus redire statuerent, sed ut morum varietatem cognoscerent et literis experientiam jungerent. Inter quos divinus Plato cum ingenii magnitudine atque doctrinæ ubertate omnes superasset, tamen relicta illa civitate quæ omnium artium parens et procreatrix fuerit, Italiam Ægyptumque peragravit; et Uliesses qui quanquam non sponte sed errore ductus ad tam varias oras appulerat, apud Homerum tamen eo nomine maxime videtur celebrari:—Quod mores hominum multorum vidit et urbes<sup>1</sup>. Multos præterea Cicero propterea ait improbatos quod omnem ætatem domi agerent, nec ab exteris gentibus quicquam didicissent. Quod si illi cum in florentissimis rebuspublicis versarentur, in quibus nihil nec ad Doctrinæ laudem, nec ad rerum gestarum gloriam, nec ad aliquem vitæ cultum defuit, cuperent etiam ea quæ ab aliis agerentur cognoscere, iisque etiam se non mediocriter adjuvari putarent, cur non in nobis eadem cupiditas laudari debet, eoque magis quod apud eos peregrinamur, quibus neque nostro judicio superiores neque aliorum pares esse videmur? Quare non me poenitet illius desiderii quo impulsus huc venerim, ex his enim quæ in hac absentia didici, maximo me adjumento tum ad proposita studia persequenda, tum ad reliquam vitam instituendam me affectum esse censeo. Magnas etiam Patri meo gratias habeo, qui modicis illis opibus quibus eum Deus Optimus Maximus locupletavit, mihi nunquam defuit, sed sibi multa commoda detraxit, ut mihi necessaria suppeditaret. Auxit eum etiam Deus Optimus Maximus pluribus liberis, quos omnes paterna pietate ductus ita curavit educari, ut et Deo servire et Reipublicæ utiles cives esse possunt. Et quoniam sumptus qui in nos conferuntur vix possunt ab illo sustineri, multisque eum privant vitæ commoditatibus quibus plerique fruuntur, ideo amplitudinem tuam supplex oro per eum amorem quo semper bonas literas prosecutus es, ut mihi qui studiis ætatem meam consecravi, nec unquam ab illis abduci potui, præbendam aliquam ecclesiasticam

<sup>1</sup> Hor. A. P. 142.

concedas, ne aut illi supra vires gravari, aut mihi ab instituto cursu discedere sit necesse. Pluribus verbis istud postularem, nisi et longitudine mearum literarum te defessum esse putarem, et in ejusmodi causa scriberem quam scio animi tui æquitati videri justissimam. Si de anteacta mea vita, et in literis progressu, Amplitudo tua certior fieri cupiat, est quidam Dominus Petitus quem Amplitudo tua agrorum vectigalium censorem sive mensorem constituit, is plenissime de me omnia ac fidelissime referre potest. Venit a me pudenti atque timido, verbosa, in-  
verecunda, perfrictaque, ut aiunt, fronte hæc epistola, quam vereor ne etsi eo quo possis judicio nolis, fastidio tamen adductus reprehendas, sed ignoscendum est mihi, quoniam hiis obsecutus sum quibus parere jure debeo, et in ejusmodi causa nullam materiam aptiorem judicavi, quam de meipso et studiis meis ista scribere. Sed illa humanitas tua qua in ceteros usus es, me sperare facit, ut hæc qualiacunque æqui bonique (ut aiunt) consulas. Precor Deum Optimum Maximum ut Amplitudinem tuam quam a multis periculis liberatam melioribus hisce temporibus reservavit, diu superstitem ac incolumem Christianæ religioni confirmandæ tueatur. Patavii Calendis Decembribus. [1558.]

Amplitudinis tuæ Observantissimus,

GEORGIUS ACUORTHUS.

Amplissimo Cardinali Reginaldo Polo Archi-  
episcopo Cantuariensi, Angliæ præsuli  
dignissimo.

(Venetian Papers, Public Record Office.)

## II.

## GEORGE ACWORTH TO ARCHBISHOP PARKER.

QUAM multis ex partibus, Reuerendissime Antistes, amor tuus erga me singularis sanè et plus quàm paternus se ostenderit, et plurima tua beneficia testes sunt, et egomet mihi conscius. Ita fit ut quamuis inopinata quædam necessitas me iam ad opem implorandam detruserit, tamen tot a te acceptorum beneficiorum recordatio me admonet, ut ad vetera promerenda et consequenda quàm nova petenda essem paratior. Sic diu suspensus animo atque anceps mecum meditatus sum, maioremne uim ad incitandum atque impellendum necessitas, quàm ad reuocandum tàm iustus pudor haberet. Cessit tandem necessitati pudor, qui ita prorsus euanuit et abiectus est, ut audeam Amplitudinem tuam, cui totus astrictus sum, rogare: vt quæ primo adipiscendi ea omnia quæ consecutus sum author fuerit, eadem etiam retinendi adiutrix esse uelit. Ac ne iniquum aliquid petendo, tantam Authoritatem lædere et ab officio declinare uiderer, huius desiderij mei ab æquitate officij, ut mihi uidetur, nequaquam abhorrentis totam rationem paulo altius repetam. vt plane intelligat Amplitudo tua, nihil mihi prius esse, quàm ut te colam, observem, atque dilligam [*sic*]: deinde non alio me studio quàm necessitatis ad hoc petendum iàm adductum fuisse. Ego cum quondam in litterarum studijs ita uersarer, ut Theologiam omnium scientiarum fastigium et tanquam apicem mihi proponerem, ad eamque festinans ita properarem, ut reliquis modice cultis prælibatisque disciplinis ad hanc studium omne transtulerim, incensus pijs et crebris concionibus, et commotus grauitate, sinceritate, ac toto genere vitæ hominum illius ordinis inter quos Amplitudo tua tunc maxime floruit: subito secutum est miserum illud et exitiosum tempus quod iura penè omnia



diuina humanaque peruertens, abduxit cogitationem meam in diuinis rebus infixam, alioque transtulit: ne ea religionis dogmata probare uiderer, quibus nunquam sum assensus. Itaque coeptum iuri ciuili diligenter incumbere, in quo cum unum atque alterum annum consumpsissem, ægrè tandem a Parentibus et Collegio impetraui, ut eiusdem colendi studio potestatem mihi facerent transmarinas regiones peragrandi: vt in Gallia ac Italia (quoniam ea duo loca quasi relegato cuidam mihi assignata fuerunt) uberimos [sic] disertissimosque iuris magistros audirem. Quibus cum trium annorum operam dedissem, et Papisticæ disciplinæ status conuulsus et immutatus esset, tanquam a uoluntario quodam exilio (quia Patria libenter antea carui) lætus reuersus sum. Et primum quidem Amplitudo tua summo me beneficio affecit, cum opera, consilio et perseuerantia contra eos qui uehementissime tum contendebant, Oratoris Cantabrig. munus in me contulisti. Quo sanè tuo iudicio nihil mihi ad existimationem honestius aut maius accidere potuit. Deinde ne inopia laborarem cum Titulo satis celebri auctus essem, etiam præbenda donatus sum. Ita incredibili ac prope diuino Amplitudinis tuæ merito, maxima mihi ad recolenda celebrandaque pristina mea studia adiumenta sunt comparata. Cur igitur, dixerit quispiam, cum mos abolitus Romanæ fæcis ac cæremoniarum, cum Ecclesia ueteri integritati restituta sit, cumque omnes honesti otij commoditates mihi suppeditatæ sint, non redeam ad sacrarum litterarum studium? quod antea coeptum et inchoatum propter Temporum uitium intermissum requirit uel exigit a me potius, ut reliquis relictis ac desertis Disciplinis Huic me dedam, in hoc me exerceam, uitam conteram, labores omnes ponam. Dicam sane, quoniam est certum quid respondeam, et id nonnullos studiosè quæsiuissè intelligo. Primum ne diuturna mea octo penè annorum industria plane interiret et ad nihilum recideret. Quæ si perseuerauero, et ad perfectionem maturitatemque peruero [sic for *peruenero*], mihi aliisque olim utilis ac fructuosa esse possit, sin iam quasi in extremo actu deseruero, nec fructus nec commoditas

ulla inde sperari potest. Vere enim dixit quicumque dixit<sup>1</sup>. Veritatem temporis esse filiam. Quæ singulis in artibus ita abstrusa ac recondita, et ut Democritus affirmavit in profundo demersa latet<sup>2</sup>, ut nisi Tempus adhibeatur erui inuestigareque nullo modo possit. Sic hæc Iuris scientia multiplex sanè est ac uaria, in qua longa opera bene, brevis inutiliter collocatur. Deinde haud ita abhorret a Theologia studium iuris; quin huius præceptis instructus ad eam ueniet paratior. Quorum fines ita finittimi [*sic*] ac coniuncti sunt, ut ad iustitiam æquitatemque tuendam conspirare inter se ac consentire et quod de perfecta amicitia dici solet prope idem uelle idemque nolle uideantur. Nam quæcunque Theologi futurorum præmiorum ac poenarum expectatione suadere conantur, eadem nos præsentium pollicitatione efficimus. Vt non minus Deo dedicasse uitam suam atque operam uideantur qui humanis legibus christianam religionem propagare student, quàm qui Divinis oraculis eandem fundarunt, Nisi quod horum est quàm illorum munus nobilius et excellentius. Utrique enim in Vineâ Domini laborant, sed Theologi Divinis, Iureconsulti humanis sanctionibus idem moliuntur: illi ut bonos uiros, hi ut bonos ciues legibusque parentes efficiant. Mea ergo hæc est ratio, Reuerendissime Pater, persequi adhuc eum quem institui studiorum cursum, ne præteritorum annorum anteactus labor inanis et stultus iure censeatur. Quod sanè ab Amplitudine tua ita probari cupio, ut mihi non sit necesse ad ea detrudi, quæ mei nec otij nec ingenij sunt. Otium enim quod mihi unquam contigit optimum siue casu, siue fato quodam in iure totum consumptum est. Ingenium autem ita in eodem uersatum atque occupatum, ut si iam ad aliud traducatur, uereor ne hæc amittat, illa aut non omnino aut tardius consequatur. Cum autem plene perfecero hoc iuris studium, quod antea in lucubratione positum, nunc excercitationem [*sic*] Forumque requirit, lubens sanè ad Theolo-

<sup>1</sup> Gell. *Noct. Att.* xii. 11, § 7. Alius quidam veterum poetarum cuius nomen mihi nunc memoriæ non est, Veritatem Temporis filiam esse dixit.

<sup>2</sup> Cic. *Acad.* I. § 44, II. § 34.

giam reuertar. Adeo ut longo post interuallo et quasi circuitu quodam peracto ad eam uiam tandem accedam, a qua non tam meæ uoluntati quam iniquis Temporibus cedens inuitus recessi. Habes meum institutum Amplissime Pater, quod ut tuis beneficijs adiutum atque auctum est, ita non nisi tua bonitate absolui et ad exitum perduci potest. Quid sit autem id quod cupiam, Pater meus multo commodius coram explicare potest, quàm ego per epistolam. Cuius præcibus [*sic*] ut id in meam gratiam concedatur, Amplitudinem tuam etiam atque etiam supplex rogo. Ego quæ habeo omnia Amplitudini tuæ accepta referam, in cuius perpetuam clientelam me dedo. Utinam industria atque opera mea aliquid tanto Patre dignum efficere possit. Dominus Jhesus qui tam pium Præsulem gregi suo præfecit, eundem diu saluum et foeliciter pro religione excubantem tueatur, ut longæuæ tuæ uitæ diuturnos fructus habere possimus. Cant. Decimo cal. Aprileis. A°. 1560.

Amplitudini tuæ deuinctissimus

GEORGIUS ACUUORTHUS.

To the right reverend  
father in God mie lord  
of Canterburie his grace,  
his singuler good lord  
yeave these.

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Since the preceding pages were in type the Master of St Peter's College has kindly furnished the following extract from the college register.

A. D. 1553, 26<sup>o</sup> die mensis Januarii Robertus Cooke in loco M<sup>r</sup>. Johannis Pedder, Georgius Acworthe in loco M<sup>r</sup>. Petri Asheton, Henricus Gravet in loco M<sup>r</sup>. Thomas Odyl a Domino Thoma Gudrycke Eliena. Epō in perpetuos socios hujus collegii Scti Petri admissi fuerunt et ii<sup>o</sup> die mensis Februarii anni ejusdem coram sociis dicti collegii p<sup>r</sup>sentaliter constituti juramentum corporaliter prestiterunt quod singulis ordinationibus et statutis dicti collegii quantum in ipsis est reverenter obedirent et specialiter p<sup>r</sup>ter hoc de non appellando contra suas amotiones secundum formam et modum p<sup>r</sup>edictorum statutorum ac de salvando cistam Magistrorum Thomæ de Castro Bernardi et Johanne Holbroke quantum in iis est indempnem.

Dr COOKSON also adds: "He was a fellow with Abp. Whitgift, and their names occur together in our buttery book for some time. On the 12<sup>th</sup> April 1561 he is first called Dr Acworth, and his name disappears altogether on the 22<sup>d</sup> June, 1561. In the computus roll from Mich<sup>r</sup>. 1559-60 he receives livery money as a fellow: but he does not from Mich<sup>r</sup>. 1561-2. The computus roll for 1560-1 is missing... His successor was admitted 11 Nov. 1562, but this would be at the end of his year of probation, and would be consistent with the fact of Acworth ceasing to be a fellow in June 1561."

The entries in the university registry are evidently incomplete. On 12 Nov. 1548, Geo. and Thos. Acworthe (probably brothers) are matriculated as sizars of Peterhouse. Neither name occurs either as B.A. or M.A., but in 1554 Hen. A. proceeds B.A., and in 1555 Dominus A. as M.A. The last must be George, whose proper year for B.A. degree would be 1554.

For the following memorandum I have to thank Sir John Romilly.

Another letter from Acworth, 13 Decem. 1558, to Queen Elizabeth, full of adulation to Her Majesty, eulogy on the late King Edward, and a sort of *muffled* lamentation on the state of affairs *temp.* Q. Mary, in Latin, pp. 3, contains nothing of note except that the writer states himself to be a native of London:—"Georgius Acworthus Londinensis."



VIII. LETTER FROM BISHOP BEDELL TO SIR NATH<sup>L</sup>.  
RICH. Communicated by JOHN E. B. MAYOR,  
M.A. St. John's College.

(From the original [holograph] in the possession of His Grace the Duke  
of Manchester at Kimbolton Castle).

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[Read May 13, 1861.]

A large mass of letters addressed to Sir N. Rich is preserved at Kimbolton; Sir Nath. was connected with the earl of Manchester of his day, and there is also a portrait of him in the Castle. For the transcript of the following letter I have to thank B. Beedham, Esq. of Kimbolton, who kindly obtained the Duke of Manchester's permission for its publication.

The letter tells its own tale plainly enough; it may be compared with Elrington's *Life of Ussher*, pp. 97—102; where (p. 98 n.) Mr. John Floyd (doubtless the vice-provost Lloyd of our letter) is charged by the fellows of Trin. coll. Dublin with labouring to hinder the good of the college by his pragmatistical and sinister plots; Dr. Elrington has also printed the documents relating to the election of Dr. Rob. Ussher (here called Mr. Usher), as Bedell's successor in the provostship<sup>1</sup>. Sir N. Rich<sup>2</sup> endeavoured

<sup>1</sup> Cf. Laud's *Works*, vi. 356.

<sup>2</sup> See more of him in Nichols' *Progresses of Jas. I.* iii. 448, Birch's *Court and Times of Jas. I.* ii. 54, 298, 389, Whear's *Charisteria*, p. 127, *Communications to Cambr. Ant. Soc.* i. 261. One or two notices of him occur in the *Calendars of State Papers*.

on that occasion to procure Joseph Mede's nomination. (Mede's *Works*, p. 783.)

I may add that archdeacon Cotton has liberally committed to me transcripts of two contemporary lives of bishop Bedell (from the Tanner MSS.), with many other papers relating to the bishop, all of which I hope to prepare for publication in the course of 1862; I shall thankfully acknowledge any indication of new materials; what I have already succeeded in bringing together may be learnt from a series of papers communicated within the last 3 or 4 years to *Notes and Queries*.

Rich and Bedell were of the same college, as appears from the following account, which I owe to Mr. Cooper. "Sir Nathaniel Rich, who was of the same family as the earls of Warwick and Holland, was educated at Emmanuel college, proceeding B.A. 1604—5. He was knighted at Hatton House in Holborn 8 Nov. 1617. In 1621 he represented East Retford in parliament, and opposed the measures of the court. Upon the dissolution of that parliament he and other popular leaders in the commons were dispatched to Ireland, to enquire into matters concerning the public revenues of that kingdom and the king's service as well in the government ecclesiastical as civil. To the parliament of 19 Feb. 1623—4 he was returned both for East Retford and Harwich, making his election to sit for the latter town. He was a member of the Virginia company, and his name occurs in a special commission touching that colony issued 15 July, 1624. In the parliaments of 6 Feb. 1625—6 and 16 March 1628—9, he again represented Harwich. In 1629 he was one of those who set out the voyage of discovery to the isles of Providence and Henrietta. His name occurs in the charter of 4 Dec. 1630, incorporating a company for the plantation of those islands and adjacent islands between 10 and 20 degrees N. Lat., and 299 and 310 degrees of Longitude. On 7 May 1635, he was chosen deputy governor of the company. It is supposed that he died shortly before 26 May 1636, when the earl of Holland was elected deputy governor of the Providence company in his stead."

*Salutem in Chrō. Jesu.*

S<sup>r</sup>, I am returned from Dublin vpon Michaelmas day, whether I set forth vpon St. James day. My iorney I thanck God was prosperous, as farre as hitherto I can judge of it, if the vndertaking a place of y<sup>t</sup>. charge & burthen aboue my strength do not oppresse and crush me. At my comming I p<sup>r</sup>esented my selfe to my Lord Deputy, by whom I was graciously vsed. The next day came to me Mr. Usher who was elected by y<sup>e</sup> junior fellowes wishing me to be advised ere I entered a place whereto he had right; He doubted not but when His Ma<sup>ty</sup>. should be informed, he would administer indifferent justice to all his subjects ec. I could not get of him the grownds of his p<sup>r</sup>etension nor perswade him to go w<sup>t</sup>. me to Drogheda to my L Primate whether I went y<sup>e</sup> next day & communicated with him of all things. He to the point of Mr. Usher sayd he was sorry he would not be advised by his friends: wished me to proceede ec. I retourned & having perused the Statutes, went to the Colledge, and took y<sup>e</sup> oath yet w<sup>t</sup>. Protestatiō y<sup>t</sup>. I intended not to binde my selfe to every clause & phrase in the Statutes, but to the Substance: & where y<sup>e</sup> Provost might not hold any Benefice except it were w<sup>t</sup> in three miles of Dublin, I did not intend presently to give over my Benefice, in as much as the place was litigious, & my family & affayres in England vnsetled, but would do it when w<sup>t</sup>. conveniency I might. Thence forward having taken vpō me y<sup>e</sup> place I endeavoured to sow vp the rent betweene y<sup>e</sup> fellowes; & to y<sup>t</sup>. end appointed a Communiō y<sup>e</sup> next Sonday (A thing intermitted these 11 yeares). Then ordered the members of o<sup>r</sup>. governing Senate, I meane y<sup>e</sup> Seniors; removeing (as by o<sup>r</sup>. charter we were bound) such as by tyme after their Degree of M<sup>r</sup>. of Arts were to be removed. Next we chose officers, gave graces in the house for Degrees, reformed some abuses in the Chappell & Hall: as y<sup>e</sup> Evening Prayers were in the Hall, and Philosophicall Acts in the Chappell. But my



next care was about the Statutes, which being part latin, part English, & in sheetes of Paper some stick'd together, some loose, a heape w<sup>t</sup> out order, w<sup>t</sup>. long p<sup>r</sup>ambles, & sometyme vnnecessary, and in many thinges defective: w<sup>t</sup>. the cōsent of y<sup>e</sup> greater part of the Seniors, I digested into a new forme, and and<sup>1</sup> at last perfected as I hope & published in the Chappell. The state of the Colledge in respect of the Revenew & Treasure should have been the thing I would next have entered into consideratiō of. But it required a long tyme. And this in short I fownd, there was not money enough in the chest to pay y<sup>e</sup> Commons & the stipends when y<sup>e</sup> day should come. I consigned all the Bookes of former accounts into the handes of the Vice-Provost (M<sup>r</sup>. Lloyd) & the Auditor (S<sup>r</sup>. James Ware) desiring him to set me downe the Estate of the Colledge especially in respect of Areares. Which hitherto he sayd he could never doe, in as much as he had not so much as a Rentall of the Colledge revenewe, but had made vp every years account, only out of what was taken out of the chest, & disbursed. Wherein notw<sup>t</sup>standing sundry Bursars had left in their hands large summes of the Colledge money, never satisfied. And to mend the matter a custom was brought in of giving to the Senior Fellowes at ther departing a *Viaticum* as they call it. Which also was demanded by those Fellowes who now left their places. But to these Viaticums I have I hope given a Viaticum. And when ever I shall retorne to the house, I hope to looke a litle better to the Accounts: & if it be possible to recover some of those hundreds w<sup>ch</sup> I doe already by a superficial view perceiue are vnjustly w<sup>h</sup>elde frō the Colledge, partly received & never accounted; partly lent (as is p<sup>r</sup>tended) but w<sup>t</sup> out assent of the greater part of y<sup>e</sup> Seniors; partly lent indeede, but never repayed; & as it is now hoped to be granted for a Viaticum to the form<sup>r</sup> Provost. S<sup>r</sup>, you may by this w<sup>ch</sup> I have in short run over, conceive what a world of busines I am put into: yet I repent me not of my iorney though I have not

<sup>1</sup> and and] So in orig.

had there one houre voyd of paines, trouble, or thought, nor do looke to have when I shall retourne, for many moneths. But if I shalbe able to settle the Colledge in a good state, for their maners, lawes, renews, & studies, whereof in respect of many difficulties in each I have great reason to doubt, yet the state of y<sup>e</sup> Country considered, now wholly assubjected to Romish superstition, & as it seemes, in respect of religion euen abandoned by those y<sup>t</sup> should have the care and charge of it, I have little hope euer to have comfortable day there. Unlesse w<sup>t</sup>. the Aple I could rejoyce in Labours, & troubles, & euen to be offered vp, on the sacrifice and service of y<sup>e</sup> faith of God's people; which I do some tymes wish, & have some comfort I confesse even in y<sup>t</sup>. very wishing. But I should enter into a Sea to goe about to relate vnto y<sup>n</sup> the p<sup>r</sup>sent state of religiō in Ireland. Your selfe I beleeeve would scarce beleeeve it possible y<sup>t</sup>. in a few yeares since y<sup>t</sup>. being there it should receive such a headlong downefall. I shall reserve y<sup>t</sup>. to o<sup>r</sup>. meeting, which shalbe I hope ere long, when I shall receive the Colledge, & my Lord Primates letters, or advice y<sup>t</sup>. they are in London for me. At w<sup>ch</sup> tyme also I hope to make my excuse & satisfaction for my not seeing my Lord of Canterbury at my parting, being in truth required by my L Primate to repaire to Dublin w<sup>t</sup>. *all possible speede*. I hope y<sup>n</sup> have in part made my excuse, & in any occasiō will further doe it. Meane while — desiring y<sup>n</sup> to remember my [hum]ble service to the Earle of Warwick my ever honoured Lord I committ y<sup>n</sup> to the protection of o<sup>r</sup>. good God, and rest S<sup>r</sup>

Yours ever in Christ

Horningerth October the 9<sup>th</sup>

to be commanded

1627.

W. BEDELL.

[Indorsed.]

To the Worsh<sup>n</sup> and my Very  
good friend S<sup>r</sup> Nathaneel  
Riche at Warwick  
house d<sup>r</sup>. these  
in London.



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IX. ON AN EARLY AUTOGRAPH OF SIR HENRY SPELMAN, WITH SOME NEW OR NOT GENERALLY KNOWN FACTS RESPECTING HIM, BY CHARLES HENRY COOPER, F.S.A.

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[Read *May* 13, 1861.]

AMONGST the books of M. Guglielmo Libri, recently sold by auction in London, was

Ephemerides Novæ ab Anno 1577 ad Annum 1590, supputatæ ex Tabulis Prutencis, per M. Mæstlinum. 4to. Tubingæ, 1580. (Lot 2483.)

On the title-page and fly-leaf of this book is the autograph  
Henricus Spelman Aulæ Trin.

The Sale Catalogue (pl. 11.) contains a facsimile of this autograph.

It may be interesting to compare this facsimile with one of his signature to a letter of the date of 1619 (Smith's *Autogr.* pl. 43, No. 8).

The first-mentioned autograph establishes a fact by no means generally known, that Sir Henry Spelman was a member of Trinity Hall.

Blomefield (*Hist. of Norfolk*, 8vo. edit. vi. 152 n.) gives the following extract from the Register of Trinity College:

Henricus Spelman, com. Norff. admissus pensionar. Coll. Trinitatis  
Cant. sub tutore magistro Bourne<sup>1</sup> Sept. 15, 1580.

This is particularly curious; for I learn that the College has not now, and for a long time past has not had in its possession, any register containing the admissions of pensioners at so early a date.

He was matriculated as a pensioner of Trinity College, 17 March, 1580—1. When or why he migrated to Trinity Hall probably cannot now be ascertained, but he went out B.A., as a member of the latter house, 1582—3.

It is observable that he was admitted B.A. after a residence of eight terms at the most. Nevertheless his Supplicat is in the usual form—"12 termini, licet non omnino secundum formam," &c.

That he could not have resided in the University more than eight terms is clear not merely from the entry of his admission at Trinity College, but from his own statements.

In the Preface to *Glossarium Archaologicum* he remarks:

Non dum xv annorum puer è scholâ rapior Cantabrigiam: tenellus adhuc & Academicæ disciplinæ omninò inidoneus. Illinc nè emenso biennio & semestri, a viduatâ jam matre domum revocor: ut pro ætatis ratione, à manibus ei essem & solamini. Emisit me tamen sub anno alterum Londinum.

And in a letter to Richard Carew<sup>2</sup> he says:

Cantabrigia (miserum me) mater exuit cum 17 ætates non salutaveram, trajectoque celerrime Lincolnensi hospitio, in patrium solum adolescens revocor.

There still exist:

Puerilia in obitum Ric. Cox episc. Eliensis et carmina varia, auctore Hen. Spelman (MS. Tanner, 306, f. 114).

<sup>1</sup> Osmund Boorne matriculated as a sizar of Trinity College in May 1571; Scholar 1575; B.A. 1576—7; Fellow 157...; M.A. 1580; B.D. 1587.

<sup>2</sup> Dated 18 Sept. 1615, and printed with an Apology for the treatise, *De non temerandis Ecclesiis* (Spelman's *Engl. Works*, 2nd ed. 38).

Bishop Cox died 28 July, 1581, and it may, I submit, be fairly assumed that the *Puerilia* were composed immediately after that event whilst the author was a student in Cambridge.

His composition of Latin verses at this period of his life tends to throw additional discredit upon an otherwise improbable statement (made to Dugdale), that he did not understand Latin perfectly till he was forty years old<sup>1</sup>.

I beg now to invite attention to certain circumstances in his life, some of which appear to have been overlooked by his biographers.

Aubrey says :

“When he was about ten or twelve, he went to school to a curst schoolmaster, to whom he had an antipathie. His master would discountenance him, and was very severe to him, and to a dull boy he would say, *As very a dunce as H. Spelman*. He was a boy of great spirit, and would not learne there. He was (upon his importunity) sent to another schoolmaster, and profited very well.” (Aubrey’s *Lives*, II. 540.)

Spelman incidentally refers to his having been a scholar at Walsingham (*Hist. of Sacrilege*, ed. 1853, p. 247; *Carlisle’s Schools*, II. 198).

His admission as a member of Lincoln’s Inn took place in 28 Eliz. (Dugdale’s *Orig. Jurid.* 268), which was about four years after he must have left the University.

In 36 Eliz. he, Sir John Peiton, knt. and Roger Strange, [L’Estrange?] had a lease from the crown of lands in Norfolk (*Originalia*, 36 Eliz. p. 5, r. 116).

He was returned for Castle Rising to the Parliament which met 24 Oct. 1597<sup>2</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> Aubrey’s *Lives*, II. 541. Aubrey remarks : “I have heard his grandson say, that the Spelmans witts open late. He was much perplexed with law-suits and worldly troubles, so that he was about 40 before he could settle himself to make any great progresse in learning, which when he did we find what great monuments of antiquarian knowledge he hath left to the world.”

<sup>2</sup> Willis’s *Not. Parl.* III. (2), 141.

It has been said<sup>1</sup> that he was knighted by James I. It appears to me more probable that he received the honour from Queen Elizabeth. I cannot but deem it strange that we have no definite information on the point<sup>2</sup>.

Francis Morris and Henry Phelps, on 18 Dec. 9 James I. [1611], conveyed to him the appropriate rectory of Middleton in Norfolk, with the advowson of the vicarage, formerly part of the possessions of the dissolved nunnery of Blackburgh, in the same county<sup>3</sup>.

He dates a letter to Isaac Casaubon from Middleton, near Lynn Regis, 21 December, in the same year<sup>4</sup>.

It appears by a letter dated 18 Sept. 1619<sup>5</sup>, from him to Camden, that Sir Henry Spelman was then resident in Westminster.

Lady Eleanor Spelman, his wife<sup>6</sup>, died 24 July, 1620, and was buried at the entrance of St Benedict's Chapel in Westminster Abbey, on the following day<sup>7</sup>.

On 23 Dec. 1621 he writes to Bp. Ussher from Congham (his native place), by Lynn<sup>8</sup>.

He writes to the same prelate from Tuttle Street, Westminster, 18 March, 1621—2<sup>9</sup>. It will have been observed that he was living in Westminster more than two years previously to this date.

<sup>1</sup> *Life*, by Gibson.

<sup>2</sup> His name is not to be found in the copious list of knights dispersed throughout Nichols's *Progresses of James I.* On the other hand, it does not appear in "A Catalogue of all the Knights Dubbed in the time of Queen Elizabeth, drawn down into Alphabet" (Morgan's *Sphere of Gentry*, lib. iii. p. 87).

<sup>3</sup> Blomefield's *Hist. of Norfolk*, 8vo. edit. ix. 31.

<sup>4</sup> MS. Burney, 366, f. 181.

<sup>5</sup> MS. Cotton, Jul. C. v. 174 b.

<sup>6</sup> Eldest daughter and coheirress of John le Strange of Sedgeford, in the County of Norfolk, Esq.

<sup>7</sup> *Collect. Topog. & Geneal.* vii. 358.

<sup>8</sup> Ussher's *Works*, xvi. 389, where Congham is misprinted Longham.

<sup>9</sup> *Ibid.* xv. 168.

He presented a Latin petition to James I., praying for admission into Chelsea College<sup>1</sup>. This has no date. It does not appear that he ever was a member of that curious society.

Having purchased a lease of the nunnery of Blackburgh<sup>2</sup>, and priory of Wormegay<sup>3</sup> in Norfolk, he thereby became involved in costly and complicated proceedings in the Court of Chancery, which must have lasted at least ten years, for the litigation which commenced under Lord Chancellor Egerton was continued during the time the great seal was held by his successors, Lord Bacon, Bishop Williams, and Sir Thomas Coventry. Egerton made two contrary decrees, Bacon decided against Spelman, Williams decreed him a recompence, and under Coventry a compromise between the parties was at length effected. John Wrenham, who had raised the tempest, was never the richer for it, and was moreover in the course of the proceedings censured in the Star Chamber, and condemned to lose his ears on the pillory. Sir Edward Fisher, another of the litigants, after expending £8000 in costs and bribery, was "not to be seen of every man." Sir Henry declares that he himself was "a great loser and not beholden to fortune, yet happy in this that he was out of the briars, but especially that hereby he first discerned the infelicity of meddling with consecrated places."

In connexion with these protracted proceedings, it is important to notice that Sir Henry Spelman was one of the suitors in Chancery who preferred complaints to the parliament charging Lord Bacon with corruption. It appeared that after a decree in favour of Sir Edward Fisher, Bacon accepted from him a suit of hangings of the value of eight score pounds<sup>4</sup>.

He was returned for the city of Worcester to the Parliament which sat at Westminster 18th June to 1st of July, 1625, and re-assembled at Oxford on the 1st of August (Willis's *Not.*

<sup>1</sup> MS. Tanner, 142, f. 58; Faulkner's *Chelsea*, n. 228.

<sup>2</sup> In the parish of Middleton.

<sup>3</sup> A house of Augustine Canons.

<sup>4</sup> *Hist. of Sacrilege*, ed. 1853, pp. 245—247; Howell's *State Trials*, II. 1107.



*Parl.* III. (2) 206). In this Parliament an attack was made by the Commons on his friend Dr Richard Montagu<sup>1</sup>, in respect of his *Appello Cæsarem*. It would seem, however, that those proceedings took place before the 4th of August, when Sir Henry first took his seat in the House at Oxford (*Commons' Journals*, I. 810). The Parliament was dissolved on 12th August. John Spelman, his eldest son, "the heir of his studies," represented Worcester in the next Parliament, which assembled 6th February, 1625—6<sup>2</sup>.

He was treasurer of the adventurers for the plantation of New England, and on 20 June, 1627, was elected treasurer of the Guiana Company<sup>3</sup>.

In 1628 he was residing in Barbican<sup>4</sup>, and in that street he thirteen years subsequently ended his days.

Sir Simonds D'Ewes, referring to 1630, observes :

I may account it amongst the best of my visits this July, that on Monday, the 12th day of the same month, in the forenoon, I gained the acquaintance of Sir Henry Spelman, a Norfolk Knight, being a learned and studious gentleman, now very aged and almost blind. We had now, and at divers meetings afterwards, much discourse touching our mutual studies of antiquities<sup>5</sup>.

Under date of Oct. 23, 1633, Sir Simonds says :

Sir Henry Spelman, an aged and learned Antiquary, came to visit me at my lodging near the Inner Temple Gate, in Fleet Street, where I had lain since my coming to town, who dining with me, we spent a great part of the day in solid and fruitful discourse<sup>6</sup>.

When Sir Robert Cotton was on his dying bed, he charged

<sup>1</sup> Montagu against Selden, 89.

<sup>2</sup> Willis's *Not. Parl.* III. (2) 215.

<sup>3</sup> Sainsbury's *Cal. State Papers*, 31, 32, 36, 37, 40, 41, 85, 90, 153, 156, 206; MS. Tanner, 70, f. 16; 71, f. 154, 160.

<sup>4</sup> Ussher's *Works*, xv. 409, 415.

<sup>5</sup> *Autobiography of Sir Simonds D'Ewes*, I. 455.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.* II. 97.

Sir Henry Spelman to signify to the Lords of the Council that his mortal malady had been caused by their long detention of his books, without rendering any reason for the same. The King thereupon sent Sir Robert a message of comfort, but it arrived too late<sup>1</sup>.

In or about March, 1634—5, Sir Henry Spelman was one of the Commissioners appointed to inquire what damage the king or his subjects sustained by the absence from the Court of Wards of Sir Robert Naunton, the master of that court. In consequence of the issuing of this Commission, and after the Commissioners had once met, Naunton gave up his office, dying about ten days afterwards<sup>2</sup>.

Sir Henry Spelman was a tall, handsome man, and always wore his sword till he was about 70 or more, when finding his legs to falter through feebleness as he was walking, he said, "Now 'tis time to leave off my sword<sup>3</sup>."

It is said that on account of his advanced age he declined the Mastership of Charterhouse, which was offered to him by King Charles I. The only vacancy in the office during the reign of that monarch occurred on the death of Sir Robert Dallington, about the end of February, 1637—8 (Smythe's *Charterhouse*, 236; Strafforde's *Letters*, II. 152). George Garrard, writing to Viscount Wentworth, Lord-Deputy of Ireland, 14th April, 1635, says the king had given the Mastership of Charterhouse twice (Strafforde's *Letters*, I. 412). This must refer to the appointment of Francis Beaumont, Esq. by James I. 1617, and of Sir Robert Dallington, on the recommendation of the Prince of Wales, 9th July, 1624.

In 1638 William Dugdale first became known to Sir Henry Spelman, who at once recognized his genius and capacity, warmly encouraged his designs, assisted in procuring him a post in the Office of Arms, and acquainted him of the large collections

<sup>1</sup> John Pory to Sir Thomas Puckering, 12 May, 1631; Birch's *Chas. I.*, II. 112; Wiffen's *House of Russell*, II. 147.

<sup>2</sup> Strafforde's *Letters*, I. 372, 389, 412.

<sup>3</sup> Aubrey's *Lives*, II. 240.

relating to the northern monasteries, which had been formed by Roger Dodsworth, with whom Dugdale was soon afterwards associated in that noble work which will ever reflect honour on their names<sup>1</sup>.

Sir Henry Spelman once said to Dugdale, "We are beholden to Mr Speed and Stowe for *stitching* up for us our English History." They were both tailors<sup>2</sup>. This was no doubt said in good humour, for he had assisted Speed in the compilation of *The Theatre of Great Britain*, by contributing thereto a description of Norfolk<sup>3</sup>.

His fame as a most accomplished and indefatigable antiquary, who here received his education, would perhaps of itself render these notes not unacceptable to this Society. He is however in other respects intimately connected with our academical history. He founded and endowed an Anglo-Saxon Lectureship here, and at the close of his life<sup>4</sup> was brought forward as a candidate for the representation of the University, although he was unsuccessful, only 70 votes being recorded in his favour<sup>5</sup>. Moreover, it was owing to the perusal of the *De non temerandis Ecclesiis* of Spelman, that his friend Sir Ralph Hare was induced to make munificent endowments at St John's College<sup>6</sup>.

The following letter from his amanuensis John Walden<sup>7</sup> to Abraham Wheelock, dated Barbican, Oct. 8, 1641, gives an interesting account of Sir Henry Spelman's last illness and death;

I have now a sorrowfull occasion of writing, which is the mournfull tidings of my Master's death. At our return from the Circuit, he was gone with my Lady<sup>8</sup> to Blechingly,

<sup>1</sup> Hamper's *Life of Dugdale*, 9, 10; Wood's *Fasti*, ed. Bliss, II. 14, 15.

<sup>2</sup> Aubrey's *Lives*, II. 541.

<sup>3</sup> Nicolson's *Engl. Hist. Libr.* 4to. ed. 5.

<sup>4</sup> 24 Oct. 1640.

<sup>5</sup> Cooper's *Annals of Cambridge*, III. 304.

<sup>6</sup> Clement Spelman's Epistle before reprint of *De non temerandis Ecclesiis*.

<sup>7</sup> Of Norfolk: admitted of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, 1635, B.A. 1638—9.

<sup>8</sup> His daughter, Lady Whitfield.

where I founde him very sick ; and remaining there more than a week after, and continuing very ill, he was desirous to come to London. My Lady brought him up according to his desire in her coach, upon Friday now a fortnight agone<sup>1</sup>, where he still continued very ill untill the Friday following, being the first of this instant, and about one of the clock in the afternoone (O fatall day and howre!) departed this life. His body was imbalmed the day following, now lying in the Parlor, and is to be buried at Westminster where his Lady lyeth, on Thursday, the fourteenth of this present. I went out of Town the day after his death, with a Lettre to the Bishop of Lincoln<sup>2</sup> (who was gone to keepe his Visitation) to obtain licence for the buryall, and had it with a great deale of respect: so that I could not sooner acquaint you with this unhappy newes, which perhaps tooke a sudden flight unto you, accordinge to the Proverbe<sup>3</sup>.

He was buried in Westminster Abbey near the door of St Nicholas's Chapel, on the 24th of October<sup>4</sup>, ten days subsequent to the day named by Walden as that on which the funeral was to have taken place.

On his portrait in the picture gallery at Oxford is inscribed "1641 æt. 81<sup>5</sup>." Dugdale tells us that in 1638 he was nearly fourscore, and it has been generally supposed that he was 80 or more when he died. Taking his own statement that he was not 15 when he came to Cambridge in September, 1580, it would appear that he was born in or about 1565, and consequently was only 76 or 77 at the period of his decease. The Rev. William

<sup>1</sup> i. e. 24 Sept.

<sup>2</sup> John Williams (afterwards Archbishop of York), who held the Deanery of Westminster with the see of Lincoln.

<sup>3</sup> *Letters of Eminent Lit. Men*, ed Ellis, 170.

<sup>4</sup> Wood's *Athen. Oxon.* ed Bliss, III. 472; *Collect. Topog. & Geneal.* VII. 365.

<sup>5</sup> Wood's *Annals of Oxford*, II. 975.

Howlett, M.A. Rector of Congham, where Spelman was born, informs me that the registers of that parish do not go further back than 1580.

The troubles and dissensions which followed his death may well account for the circumstance that no monument was erected over the grave of this renowned antiquary and learned champion of the Church. His pennon, which hung in Westminster Abbey, was taken down or fell when the scaffolds were put up at the coronation of Charles II<sup>1</sup>.

Soon after the Restoration, a memorable tribute was paid to the value of his writings. The Lord Chancellor, the Archbishops and most of the Bishops, with other leading divines, and a few noblemen and gentlemen, entered into a subscription towards defraying the charge of publishing his *Glossary and Councils* in a complete form, under the care of Sir William Dugdale<sup>2</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> Aubrey's *Lives*, II. 541.

<sup>2</sup> The total amount of the subscription was £316. 13s. 4d. The contributors were, John Barwick, D.D. Dean of St Paul's; Thomas Barlow, D.D., Provost of Queen's College, Oxford (afterwards Bishop of Lincoln); Richard Baylie, D.D., Dean of Sarum; Robert Bruce, lord Bruce (afterwards Earl of Ailesbury); John Cosin, Bishop of Durham; Brian Duppa, Bishop of Winchester; John Earle, D.D., Dean of Westminster (afterwards Bishop of Sarum); Accepted Frewen, Archbishop of York; Sir Harbottle Grimston, Master of the Rolls; John Hacket, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry; Humphrey Henchman, Bishop of Sarum (afterwards of London); Michael Honywood, D.D., Dean of Lincoln; Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, Lord Chancellor; William Juxon, Archbishop of Canterbury; Henry King, Bishop of Chichester; Benjamin Laney, Bishop of Peterborough (afterwards of Ely); George Morley, Bishop of Worcester (afterwards of Winchester); Sir John Nicholas, Clerk of the Council; Henry Pierrepont, Marquess of Dorchester; William Sancroft, D.D., Dean of York (afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury); Gilbert Sheldon, Bishop of London (afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury); Edward Sterne, Bishop of Carlisle (afterwards Archbishop of York); Thomas Turner, D.D., Dean of Canterbury; Matthew Wren, Bishop of Ely; and Matthew Wren, Esq.—Hamper's *Life of Sir William Dugdale*, 359.

See as to Dugdale's editions of Sir Henry Spelman's works, a letter from Dugdale to Thomas Browne, M.D., 5 April, 1662, *European Mag.* xxxiv. 152;

Here it may be noted that Spelman's *Glossary* was the second book ever reviewed, being noticed in the first number of the *Journal des Sçavans*, Jan. 5, 1665<sup>1</sup>.

It is very remarkable that Fuller in his *Worthies* gives no account of Sir Henry Spelman, although his name occurs amongst the sheriffs of Norfolk. Neither does he enumerate him amongst the eminent men of Trinity College or Trinity Hall, in his *History of the University*. Elsewhere<sup>2</sup>, he terms him a most worthy antiquary.

Duport wrote an epitaph—

In Obitum Celeberrimi Antiquarii, & φιλοκληροτάτου,  
Domini Henrici Spelmanni, Equitis Aurati<sup>3</sup>.

I do not know when this was first published, but it was perhaps the earliest posthumous recognition of his great merit and celebrity.

Aubrey collected a few curious particulars of Spelman, but the first published account of his life seems to have been that by J. A. prefixed to *Glossarium Archæiologicum*, ed. 1687. This was followed by a more accurate and satisfactory memoir by Edmund Gibson, afterwards Bishop of London. The article on Spelman in *Biographia Britannica* is valuable, though disfigured by several provoking misprints touching dates and other matters<sup>4</sup>.

His library, wherein were about 200 MSS. was sold by auction

and Sir Thomas Browne's *Works*, ed. Wilkin, i. 392; and as to his design of adding a third volume to Spelman's Councils, a letter from Dugdale to Dr Sancroft, 17 Nov. 1666, in MS. Tanner, 45, f. 121.

<sup>1</sup> Hallam's *Lit. of Europe*, 2nd. edit. iii. 536.

<sup>2</sup> Fuller's *Church Hist.* ed. Brewer, iii. 511.

<sup>3</sup> *Duporti Musæ Subsecivæ*, 464.

<sup>4</sup> At the end is this note: "See more of this article in the Supplement, communicated too late for a place here by Edward Spelman, Esq., a gentleman of an ample fortune, and distinguished learning, and great grandson of Clement, the youngest son of Sir Henry." I have looked through the Supplement, but cannot discover Edward Spelman's communication. As to Edward Spelman, who died 12 March, 1767, see Nichols's *Lit. Anecdotes*, ii. 304, 305, 616, 617; iii. 661; viii. 135, 136.

in London, Nov. 27, 1709<sup>1</sup>. I suppose that all or the greater part of the Spelman papers, which are amongst the Tanner MSS. were purchased at this auction.

In 1710 Lord Irwin had some curious MSS., formerly part of Sir Henry Spelman's library<sup>2</sup>.

Philip Stubbs, archdeacon of St Albans, in November, 1730, presented to the University of Oxford a valuable collection of MSS. written by Sir Henry Spelman and Mr Jeremy Stephens<sup>3</sup>, in vindication of our monarchy, hierarchy, universities, spiritual courts, tithes, and against sacrilege (some supposed to have been lost in the fire of London, 1666). They were kindly received, and handsomely bound for their better preservation in the Bodleian library<sup>4</sup>.

Amongst Mr Dawson Turner's MSS., sold by auction in 1859, were three folio volumes of letters, forming Sir Henry Spelman's correspondence with many of the most learned scholars and profound antiquaries of his time, and with his own family; also a descriptive catalogue of fossils supposed to be of his composition<sup>5</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> *Reliquiæ Hearnianæ*, 171. This sale is not mentioned in the article on Book Auctions in Nichols's *Lit. Anecd.*

<sup>2</sup> Thoresby's *Diary*, ii. 66.

<sup>3</sup> Account of Papers of Mr Jeremy Stephens, in the hands of the Rev. Mr Stubbs, dated March 19, 1706—7. MS. Lambeth, 933, No. 32.

<sup>4</sup> Wilson's *Merchant Taylors School*, 1004.

<sup>5</sup> *Sale Cat. of Dawson Turner's MSS.* lots 442, 443.

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X. ORIGINAL LETTER OF GODFREY GOODMAN, TOGETHER WITH MATERIALS FOR HIS LIFE. Communicated by JOHN E. B. MAYOR, M.A. St John's College.

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§ 1. *Materials for Goodman's Life.*

ACCOUNTS of Goodman may be found in Wood's *Athenæ*, II. 863; Lloyd's *Memoires*, p. 601; Fuller's *Worthies*, (8<sup>th</sup> ed.) III. 532<sup>1</sup>; Walker's *Sufferings*, II. 32; Kennett's *Register and Chron.*, pp. 303, 700, 703 seq., 827, *Compl. Hist.* (ed. 1719) III. 34, 215, and in MS. Lansd. 985, art. 72; Dodd's *Church Hist.* III. 258; Echard's *Hist.* II. 783; Chalmers' and Rose's *Biogr. Dict.*; R. Newcome's *Memoir of Gabriel Goodman, D.D.*,..... also of *Godfrey Goodman, D.D.* Ruthin. 1825, 4to; *Alumni Westmonasteriensis*, new ed. pp. 68, 69 with the references; Tighe and Davis' *Annals of Windsor* (1858)<sup>2</sup>. The most interesting authority

<sup>1</sup> Fuller was an acquaintance of Goodman's: "To give Goodman his due, he was a harmless man, hurtful to none but himself, pitiful to the poor, hospitable to his neighbours, against the ruining of any of an opposite judgement, and gave the most he left to pious uses. He was no contemptible historian; but I confess an undermatch to doctor Hackwell. But I remember the ring bequeathed to me in his will, with the posy thereof, *Requiem defunctis*; and therefore I will no longer be troublesome to his memory, who was made bishop 1624, and some seven years since deceased in Westminster, almost 80 years of age."

<sup>2</sup> Extract from the index to *Annals of Windsor*. "Goodman, Dr., Bishop of Gloucester, I. 234; II. 98 n.; his description of the dean and chapter of



however is *The Court of King James the First*, by Dr. Godfrey Goodman, published by Mr. Brewer in 1839. In pp. 208, 209, the writer gratefully acknowledges the King's constant support and favour, "though I did more often offend him than any man did of my degree."

Calamy, *Continuation*, p. 135, quoting from Wm. Harris, says : "Mr. James, who was commonly call'd *Black James*, was just at the Point of being cast out of this Living, which was a Sequestration, and came to *London* to make Friends to the Lord Chancellor *Hyde*, and applied to Dr. *Manton*." Baker has underlined the last words, and writes : "Godfr: Goodman the legal Incumbent having been now dead, there seems to have been no need of such application, unless this Living were in the Crown or the Incumbent wanted the Patron's Title."

In the *Calendars of State Papers* the following notices of Goodman occur.

"Nov. 2. 1607. Grant to Godfrey Goodman of a prebend in Windsor."

Nov. 6. 1624. Chamberlain mentions Goodman's appointment to the see of Gloucester, and the next day the King recommends him to the Dean and Chapter.

"Dec. 7. 1624. Dr. Godfrey Goodman, Bp. elect of Gloucester, to Sec. Conway. Requests respite of the request [of Sec. Conway, dated Nov. 24] for Dr. Gwynn to be Chancellor of Gloucester, until he can give information in his own right on the business."

"Jan. 11. (cf. Jan. 5.) 1624-5. Grant to Dr. Goodman, Bishop elect of Gloucester, to hold in commendam a prebend in

St. George's College, temp. Jas. I. II. 88 ; his regard for Windsor, II. 99 ; presents an organ to the parish church, II. 70, 98, 99, 134 ; repairs and paints the cross in the town, II. 100 ; letter of the mayor of Windsor thereupon, II. 100 ; the bishop's reply, II. 101 ; subsequent proceedings, II. 102 ; sugar-loaf and white claret sent to, II. 135 ; corn sent by, II. 136 ; salmon given to, *ib.* ; allowance of coal to the poor by, II. 160 ; portrait of, for the Town Hall, II. 329."

Windsor and the rectory of West Ildesley, co. Berks, which he now enjoys, and any other benefices not exceeding in value £200 ; with dispensation for non-residence, provided he holds not more than three benefices with cure."

Same day, royal assent to his consecration.

"Jan. 20. 1624-5. Goodman to Sec. Conway. Has received his letter touching the Chancellor's place in Gloucester. Was very anxious to keep himself free from engagements, till he had the full right, but the King has written him to say he requires nothing from him, but has heard that he intends to make Dr. Brent Chancellor. This is not true ; intends to refer everything to his Majesty."

"Feb. 5. 1624-5. Sec. Conway to the Bp. of Gloucester. For Mr. Throckmorton, a minister."

"Mar. 5. 1624-5. Note of the distribution of £4 [to Abp. Abbot's servants] at Goodman's consecration."

Mar. 16. 1624-5. Goodman to Sec. Conway. Suggests a correction in his instrument.

"Mar. 26. 1625. Warrant to the Exchequer to take composition of Dr. Godfrey Goodman for the first fruits of the Bishopric of Gloucester, after the rate of £283 6s. 0½d., by four yearly instalments."

"Dec. 23. 1625 ; Sudeley. Geo. Earl of Castlehaven to Goodman. He would be ready on the morrow to deliver up all such arms as he had at Sudeley. He will not expostulate, but from his infancy he has been ever conformable to the Church of England, and is ready to take the oaths of allegiance and supremacy. He desires that this declaration may be made known to the Council, for he fears some malicious suggestions have traduced his loyalty."

"Jan. 9. 1625-6. Gloucester. Bp. Goodman to the Council. Reports his proceedings in waiting upon the Earl of Castlehaven at Sudeley Castle, and receiving from him his arms."

"Feb. 2. 1626-7. Sec. Conway to Chief Justice Richardson.

To make stay of a suit for a prohibition in a cause prosecuted by Wm. Sutton, whom the Bp. of Glouc. had endeavoured to make his Chancellor, contrary to express directions from his Majesty<sup>1</sup>, that the places of Chancellors should be supplied and executed only by civilians."

"Sept. 10. 1627. Wanstead. Conway to Goodman. In the behalf of Mr. Daye, who would plant woods in the Bishop's lands, his Majesty liking well of his proposition, and encouraging it in his own forests."

"Sept. 19. 1627. The Vineyard. Goodman to Conway. Is favourably disposed to Mr. Daye's project for planting trees, but is sorry that he should first come to the poorest Bishop. Only two little closes of 30 acres belong to his bishopric, but he will do what he can by persuasion with his brethren."

"Jan. 18. 1627-8. (*Draft.*) The King to Goodman. Once more recommends him to induct John Randall, B.D., into the vicarage of Bibury, without further delay."

"Jan. 20. 1627-8. Whitehall. Conway to Goodman. The King commends his care for the preservation and increase of wood on the lands of the church, and recommends to him Mr. Daye, the author of that work, not doubting that all the Bishops will be ready to assist him with their personal contributions, and also to commend his endeavours to the universities, cathedrals, and the rest of the clergy."

"June 22. 1628. Cirencester. Sir Wm. Master to the Council. Sammes, the priest, in good health, but, because he pretended to have a disaffection of the head, the writer offered, according to the Council's commands, to remove him to the Bp. of Gloucester's house in that city, upon good bail."

This seems to shew that Goodman was not yet suspected of leanings to Romanism.

<sup>1</sup> This explains the passage in Goodman's *Court*, &c. i. 208, about which Mr. Brewer was in doubt.

§ 2. *Goodman's Autobiographical Notes.*

Baker says in a MS. note on Calamy's *Continuation*, p. 134: "In a MS. at Trin: Coll: in Bp. Goodman's own hand, he gives this account, as follows," &c.

The MS. cited by Baker is contained in a copy of *Pontificale Romanum* (Antwerp, 1627 fol.), now marked A. 15. 2, given to Trinity Library by James Duport. I have to thank the Rev. John Glover, librarian, for allowing me to transcribe Goodman's notes, a portion only of which has already been printed (in the *Europ. Mag.* Dec. 1792, pp. 409, 410. Isaac Reed, a constant contributor to this Magazine, used to spend a month in the autumn with Doctor Farmer, and printed many articles from Baker's MSS. without acknowledging the source from which they were taken. See Nichols' *Lit. Anecd.* II. 667, 669).

"Godfrey Goodman youngest sonne to Godfrey Goodman, Gentleman, and Jane Cruxton, his wife, was born at Ruthin in Denbighshire, North Wales,

"In the first Gregorian yeare anno domini . . . 1582

"Betwene the howres of one & twoe in the morn- { Feb. 28  
ing 1583 . . . . . { March 10

"First Chorister, then Schollar of Westminster . . . 1592

"Scholar of Trinity Colled<sup>s</sup> in Cambridge . . . 1600

"Parson of Stapleford Abbats in Essex . . . 1607

"Canon of Windsor in Berks . . . 1617

"Dean of Rochester . . . 1620

"Bishop of Gloucester . . . 1625

"Plundered spoyled rob'd & utterly undone . . . 1643

"Died a Member of God's holy catholic Church . . 165

"Nudus egressus, nudus revertor, Dominus dedit, Dominus abstulit, sicut Domino placuit sic factum est, sit nomen Domini benedictum. Amen.

"Beati mortui qui in Domino moriuntur. Ne reminiscaris

*Domine delicta nostra, vel parentum nostrorum, neque vindictam sumas de peccatis nostris.*

"O all yee spirits & soules of the righteous, bless yee the Lord, prayse him and magnifie him for ever. God grant that wee may never be wanting in all those Christian and Charitable duties which are required from the living to the dead.

"Orimur, morimur, sequentur qui non præcesserunt.

"Credo quod Redemptor meus vivit et in novissimo die de terra surrecturus sum et in carne mea videbo Deum Salvatorem meum quem visurus sum ego ipse et non alius et oculi mei conspecturi sunt.

"Credo videre bona Domini in terra viventium.

"Tribularer si nescirem misericordias tuas Domine.

"Requiem æternam fidelium animæ."

Upon another blank leaf at the end of the book is this note in his own hand :

J. H. S.

"I was parson of Stapleford Abbats in Essex Anno Domini 1607 where I continued near 13 years. Then I was Parson of West Ildesley in Berks where I continued near 30 years & in neither of my Parishes (I prayse God for it) I had (1<sup>o</sup>) not a Beggar (2<sup>o</sup>) not an Ale howse (3<sup>o</sup>) not a Suite in Lawe (4<sup>o</sup>) Not a quarrell (5<sup>o</sup>) Not an unthrift (6<sup>o</sup>) In the weeke dayes no laboring man ever wanted a dayes work (7<sup>o</sup>) On the Sunday noe poore man dined at his owne howse but was ever invited (8<sup>o</sup>) Noe man was ever presented for fornication or any great crime (9<sup>o</sup>) Noe murder robbery or felonie ever committed in the parish (10<sup>o</sup>) Noe man ever came to a violent end (11<sup>o</sup>) I never had any howses burnt in my parish (12<sup>o</sup>) I never had 2 men that died of the plague in my Parishes until M<sup>r</sup> Nubery had his sequestration & then a plague came & a fier burnt all my parish in effect & when I gave him orders there he bro<sup>t</sup> the small pox there. God make me thankfull for all his blessings.

"GODFR. GOODMAN. Glouc<sup>r</sup>"

(Baker's MS. xxxiii. 126.)

"[Upon another blanc, torn leafe, is the following obscure note<sup>1</sup>].

Ildesley burnt, not 4 saved, a Jewell in Aldermanbury, the wineryard & the howse in Glouc<sup>r</sup>, not one penny saved. I had the parliaments protection for my goods & beasts, w<sup>th</sup> occasioned mee to buy 100 sheep & 25 beasts, but these together w<sup>th</sup> all the rest lost, in bills of exchange 2180<sup>l</sup>. S<sup>r</sup> Thomas Gardiner a lease of £168 per a<sup>n</sup>. in Winsor a great bagg of gould, Thomas Willin demands £160, £44 for 5 nights billeting. in the mountains<sup>2</sup> a colonell & all his company spent mee a bullocke at one meale.

E Bibliotheca Coll. Trin. Cant. Class Z. 9. 7.

[Godfr: Goodman Coll: Trin: Cant: Art: Bac: an: 1603-4 Regr: Acad: Cant:]<sup>1</sup>."

On another fly-leaf at the end is an abstract of a passage of Bodinus, *de Republica*, vi. 6 (p. 758, Paris, 1586 fol.), where he cites precedents for priests having a judicial power; e.g. the examples of the Jewish and Egyptian priests, the Druids, the Turkish muphti, to which Goodman adds some others, and then passing from Latin to English, settles thus strangely the question of the *Regale* and the *Pontificale*.

"When the Easterne part of the Empire was infested w<sup>th</sup> barbarous people, then the emperor removed to Constantinople, then Italy begane to be infested, then the popes suffered much, the dukes of Thuscaine interposing in the election of the popes made sometimes choyse of the worst men, & they of the worst Cardinalls & soe ther was a generall corruption; then great payments weer laid vppon the church, w<sup>ch</sup> afterwards the Greeke Emperors continued; when the Pope came to Avignon, then did the French much interpose; how vnfortunate laymen have binē to the church,

<sup>1</sup> Baker's notes.

<sup>2</sup> Baker suggests "war times" as a correction, but mountains seems pretty plainly written, as he also read it.

how proper for the church to governe, thus the first borne was the priest in the state of nature, Moses & Aron weer both priests & because Aran was the elder brother therfor the highpriesthood was settled vppon his familie; the Roman Emperors tooke the title of Pontifex; Herod knowing the power & greatness did soe continue it, that it should be añuall, & sometimes mean men weer preferd to make it less respected."

On the cover of the book is written: "October 17. 1653. Bookes 17 dozen and 3: bookes." Possibly the number of books then parted with for bread; or the whole remainder of his library.

On one of the guards at the end of the book are some memoranda, not by Goodman, and of no interest.

### § 3. *Goodman's Will.*

(Baker's MS. xxxviii. 427 sq.)

'An extract of such things as are most remarkable in the last Will and Testament of GODFREY GOODMAN, late Bishop of Gloucester, who died lately, and was buried at Westm', the particulars being very observable, not only for his dying a Papist, but for divers other, &c.

"In the Name of the Father & of the Son & of the Holy Ghost, Our Creator, our Redeemer, our Sanctifier, three Persons and one God, Amen. This 17 of January, in the year of our Lord God 1655, I Godfrey Goodman, Bishop late of Gloucester, being weak in body, but of perfect memory & understanding (I praise God for it) doe here make and declare this my last will & testament.

"And first I give & bequeath my weak & sinfull soul to God, hoping by his merits & by the death & passion of my dear Lord & Saviour Christ Jesus, dying a member of his Church, that he will take me into the number of his Elect. Tho' my sins are great yet the mercies of God are greater, & I do humbly thank God that he hath given me a penitent & a contrite heart, as an earnest of my repentance & reconciliation to himself (And here I

do profess, that as I have lived so I dye most constant in all the Articles of our Christian Faith, & in all the doctrine of God's Holy Catholic and Apostolic Church, whereof I doe acknowledge the Church of Rome to be the Mother Church, & I do verily believe that no other Church hath any salvation in it, but only so far as it concurs with the Faith of the Church of Rome).

"And as for my body, I doe leave it to Christian Buriall in the parish church of St. Margaret's Westminster, near the Font (where we receive our Baptism, & are initiated into God's Church) in the meanest manner, according to the deserts of my sins.

"And I doe give to him that hath the cure of souls in this parish in lieu of any Tithes, Oblations, Offerings, and other Church duties due unto him by the Laws of God & of the Church, the summe of twenty shillings.

"Item, I desire that mine Executor should give toward the adorning of the Font, either by way of painting or otherwise, as the Church Wardens shall think fit, the summe of 20s. and I doe humbly thank God for the benefit of my Baptism.

"Item, I doe give my tenem<sup>t</sup> in Yale & the two tenem<sup>ts</sup> in Caernarvonshire, Cordmeur and Indue, to the Town of Ruthin in Denbighshire, where I was born: the tenem<sup>ts</sup> are purchased in the names of others in trust, and are to be disposed of by the Lords Bishops of Bangor & St. Asaph, when it shall please God that they shall be restored.

"The rent of this tenement in Yale is bequeathed to several uses; and amongst the rest, for one twenty pounds of it I desire that choice may be made of some Gentleman who shall desire to travel, & that he together with good security shall undertake, within the compass of two years, to live two months in Germany, two months in Italy, two months in France, & two months in Spain. I desire that mine own kindred may be chosen before others, or such as have had their breeding in the School of Ruthin, or such as have been born in Denbighshire, and for want of those such as have been born within the Principality of Wales,



and that the house of Tallacre in Flintshire may be preferred before others. And in the choice of the Gentleman I desire that no relation should be had to his poverty, but *pulchrior ditior nobilior cæteris paribus antefereendus*.

“I do give all the wood there now or that hereafter shall grow there (except the necessary timber to be used about the ground or houses) towards the repairing or building of churches within that county.

“Item, having reposed trust in Mrs. Sibella Aglionby, I leave to her five pounds: I give her the bed and blankets which I have in her house. Item, I leave her a box with a key, which I desire may not be opened. And if I have any other small things in her house, I doe freely give them to her, in hope and confidence that she will discharge that trust which I have reposed in her.” [*She is a Papist, and what the box contained in it is not commonly known, but it is supposed there were some Popish trinkets.*]

“Item, the books which I intended for Chelsey College, the College being now dissolved, I doe bestow them upon Trinity College in Cambridge; but with this condition, that if ever Chelsey College shall be restored, the books shall likewise be restored.

“Item, after all Church duties & funeral expenses being paid, I doe desire that what is left in the house may be distributed according to the direction of Gabriel Goodman my Executor among such as were ousted & sequestred of their benefices by that long & most unjust Parliament (God forgive them & their Committees & Abettors), which will be sixteen pounds. And whereas I am to receive some moneys upon bond upon the sixth of May next from S<sup>r</sup> Benjamin Ayloffe, I desire that one hundred pounds thereof may be given among those poor distressed Churchmen, according to the good discretion of my Executor and M<sup>rs</sup> Aglionby.”

[*This Mrs. Aglionby being a Papist, it is easy to conceive what those distressed Churchmen are that he intended, many Popish ones*

*having been turned out in Ireland by the Long Parliament; and it is believed that he meant the relieving especially of those Irish Priests who, with others that are English, are the great acquaintance of that Mrs. Aglionby.]*

"Lastly, he leaves his collection of notes to be perused by some Scholar, and ordereth, that if any be found worthy the printing, they may be published; and so he concludes, praying God to send times of peace and quietness in the Church of England, and to restore her to her just revenues and honour, &c.

"Sealed, subscribed, and declared, in the presence of Richard Hooper, Sibilla Aglionby, Lettice Prislely."

'This will stands proved, in the Prerogative Office, more at large; but these things are the most notorious.

'This is copied from *Mercurius Publicus*, Numb. 301. Pag. 6029; from Thursday March 6 to March 13. 1655. being a Public Paper or Print, licensed in the Protector's time, from whose Prerogative It is here printed; That in the ArchBp's Prerogative I have not seen.'

This will caused no little stir at the time; we find in several contemporaries a note that "Goodman died a papist." (Thurloe, iv. 588; Whitelock, 635; Fuller.)

The passages in italics, enclosed between crotchets [], are the remarks of *Mercurius Publicus*.

#### § 4. *Goodman's Letters.*

The following letter, in which Goodman appears as the champion of the rights of our university, is printed from the original in the treasury of St John's College.

##### I. GOODMAN TO DR GWYNN. 5 Sept. 1616.

GOOD M<sup>r</sup>. Vice-Chauncelor, long since I thought fitt to send yo<sup>n</sup> a small pamphlett, and w<sup>th</sup>all to acquainte yo<sup>n</sup> by the advice and direction of my beste freindes that o<sup>f</sup> Vniuersitie sustayned some wronge, haveinge not that priviledge w<sup>ch</sup> Oxfford hath

amonge the Stationers<sup>1</sup>; I thought fitt att that time to desiere yo<sup>r</sup> resolucon, because I was to allowe one of my bookes for theire vse, w<sup>ch</sup> hitherto I haue deferred, and will not parte w<sup>th</sup> anie vntill o<sup>r</sup> Vniuersitie bee admitted to the like priuledge. I doe not stand somuch vppon the benefitt w<sup>ch</sup> might redounde vnto us (w<sup>ch</sup> truly may bee very greate, consideringe that manie bookes are yearely printed, and those of greate value) but especially for o<sup>r</sup> creditts sake, that wee might not seeme to bee neglected, & that it might bee some occasion heereafter to mooue some good benefact<sup>r</sup>, or att leaste those whoe haue binne of o<sup>r</sup> vniuersitie, ioyntly w<sup>th</sup> one comon consent towards the buildinge of a publick librarie<sup>2</sup>, w<sup>ch</sup> was the course obserued in Oxfford for the newe erectinge of theire Schooles; if the heades of o<sup>r</sup> Vniuersitie shall not thinke fitt to intermedle in the busines, then I will cease anie further to sollicite yo<sup>u</sup>, neither is it for mee beinge one single man to oppose my selfe againste the orders of the stationers, but I must yealde vnto them, thoughe verie vnwillinglie etc.: thus w<sup>th</sup> remembraunce of my kinde love vnto yo<sup>u</sup>, w<sup>th</sup> my prayers for yo<sup>r</sup> health and happines I comitt you to God and rest

Yo<sup>r</sup> loveinge freinde to bee

Comaunded

GODFREY GOODMA.

From Staplefford Abbatts:

Septemb: 5<sup>o</sup>: 1616.

<sup>1</sup> An. 1610. "The Booksellers of London by their Indenture obliged themselves to give to the publick Library of Oxon a Copy of every Book that was printed by or for them." Wood's *Annals*, ed. Gutch, II. 306, 307. Cambridge obtained the same privilege by the Act 13 and 14 Car. II. c. 33 ss. 2, 3, 10, 16, 17. (Cooper's *Annals*, III. 502.)

On the 29 Jan. 1620-1, the Senate wrote to Archbishop Abbott and Lord Bacon, against the Stationers' monopoly of foreign books. Cooper's *Annals*, III. 138, 139. See *ibid.* 142, 143, 144, 145, 161, 162, 213, 214, 275, 429.

<sup>2</sup> The Duke of Buckingham proposed to erect a library at a cost of £7000. (Joseph Mead's letter to Sir Martin Stuteville, Mar. 24, 1626-7. Birch's *Court and Times of Charles I.* Vol. I. p. 208.)

To the Right Wor<sup>th</sup> my very good Freinde M<sup>r</sup>: D<sup>r</sup>: Gwynn M<sup>r</sup> of S<sup>r</sup>: Johns Colledge and Vice-Chaunceloor of the the [sic] Vniversitie of Cambridg theese bee d<sup>d</sup>.

II. A letter to Endymion Porter 31 Oct. 1629, is in the State Paper Office (*Calendar of State Papers*).

### § 5. *Goodman's Sufferings*<sup>1</sup>.

Goodman was one of the bishops who signed the unfortunate protest (*Index to Lords' Journals*, p. 677, col. 2. under *York*).

"Ordered, That Mr. *Smith*, the Merchant in *Aldermanbury*, shall forthwith pay the sum of £250, which he owes unto the Bishop of *Gloucester*, unto the Treasurers for the Sequestrations: And this House will save the said Mr. *Smith* harmless: Which said Monies is likewise for the Use of my Lord *Fairfax*." (*Commons' Journ.* Jul. 25, 1643, Vol. III. p. 181 b).

"Upon reading the Petition of *Godfrey* late Bishop of *Gloucester*: It is ORDERED, To be recommended to Committee of Lords and Commons for Sequestrations, and the Sequestration from the Thirty Pounds a Year mentioned in the Petition be taken off, and that allowed him for his Maintenance." (*Lords' Journ.* Jul. 31, 1647, Vol. IX. p. 362 a.)

"It is farther remarkable, that as this was the only Apostate Bishop of our Church since the Reformation, so he was the only one who left Children to beg their bread: I saw the Example at my own Doors; where an old Woman, a common travelling Beggar, used this Argument to incite my Charity, that *she was the Daughter of Bishop Goodman*: and tho' at first I suspected the Truth, yet upon Enquiry from her after the Person, Fortune, and even Writings of Bishop *Goodman*, I found she

<sup>1</sup> "I have here made bold to send you my 'Sufferings,' on the backside of the Prayer." Goodman to Ussher (in Parr's *Ussher*, 553), Chelsey, 8th July, 1650. This seems to shew that the "Sufferings" referred to by Dodd cannot have extended to more than a page or two.

might well bear that near Relation to him." Kennett's *Compl. Hist.* III. 215. Dodd retorts, that there have been many cases in which the children of Protestant (married) clergy have been brought to beggary.

A letter of Goodman's (Nov. 1649), complaining of poverty, is printed in the *Fairfax Correspondence*, IV. 111—114.

### § 6. *Goodman and Laud.*

There appears to have been little intercourse or correspondence between these two bishops, so that we may not make the one in any degree responsible for the other's opinions or actions<sup>1</sup>.

I have only noted the following occasions in which they appear together.

Laud dined at Goodman's house July 17, 1625 (*Diary*). Both sat and made excellent speeches on the commission which sentenced Sir Giles Allington in May 1630 (*Birch's Court and Times of Charles I.* Vol. II. p. 119).

Heylin (*Life of Laud*, p. 248), under the year 1633, says: "*Goodman of Gloucester* having staid in that Diocess long enough to be as weary of them as they were of him, affected a remove to the See of *Hereford*, and had so far prevailed with some great Officer of State, that his Mony was taken, his *Congé d'eslire* issued out, his Election passed. But the Archbishop coming opportunely to the knowledge of it, and being ashamed of so much baseness in the man, who could pretend no other merits than his Mony, so laboured the business with the King, and the King so rattled up the Bishop, that he was glad to make his peace, not only by the Resignation of his Election, but the loss of his Bribe."

A very different account is given by Edward Rossingham

<sup>1</sup> The same thing appears from Laud's accounts of his province. In 1633, 1636, 1637, Goodman made no return; in 1634, and 1638, his returns seem to have been unsatisfactory (*Laud's Works*, v. 322, 330, 336, 346, 354, 359, 369; see the *Index*).

in a letter to Sir Thomas Puckering, London, Dec. 31, 1633<sup>1</sup>. "Dr Goodman, Bishop of Gloucester, was to be removed to Hereford. He petitioned his majesty that he might hold the bishopric of Gloucester one year *in commendam*; which did so much displease the king, that he shall not remove at all."

Which of these two accounts is to be believed, or whether both may not be false, we shall probably learn when the *Calendar of State Papers* for the year is published. Thus much however we may accept on Heylin's authority, that in 1633 Canterbury and Gloucester were not on the best of terms.

### § 7. *Goodman and Rome.*

On the 26th of March, 1626, being Passion Sunday, Goodman preached before the King a Sermon which created much stir in convocation on the following Wednesday. "The Bishop of Gloucester is questioned in the convocation for preaching transubstantiation, or near it, before the King<sup>2</sup>." On the 12th of April, abp. Abbot, and bps. Andrewes, Neile, and Laud, on considering the sermon, reported to the king that though it contained some incautious expressions, there was nothing in it contrary to the doctrine of the English Church; and recommended that he should again be appointed to preach before the king in order to explain his meaning<sup>3</sup>.

In 1636 "Among those of the episcopal order who seemed to desire an union, none appeared more zealous than Dr Goodman, of Gloucester, who every day said the priest's office, and observed several other duties as practised in the church of Rome." Panzani's *Memoirs* (an. 1636), p. 248.

In 1638 Goodman alarmed the Government by requesting leave to visit the continent, as appears from a letter printed from

<sup>1</sup> Birch's *Court and Times of Charles I.* Vol. II. p. 229.

<sup>2</sup> Joseph Mead to Sir Martin Stuteville. Apr. 15, 1626 (Birch's *Court and Times of Chas. I.* Vol. I. p. 95).

<sup>3</sup> Laud's *Diary*, under March 29 and April 12; Heylin's *Laud*, p. 146.

Baker's MS. xxxiii. 66 seq. in the *Europ. Mag.* Dec. 1792, p. 410 seq.

"It may please your Grace,

"The Bishop of Gloucester has been at last with me & desiring to know his Majesties answer to his petition: I told him it was so unusual to his Majesty to meet with such a suite & besides his Majesty had observed him to be of so strong a constitution & in outward appearance so far from being disabled by the infirmity which he pretended that his Majesty did much desire to know from himself what other motive might press him (being a prelate of the Church of England) to go into foreign parts. Whereupon in a very large but broken & yet seemingly very grave discourse his Lordship acquainted me with two causes of this his desire. The first was really the infirmity of the stone with which all his servants well knew he had been many years afflicted, & had already found much ease in Spaw waters which he had sent for & used sundry times; & though for the present he did not find himself in any dangerous condition, yet he had reason to apprehend the disease wo<sup>d</sup> grow upon him with years & put him to torment. The second in plain English was downright discontent, which had gained so powerfully upon him & bro<sup>t</sup> him into so deep a melancholy that he co<sup>d</sup> promise himself no contentment here, & therefore desired to go to seek it in other countries. And therefore his Lordsp grew very passionately sensible of a late proceeding against him at the Court of High Commission, & complained grievously that a prelate sho<sup>d</sup> be bro<sup>t</sup> into that Court and be sentenced there & fined 300 pounds upon so slender ground & the testimony of one single witness, & that neither full nor home to the charge. The Bishoprick of Hereford was not forgotten nor his accepting this Bishoprick of Gloucester, which was forced upon him by King James upon condition to remove him speedily to a better, lamenting his great losses by that Bishoprick, which amounted some years to half & some to a third part of his former Revenue. In some he had been for

many years a spectacle to the Clergy, disgraced in every thing & upon all occasions, and disesteemed and vilipended in his diocese. I answered, I never had heard before of the High Commission business, but believed he was much mistaken in his own case & the proceeding of that Court, & wisht him to be careful in questioning that which had passed in a publick Court of Justice, especially when most of the Judges were of his own profession. But withall I told him, that I now found his Majesty in his great wisdom had reason to suspect his desire of going to the Spaw not to be so much for his pretended infirmity as for discontentment, which coming to be known to those of the Church of Rome, as it co<sup>d</sup> not be concealed from them, though himself (w<sup>ch</sup> yet is not likely) sho<sup>d</sup> not discover it, they that are awake upon all such occasions & make advantages of them wo<sup>d</sup> be most active upon this, & use the utmost of their endeavours to catch such a fish as a Prelate of the Church of England. Besides I put him in minde that Princes have long arms, & can discover from far the intentions of their subjects, & that this his discontentment is already taken notice of in foreign parts, & hath been advertised hither from very good hands to his Majesty. His Lordsp replied, He is no child to be easily distracted in religion: That for the Church of England, he submitted to it as established by very good laws: That it is true he never had ill opinion of the church of Rome, but had been held too much inclining to it, & sometimes questioned for it: That now he did desire to go beyond seas partly to be an eye witness of the practice of that Church. I replied, I hoped his submission to the Church of England was not only in respect to the Laws, but that he held the tenets & canons orthodox; to which he answered nothing. In conclusion he pressing me very earnestly to procure him a licence from his Majesty to go to the Spaw, I told him I durst not undertake it, & that his Majesty's resolution is he sho<sup>d</sup> apply himself to such remedies for his infirmity as England affords, with<sup>t</sup> dreaming any more of melancholy or of going out of



the Kingdome. I had almost forgot to tell your Grace that amongst many other calamities which he alledged had befallen him during these his misfortunes, he spake most passionately (for he seemed to weep bitterly) of the loss of his mother, who he said being above fourscore years of age is dead during these his troubles: but having no handkerchief, it seems, to wipe his eyes and his nose, his Lordship did it with his fingers & then wiped them upon his velvet coat (for by reason of the scantiness of it it cannot be called a Divine's Cassock) which I confeas did take of much of my compassion, & I co<sup>d</sup> not cry with him for company. This is the sum of that w<sup>ch</sup> passed between his Lordsp & me to my remembrance, which if it be brokenly set down I humbly crave your Grace's pardon, & that my infirmity not yet totally shaken off may obtain it.

"I have lately seen a letter in the hand of a Roman Catholick advertising that the Bishop of Calcedon hath sent one expressly to Rome to sollicite the making of some English Titular Bishops, w<sup>ch</sup> of what consequence to the church & his Majesty's Governm<sup>t</sup> your Grace can best judge. If your Grace think fit to acquaint his Majesty with it, & that his Majesty shall please to give me order to write to S<sup>r</sup> Will<sup>m</sup> Hamilton by way of complaint of it & to use means there to prevent it, I will not fail to do accordingly.

"I present my humble thanks to your Grace for the favour you vouchsafed me this morning by your Chaplain Mr. Bray; & so full of weariness humbly desire to rest

"Your Grace's most h<sup>ble</sup> & obliged

"true Serv<sup>t</sup>

"FRANCIS WINDEBANK."

"Drury-lane,  
Sept. 22, 1638."

Endorsed, "Rec. Sep<sup>t</sup> 23, 1638

From Sec. Windebank."

(1) The Reasons of the Bishop of Gloucester's Suite to go to the Spaw.

(2) The endeavours for more titular Bishops in England than Calcedon."

In the Clarendon State Papers, Vol. II. p. 17, the Answer of Archbishop Laud to this Letter, dated Sept. 23, 1638, is to be found. As the first paragraph only relates to Bishop Goodman, it is here inserted.

"I thank your Honour for your large letter, & I have read it all over to the King, who was as well pleased with your relation as he is altogether unsatisfied with the Bishop's answer & carriage. For the High Commission business I shall give your Honour further account at leisure: but I think the Court did him justice & shewed him favour. 'Tis all of a piece, and I think if you viewed him well there appeared little shew of melancholy, discontent, or great infirmity by the stone, in his countenance or carriage. Yet I see you are not merciful enough to weep for a man's sorrow that cries downright for a mother of fourscore years old, & wipes his nose in velvet."

On this passage is the following note:

"This first paragraph relates to Godfrey Goodman Bp of Gloucester, who was perverted to Popery by one Will. Hammer, as appears by a letter from Hammer to Sir Wm. Hamilton, then at Rome, who communicated the whole affair to his Majesty & Sec. Windebank. The Bishop, as appears by some papers concern<sup>g</sup> this business, petitioned his Majesty for leave to go to the Spaw for his health, pretend<sup>g</sup> to be troubled with the stone: but his design being made known to his Maj. as above, he co<sup>d</sup> not obtain it. Within a year afterw<sup>ds</sup> he conformed again."

Abstract of a Letter from the Bish<sup>p</sup> of GLOUCESTER to Archbishop LAUD, dated 28th Aug.—in the Paper Office.

"The Bishop tells him, that God had not fitted him for the disposition of Gloucester, so that he co<sup>d</sup> not do God or the Church or his Majesty any service there—Expresseth great sorrow for the loss of Hereford, w<sup>ch</sup> he was desirous of above

other Bishopricks—Wo<sup>d</sup> not have returned to Glocester but in obedience to his Majesty—That he resolved as soon as he had made up all in the Exchequer to resign his Bishoprick (only one subsidy behind) and live on his rural commendam, w<sup>ch</sup> he sho<sup>d</sup> do as freely (but cannot say as chearfully) as good King James of blessed memory bestowed it upon him—Desires the King wo<sup>d</sup> give him as good means as he left for the Bishoprick, else he co<sup>d</sup> not satisfy his engagements or provide for his dependants.—Pretends he wo<sup>d</sup> do something for improving the Bishop<sup>k</sup>, if it might be taken well & legally settled—Desires answer by the messenger that he may dispose of his servants, & sent a long petition to his Majesty, but not ment<sup>d</sup> the Resignation.”

Cf. Laud's *Works*, vi. 539. Laud, in the *History of My Troubles and Trial* (*Works*, iii. 291), says “that a writ *Ne exeat regno* was sent him...upon other information which his Majesty had received from some other agents of his beyond the seas.”

In the convocation of 1640 Goodman was startled at the canon about the proceedings against the Papists, telling Laud ‘He would be torn with wild horses before he would subscribe that canon.’ He was accordingly suspended on the 29<sup>th</sup> of May, and committed to the Gate-House; but on the 10<sup>th</sup> of July, on taking the oath to the new canons, was released. (Laud's *Diary*, May 29 and Jul. 10; *Works*, iii. pp. 287—291; iv. p. 154; Heylin's *Laud*, pp. 418, 419; Prynne's *Cant. Doome*, p. 40; Fuller's *Church History*, ed. Brewer, vi. 173—175; Gibson's *Synod. Angl.* pp. 78, 179, 196, 197; *Commons' Journals*, ii. 234 b; Nalson, i. 369—372.) It must be confessed that neither Laud nor Goodman appear to advantage in this dispute; but considering the violence and hurry with which the suspension was decreed, we cannot lament that the recusant bishop “got by his restraint what he could never have gained by his liberty, namely, of one reputed popish, to become for a short time popular, as the only confessor suffering for not subscribing the canons <sup>1</sup>.”

<sup>1</sup> Fuller, who was himself a member of this convocation.

The following account of this convocation is from Baker's MS. xxxiii. 137, 136.

"The last business that was insisted upon was for y<sup>e</sup> Deprivation of D<sup>r</sup> Godfrey Goodman Bp. of Gloucester, for refusing to subscribe to the Cannons, w<sup>ch</sup> Deprivation had been done by all the Bpps. except the Bp. of Salisbury, & all the lower House of Convocation: But with much perswasion, he was drawne to subscribe, notwithstanding after his subscribeing, for his obstinate refusinge at first, & y<sup>e</sup> offence taken thereby, he was by both Houses suspended ab Officio et Beneficiis, untill he had given the King & Church satisfaction. The ArchBp: upon his Refusall to subscribe tould him, that he must either be a Papist, a Socinian, or a Sectary, but he answered, he was neither, but it was a matter of another nature. Then the ArchBp: made an exhortation to the Clergy, that they should live & behave themselves well, both in Life & Doctrine, & said that all he now suffered was for the maintenance of them. And the most memorable Passage in his Speech was this. He protested before God that the king was so farr from Popery, that there was noe man in England more ready to suffer Martyrdome, then his Majesty." From a MS. in Bibl. Regia Cant., not well worded, but seems hence to appear, that they had proceeded to Deprivation, had not the Bp: of Salisbury dissented.

Prynne (*Cant. Doome*, 352) has printed a fragment of a letter from Goodman to Laud, "whiles they were both prisoners in the Tower, dated August 30, 1642 (the originall whereof was seised on by M. Prynne);" unfortunately he has not given the precise words, but thus much we learn from them, that Goodman was instigated by the learned Rd. Mountague. He writes, says Prynne; "*That at that instant when he dissented from the New Canons, (by Bishop Mountagues encouragement) An. 1640, he could have proved, how that in his person he<sup>1</sup> did visit and held correspondency with the Popes Agent<sup>2</sup>, and received his Letters*

<sup>1</sup> i. e. Mountague.

<sup>2</sup> "Note." Prynne's margin.

*in behalfe of his Sonne who was then travelling to Rome, who by his letters he [sic, in Prynne] had extraordinary entertainment there. This Bishop Mountague would ascribe to the favour and credit which he had gotten by his writings. If so [adds Prynne], it seemes they were very well approved of at Rome."*

### § 8. Goodman and Geneva.

He silenced John Gere of Tewkesbury (Wood's *Athen.* III. 245). The author of Richard Capel's *Life* (in Sam. Clarke's *Lives of 32 English Divines*, 1677, p. 309) does not seem to charge him with any special harshness, when he says: "When the times were such (some flying so extreemly high, the Ceremonies being pressed with rigour, and grievous penalties inflicted), that he (being tender in matters of Conformity) must needs quit his Pastoral charge, which was *Novem.* 27. 1635. he betook himself then to his little *Oell* as *Samuel* did to his *Ramah* . . . There he fell upon the Practice of *Physick*. He indeed had bent his studies that way before hand (foreseeing what would follow) yet would he do nothing in that kinde (it not being his Calling) so long as that great work of the Ministry lay upon him: But when he had quit the more special tye of the care of mens souls, he then took himself to be at more freedome, and having a License sent him by the Bishop of *Gloucester* to authorize him, he fell upon the cure of mens Bodies."

One Puritan tenet, then more openly proclaimed than now, Goodman did prosecute, and certainly we cannot feel much concern for "one Mr. *Ridler*, Minister of Little *Deane*,...who having many Papists in his Parish, and preaching in a Sermon there, *That Papists, as Papists were damned, and that the true Protestant Religion was the only true and safe way to Salvation*, he was upon the complaint of some Papists convicted before this Bishop, and by him enjoined to make this following *Recantation*, prescribed to him, in writing, in the *Cathedrall Church* at

*Gloucester* on Jan. 2. 1636, and, for refusing to make it, he was afterwards on the 5. of *March* next following suspended from his living." (Prynne's *Canterb. Doome*, p. 241). The recantation contains much that is excellent, e.g. "There is nothing so proper to Christians, as love and charity, and a man may be damned as well for want of charity, as for want of faith; and there cannot be possible a greater want of charity, then to exclude men from Salvation: and therefore they who are apt in their owne ungodly malice to damne others, certainly themselves are damned." (*Ibid.* 242.)

Fuller (*Worthies*, 8<sup>vo</sup> ed., Vol. i. p. 565) fastens on Goodman the prosecution of John Workman of Gloucester. His story is given at length in Prynne's *Canterburie's Doome*, 103—108, 488, 491, 495, 496, and in Laud's *Works*, iv. 233—237. Neither authority alludes to Goodman, but Prynne, as in duty bound, casts the responsibility on Laud, who passes it on to the High Commission. Prynne suppresses important evidence in this case, e.g. he says that *he used some harsh expressions against lascivious mixt dancing*, whereas his words were "so many paces in dancing were so many to hell," nor would he allow of any exception. In Prynne's *Antipathie*, part ii. fol. ¶¶ 2 *verso* seq. (of the unpagged portion between pp. 304 and 305) he does make Goodman the prime mover in this affair. The passage deserves to be quoted at length.

"This Prelate hath beene ever reputed a Papist in opinion, if not in practise. In his booke intituled, *The fall of man*, he maintaines *some* Popish Errors, and in Parliament time 3. *Caroli*, broached no lesse then five severall points of flat Popery in one Sermon preached at *White-hall* before his Majesty, and that impertinently, neither of them falling within the compasse of his text: of which complaint being made in Parliament, the King enjoined him publicly to recant those Errors in a Sermon at *White-hall*; but he instead of recanting, defended them againe; whereupon the King threatned to make him recant in

another manner, and to turne him out of his Bishoprick: but the then Duke of *Buckingham*, and the other Prelates procured his peace, and translated him from *Rochester* (where he then sate Bishop) to *Glocester*. In which Diocesse proceeding in his former courses, he turned Communion Tables, rayled them Altar-wise, set up an Altar or two in his owne private Chappell with Tapers on them, (one of which Altars, many say, he dedicated to the *Virgin Mary*) besides he set up diverse Crucifixes and Images in the Cathedrall at *Glocester* and elsewhere; and after the Popish manner, consecrated diverse Altar-cloathes, pulpit Clothes, with other vestments for the Cathedrall, whereon Crucifixes were embroydred, to the great scandall of the people. And as if this were not sufficient to proclaime his Popery to the world; he hath bestowed much cost in repairing the High-crosse at *Windsor*, where he was a Prebend: On one side whereof there is a large statue of Christ in colours (after the Popish Garbs in forraigne parts, hanging on the Crosse, with this Latine inscription over it, *Iesus Nazarenus Rex Iudæorum*, in great gilded Letters); On the other side, the picture of Christ rising out of the Sepulcher, with his body halfe in, and halfe out of it. And to manifest that hee is not ashamed of this scandalous worke, it is thereupon ingraven, *That this was done at the cost of Godfry Bishop of Glocester, one of the Prebends there*. Besides he suspended one Master *Ridler* minister of *Little Deane*, some 8 miles from *Glocester*, upon the complaint of some Papists (whom he favours) of which there are many in that parish, for preaching, *That a Papist living and dying a papist in all points, could not be saved*; enjoyning him to make a publike Recantation of this his scandalous and erroneous doctrine (as he termed it, though taught by all Orthodox Protestant Divines) in the Cathedrall Church of *Glocester* in a Sermon there to be preached *Febr. 2, 1636*. which this minister not retracting in his Sermon, according to the Bishops expectation, he thereupon drew up a *Recantation* himselfe, enjoyning Master *Ridler* to publish it

in the open Cathedrall on *Matthias* day following, which hee refusing, was thereupon suspended, and his suspension openly read in the Cathedrall, *March* the 5. 1636. This strange Recantation was marked in the front with the Jesuits badge (IHS) and began thus. *In the name of God Amen.* In which he stiles the Church of Rome, the *Catholike Church*: avers, that *wee did separate from her only in point of policy* (for which he cites a Statute in *King Henry the 8. his raigne*, as if there had beene no further separation from her since) not *in point of Doctrines*, and in substance determines, *that the Church of Rome and our Church are both one, for we have both the same Hierarchy and government, the same Liturgy, Holy dayes, Fasts, Ceremonies, Sacraments, &c.* So as those who affirme that *Papists are damned*, do but through the sides of the Church of Rome give a deadly blow to the Church of England, & deny that we are saved. More such good Romish stuffe is expressed in this *Recantation*, overtedious to recite. Since this, when the *New Canons* were compiled in the late pretended Synod, this Bishop at first refused to subscribe them only (as most conceive) because some of them made literally against Popery, whereupon he was suspended from his Bishoprick for a season; Since this, some Citizens and a Minister of Gloucester have exhibited a Petition against him in Parliament to prove him (among other things) to be a Papist or popishly affected, he hath beene a great encourager of Revells, Maygames, Morrices, and dauncing meetings on the Lords day, both by his presence at, exhortations to, and rewards for them, causing one *Master Workeman*, a Reverend minister of Gloucester to be questioned, suspended and censured in the high Commission, only for preaching against those *prophane Sports*, and *Images*, in the very words of our *Homilies*. He hath beene a great setter forwards of all late Popish Innovations and an open favourer of Papists; so that when the Petitions against him come to be fully heard, as they have beene in part, I doubt his *name* and person will but ill accord: However, if he prove



himselfe a *Good-man*, at the best he will fall out to be like his brethren, an [*Ill-Bishop*:].”

Dositheus Wyar seems to have got on the bishop's blind side, if we may trust Calamy (*Contin.* 881). “He was ordain'd by Bishop *Godfrey Goodman*, who by his Name took him for a Puritan: But when he told him his Father took his Name out of the *Apocrypha*, he was very well pleas'd with him.”

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XI. ORIGINAL LETTERS FROM ROBERT BOUTH AND JOHN BOIS, PRESERVED IN ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE TREASURY. Communicated by JOHN E. B. MAYOR, M.A. St John's College.

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(Read Dec. 5, 1859.)

OF the funeral of Dr. Clayton, to whom most of these letters are addressed, there is a notice in Baker's MS. xxxiii. 243. "From Mr Pern's Book, Esq<sup>r</sup>: Bedell."

"D<sup>r</sup> Clayton died the 2<sup>d</sup>: of May [1612], his Funerall was solemniz'd the 11<sup>th</sup>: day of May. He was M<sup>r</sup> of St John's. The Mourners were many viz: the Vice-Chanc<sup>r</sup>: as Master of Magd: Coll:, in regard that D<sup>r</sup> Claiton had been Master there, D<sup>r</sup> Carew, M<sup>r</sup> Nethersole, M<sup>r</sup> Cecill, the President, & 8: Seniors, D<sup>r</sup>: Allot, & one other D<sup>r</sup> of Phys:, M<sup>r</sup> Ridding as an inward Friend, & of his old Acquaintance, two poore Scholars w<sup>ch</sup> kept in his Lodging. all and every one of these had Gownes & Hoods, all his own & the Colledge Servants had Cloaks, to the number of 14: or 15: The Vicechan<sup>n</sup> Man, & the Preacher's Man had also Cloaks. There were six poore men and 6: poore women, who had every one of y<sup>m</sup>: Gownes. The Congregation was at one of the Clock y<sup>e</sup> sd: day, M<sup>r</sup> Vicechan<sup>r</sup>:, the Heads of Colleges, & all the university did meet there in the Coll: Hall, in their Formalities, where they had wine and cakes. They went from thence to S<sup>t</sup>: Marie's w<sup>ch</sup> was hung with Blacks, Escutchions & Verses; so was the Old Court, Gate-House, & all along, as far as y<sup>e</sup> Railes do reach in y<sup>e</sup> Street, w<sup>ch</sup> much graced y<sup>e</sup> Solemnity. The lower Chappell, the Hall, & Gallery were all hung in like manner.

Before they went from the Colledge, there was some debate about y<sup>e</sup> marshalling of the Mourners, but it was concluded & agreed upon thus, that the yeoman Beadle should go before the Bacc<sup>t</sup>: of Arts, the Jun: Esq<sup>o</sup>: Beadle before the Regents, Taxers, & Proctors, then the 6: poore men do follow by 2: & 2: together, & after them the 6: poore women in y<sup>e</sup> like manner: & after these should come all the Mourners that had Cloaks, & the 2: Scholars in y<sup>r</sup>: Gownes. Then M<sup>r</sup> Brook (tho' he was the Sen<sup>r</sup>: Beadle) was to goe before the Representer of the D<sup>r</sup> deceased, & the Hearse was carried by six Fellowes of y<sup>e</sup> Coll. Then the Supporters or Assistants, w<sup>ch</sup> were D<sup>r</sup> Smith, D<sup>r</sup> Richardson, D<sup>r</sup> Branthwaite & D<sup>r</sup> Bing in y<sup>r</sup> Coapes, then M<sup>r</sup> Ridding, the 2<sup>d</sup>: Esq<sup>o</sup>: Beadle before the Vicechanc<sup>r</sup>., D<sup>r</sup> Carew, the two D<sup>rs</sup>: that were his Physitians, the two Orators, the President & 8: Seniors, these 14: were all in mourning Gownes. Then after these the D<sup>rs</sup> in all Faculties in y<sup>r</sup>: Coapes, & last of all the Strangers & young Scholars. D<sup>r</sup> Carew did preach, & M<sup>r</sup> Nethersole Pub: Orator made y<sup>e</sup> Oration: w<sup>ch</sup> being ended, all went back again to the Coll: in the same order as they came to Church. M<sup>r</sup> Cecill made the oration, the Hearse standing before him in the Court, betwixt the Hall Doore & the Chappell.

The Vicechanc<sup>r</sup>., Noblemen, & all the Doctors, & the better sort of Company had chairs to rest themselves on. As soon as the oration was ended, the Vicechanc<sup>r</sup>., Noblemen, D<sup>rs</sup>, Non Regents, & Regents, & Strangers of good note and Quality, went up into y<sup>e</sup> Gallery, where there was a very great Banquet provided for them.

M<sup>d</sup>: that there were diverse antient Men at the Funerall, who did utterly dislike the manner of marshalling the Mourners, saying, that the old custome was, that all sorts of Mourners should follow the Hearse, & noe Mourners goe before it."

For particulars of the life and writings of Dr John Bois see, beside the biographical dictionaries, his life by A. Walker (printed in Peck's *Desiderata Curiosa*); Wilson's *Memorab. Cantabr.*,

p. 17; Peck's *Memoirs of Cromwell*, pp. 93, 94; MS. Laned. (Kennett) 984. art. 40, 985 art. 12; Fuller's *Worthies*, (8<sup>o</sup> ed.) III. 187; Todd's *Deans of Canterbury*, pp. 91—99; he was brother-in-law to Is. Bargrave (Lloyd's *Memoires*, p. 680); bishop Andrewes was his patron (Mede's *Life*, p. LXXVI); Thomas Gataker used to attend his lectures (Clarke's *Lives of Divines*, ed. 1677, p. 249); he assisted Patrick Young in his edition of Clemens Romanus (Tho. Smithi *Vita Patr. Junii*, p. 25, and Young's note in *Patres Apostolici*, ed. Clericus, Vol. I. p. 145, n. 15); he also supplied Sir Hen. Savile with numerous notes for his noble edition of Chrysostom (*Appendix* to Savile's *Chrysostom*, col. 29, where is a letter from Bois; cf. col. 145, 146, 411 seq. and Colomesii *Opera*, p. 256; he has Greek elegiacs in Savile, col. 225); he has letters to Andrewes in MS. Sloane 118, arts. 28 and 32; other letters of his are in the Cambr. MS. Dd. III. 12, pt. v. art. 5; he was a friend of Casaubon's (Casauboni *Epistolae*, No. 721, p. 380 and No. 722, p. 380). [John Bois has Greek verses signed J. B. C. J. S. in Threnodia in obitum D. Edwardi Lewkenor Equitis & D. Susannæ Conjugis charissimæ. Lond. 4to. 1606. (Mr Cooper).]

His sermons are still worth reading for their learning, their racy diction abounding with proverbs, and also for their numerous allusions to the manners of the time and passing events. They were translated into German and published at Brunswick towards the end of the 17th century (*Stern und Kern aller Sonn- und Festtags- Evangelien und Episteln*. 1683, 4to; and *Schriftlatern, angezündet und vorgetragen bei Erklärung unterschiedl. sonderb. Text*. 1685. 2 vols. 4to. See Grässe's *Lehrbuch einer allgemeinen Literaturgeschichte*, III. 2. 503. n. 45).

A letter of Robert Bouth's was printed in the *Communications*, Vol. I. p. 343, and in the same volume, p. 348, Mr Cooper gave some account of him.

## I.

ROB. BOUTH TO DR CLAYTON. 14 Feb. 1598.

S<sup>B</sup>. My Lo: having some little treasure w<sup>c</sup> this rude place affords, and having a disposicōn to send yo<sup>n</sup> some, would notw<sup>th</sup>standing not suff<sup>r</sup> me, to send these parcells in his ho<sup>m</sup>: name, w<sup>c</sup> yo<sup>n</sup> shall receyve herew<sup>th</sup>. viz. a knyfe, a payre of scissers, & 3. penknyves: bycause they are not worth the sending, yo<sup>n</sup> must have thē as frō me. Yf yo<sup>n</sup> mentiō any thanks to his Lo<sup>p</sup>: in any lett<sup>r</sup>: eith<sup>r</sup> lett it be in a note inclosed in yo<sup>r</sup> lre, or els be sure in y<sup>e</sup> same lre not to mencōn eith<sup>r</sup> the mony receyved, or any oth<sup>r</sup> thing concerning yo<sup>r</sup> building in hand, bycause his Lo<sup>p</sup>: hath not bene yet p<sup>r</sup>pared as he must be, for his Contribucōn towardes it. W<sup>t</sup> hartiest comēdacōns, iterū Vale. 14<sup>o</sup>. Febr. 1598.

Tuus verissime

ROB. BOUTH.

To y<sup>e</sup> R<sup>t</sup>. Wo<sup>ll</sup>: my assured frend M<sup>r</sup>. D<sup>r</sup>. Clayton M<sup>r</sup>. of St. Johns Colledge in Cambridge

d<sup>r</sup>: (deliver).

## II.

SAME TO SAME. 16 May, 1600.

S<sup>B</sup> I fynde no way so fitt to awnsw<sup>r</sup> yo<sup>r</sup> lre of y<sup>e</sup> 14<sup>th</sup>. of this May, & to advyse yo<sup>n</sup> as yo<sup>n</sup> desyre; as by taking vppō me a person & humo<sup>r</sup> vnfitt for me, in an ov<sup>r</sup> p<sup>r</sup>sumptuous mann<sup>r</sup> to controll yo<sup>r</sup> feares and discomfortes. Let it be allowed, y<sup>t</sup> Trinity Coll: men glorye: y<sup>t</sup> some of yo<sup>r</sup> Coll. fleere, & oth<sup>r</sup> greive & are discouraged: & y<sup>t</sup> most men in oth<sup>r</sup> places do skorne yo<sup>r</sup> vsage and success. & y<sup>t</sup> great meanes is vsed to incense his Gr. against yo<sup>n</sup>: it is all awnsw<sup>r</sup>ed thus, intus si recte, ne labora. Have yo<sup>n</sup> done any thing whereto yo<sup>n</sup> you were not bownd by yo<sup>r</sup>

statute & othe? have you intruded yo<sup>r</sup> self maliciouslye into this busynes? or have yo<sup>u</sup> proceeded furth<sup>r</sup> or in oth<sup>r</sup> mann<sup>r</sup> in it, then might very well stand w<sup>t</sup> y<sup>t</sup> duty w<sup>ch</sup> yo<sup>u</sup> do owe to God & men? yf yo<sup>r</sup> awnsw<sup>r</sup> be, as it must needes be, negative; then what could yo<sup>u</sup> have done oth<sup>r</sup>wyse, then yo<sup>u</sup> have done, but it should have bene worse done? & why should yo<sup>u</sup> eith<sup>r</sup> greive at y<sup>e</sup> p<sup>r</sup>sent estate of y<sup>t</sup> w<sup>c</sup> yo<sup>u</sup> could not honestly p<sup>r</sup>vent, or feare such future evils, w<sup>c</sup> an honest man hath not meanes to avoyde? yf yo<sup>u</sup> will beare w<sup>t</sup> my playness, I assure yo<sup>u</sup> I fynde by this yo<sup>r</sup> lre, y<sup>t</sup> feares and discomfortes are in yo<sup>r</sup> mynde multiplied above y<sup>t</sup> w<sup>c</sup> is either true, or fitt. Though I be affected hartely in yo<sup>r</sup> cause, yet in my iudgem<sup>t</sup> (all circūstaūces considered) I do not fynde y<sup>t</sup> yo<sup>u</sup> have had any harde success in it: yo<sup>u</sup> are as free as yo<sup>u</sup> were, and Trinity Coll. have no bett<sup>r</sup> (but much worse) assurance of their desyre, then they had before they molested yo<sup>u</sup>. & furth<sup>r</sup> I canē assure y<sup>u</sup> y<sup>t</sup> neith<sup>r</sup> yo<sup>r</sup> enemies are secure, nor yo<sup>r</sup> frendes vnmyndfull of yo<sup>u</sup>, who do only attend a fitt tyme to do yo<sup>u</sup> good; & therfore my best advyse is y<sup>t</sup> yo<sup>u</sup> still hould a constant course, as yo<sup>u</sup> have heth<sup>r</sup>to done; y<sup>t</sup> yo<sup>u</sup> suffer substaūces only (& not likinges, dislikinges, conceiptes, suspiciōns, rumo<sup>r</sup>, & such like shadowes) to affect yo<sup>u</sup>; and y<sup>t</sup> yo<sup>u</sup> do so governe yo<sup>r</sup> passions (how iust soev<sup>r</sup> yo<sup>u</sup> esteeme thō) y<sup>t</sup> yo<sup>r</sup> best frendes be not drawne by thō, rath<sup>r</sup> to do somewhat p<sup>r</sup>sentlye, then to attend their best opportunitye to do better for yo<sup>u</sup>. I could not improve yo<sup>r</sup> lre to y<sup>e</sup> best advantage, bycause of y<sup>t</sup> w<sup>c</sup> yo<sup>u</sup> write in it conc<sup>n</sup>ing yo<sup>r</sup> building: herafter write not of both matt<sup>n</sup> in one paper. I wryte to yo<sup>u</sup>, as I would be written vnto in y<sup>e</sup> like case: lett not therfore my direct playness deminish yo<sup>r</sup> conceit of my love. Let not any of yo<sup>r</sup> company (whomsoever yo<sup>u</sup> trust best) knowe of any hope y<sup>t</sup> yo<sup>r</sup> case may alter to the better: for it is bett<sup>r</sup> y<sup>t</sup> they languish a tyme, then y<sup>t</sup> by their receyving an overspeedy comfort, the good w<sup>c</sup> is intended to yo<sup>r</sup> howse should be hindred. Concerning yo<sup>r</sup> building, order is taken to send into y<sup>e</sup> Cowntrye for mony for it: yf yo<sup>u</sup> take ord<sup>r</sup> w<sup>t</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Cradock for

exchawnge: lett me knowe where to fynde him. & thus w<sup>t</sup> my hartiest comēdacōs I take my leave this 16th of May, 1600.

Tuus totalit<sup>r</sup>

ROB. BOUTH.

My La. desyres yo<sup>u</sup> not to suffer M<sup>r</sup> Alvye to leave yo<sup>r</sup> Colledge.

To the right wor<sup>sh</sup>: M<sup>r</sup>. D<sup>r</sup>. Claiton M<sup>r</sup>. of S<sup>t</sup> Johns Colledge in Cambridge. d<sup>r</sup>.

### III.

SAME TO DR GWYN. 18 July, 1612.

S<sup>a</sup>. I am informed by some of your Colledg, (vppon my enquiry aft<sup>r</sup> a picture of my La: the Cowntesse of Shrewsbury, w<sup>h</sup> her ho. at my humble sute bestowed vppon the Colledg, and desyred y<sup>t</sup> Dr Clayton would cause it to be hanged vpp in the gallerye there) y<sup>t</sup> Mrs Ashton<sup>1</sup> hath taken it away, as parte of the goodes of her broth<sup>r</sup> deceased: These are therfore earnestlye to desyre yo<sup>u</sup> to vse all good meanes for the recoverye thereof for the Colledg behoof, & yf it shalbe needful, I will at all tymes be readye to testifye vppon my othe, y<sup>t</sup> it was bestowed vppō the Colledg, & y<sup>t</sup> D<sup>r</sup> Clayton only made sute for it, for y<sup>t</sup> purpose. I am boulde to signifye thus much vnto yo<sup>u</sup> out of love and dutye to the Colledg. And so w<sup>t</sup> hartiest comēdacōs I take leve. in Brode-Street in London in hast. 18<sup>th</sup> of July. 1612.

Yo<sup>u</sup> ev<sup>r</sup> to comāund

ROB: BOUTH.

To the right wo<sup>sh</sup>: my assured frend M<sup>r</sup>. D<sup>r</sup>. Gwyn M<sup>r</sup>. of S<sup>t</sup>. Johns Colledge in Cambridg

d<sup>r</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> Jane Ashton, to whom Richard Smyth gent. of Lincoln resigns the administration of all goods and chattels within Lincoln diocese, of Richard Clayton, late Archdeacon of Lincoln. Letters of administration (Lincoln, June 16, 1612) are granted to Jane Ashton by Othowell Hyll Legum Doctor, vicar general and principal official of the Bishop of Lincoln (Baker's MS. xxxviii. 312, 313).

## IV.

JOHN BOIS TO DR CLAYTON. 25 Nov. 1611.

**M<sup>r</sup>** Doctor Cleyton, these are to entreate you, thatt whereas my wives brother, **M<sup>r</sup>** John Holt<sup>1</sup> hath an intricate cawse depending in **M<sup>r</sup>** Vicechawncelowrs cowrte, itt wolde please yow, to heare him privatelie make relation vnto yow, of the whole busines betweene him and his adversarie, and so assiste him therein with your favour and good word to **M<sup>r</sup>** Vicechawncelowr, if, vpon his relation, you shall thinke the Cawse worthy to be spoken for. In the latter end of the former Vicechawncelowrs yeare, the matter was referred by order of y<sup>e</sup> cowrt, (**M<sup>r</sup>** D. Smith then sitting iudge) vnto mine arbitration: but bicawse my brother was a partie, & the controversie somewhat perplexed, & my leasure att y<sup>e</sup> time very small, I wold not be entreated to deale therein. Yett something I did, thowgh nott as an arbitratowr, yet as an [in]quirer, and so I learned these things. First, y<sup>e</sup> my brother was browght into this dawnger, not by his own fawlte, butt by the death of one **M<sup>r</sup>** Yarner, late parson of Ashdon<sup>2</sup>. Secondly, thatt the death of the saide **M<sup>r</sup>** Yarner did not onely bring him into this debte, butt allso defeate him of a great sūme of money besides, to his vtter vndoinge & overthrowe, vnlesse by lawe he be releaved. Thirdly, thatt by his adversaries patience & forbearawnce, he may be enabled to doe somewhat towards the dischargd of his debte, whereas otherwise itt will be hard for him to doe any thing, his case being as itt is. His adversarie objecteth against him, one or two things, the hearing whereof may somewhatt alienate the iudge from him, iff circumstawnces

[<sup>1</sup> John Holt of Peterhouse, B.A. 1603; M.A. 1606. (Mr Cooper).]

<sup>2</sup> In Essex. "Esaias Yarner coll. 3 Feb. 1593," by Geo. Kemp gentleman, succeeded on his death by Wm. Paske, B.D. Apr. 3. 1611. Newcourt, *Repertor.* II. 16.



be nott considered. Iff he have done any thing amisse, I excuse him nott, butt onely entreate this favowr, thatt his vnadvised or uniustifiable dealing in one or two things, may not preiudice his whole cawse. Whattsoëver he hath done, in extremitie of dawnger and feare of cruell vsage, is so much the mōre pardonable, iff now he be willing according to his abilitie, to doe thatt which in equitie shall be imposed upon him, as he saith he is. Thus craving pardon for my boldnes in writing, and earnestly entreating yow, to be a freind to my poore brother, so far forth, as in conscience you may, I humbly take my leave. From Boxworth parsonage, Novemb. 25. 1611.

Your old freind to be  
vsed wherein he is able

JOHN BOIS.

To the right worshippfull M<sup>r</sup> Doctor Cleyton M<sup>r</sup> of S. Johns  
Colledge in Cambridge, deliver these.



## CONTENTS.

---

- V. ON THE HERALDS' VISITATIONS OF THE COUNTY OF CAMBRIDGE.  
By CHARLES HENRY COOPER, F.S.A. . . . . p. 67
- VI. A CATALOGUE OF THE BOOKS GIVEN TO TRINITY HALL, CAMBRIDGE,  
BY THE FOUNDER. Communicated by G. E. CORRIE, D.D.  
Master of Jesus College, Cambridge. . . . . p. 73
- VII. LETTERS OF GEO. ACWORTH TO ARCHBISHOPS POLE AND PARKER.  
Communicated by JOHN E. B. MAYOR, M.A. St John's  
College. . . . . p. 79
- VIII. LETTER FROM BISHOP BEDELL TO SIR NATH<sup>l</sup>. RICH. Commu-  
nicated by JOHN E. B. MAYOR, M.A. St John's College. p. 95
- IX. ON AN EARLY AUTOGRAPH OF SIR HENRY SPELMAN, WITH SOME  
NEW OR NOT GENERALLY KNOWN FACTS RESPECTING HIM, BY  
CHARLES HENRY COOPER, F.S.A. . . . . p. 101
- X. ORIGINAL LETTER OF GODFREY GOODMAN, TOGETHER WITH MATE-  
RIALS FOR HIS LIFE. Communicated by JOHN E. B. MAYOR,  
M.A. St John's College. . . . . p. 113
- XI. ORIGINAL LETTERS FROM ROBERT BOUTH AND JOHN BOIS,  
PRESERVED IN ST JOHN'S COLLEGE TREASURY. Communicated  
by JOHN E. B. MAYOR, M.A. St John's College. p. 139

# REPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS.

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## REPORT

PRESENTED TO

**The Cambridge Antiquarian Society,**

AT ITS TWENTY-SECOND GENERAL MEETING,

MAY 12, 1862.

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ALSO

## Communications

MADE TO THE SOCIETY.

No. XII

BEING No. 3 OF THE SECOND VOLUME.

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CAMBRIDGE:

PRINTED BY C. J. CLAY, M.A. AT THE UNIVERSITY PRESS.  
DEIGHTON, BELL & CO.; MACMILLAN & CO.  
BELL AND DALDY, FLEET STREET; J. R. SMITH, SOHO SQUARE  
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1862

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(*To be continued.*)

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VI. History of Landbeach. By W. K. Clay, B.D. 4s. 6d.  
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Report and Communications, Vol. II. Nos. I. and II. 1s. 6d. each.

# REPORT

PRESENTED TO THE

**Cambridge Antiquarian Society,**

AT ITS TWENTY-SECOND GENERAL MEETING,

MAY 12, 1862.

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**Cambridge :**

PRINTED BY C. J. CLAY, M.A. AT THE UNIVERSITY PRESS.

DEIGHTON, BELL & CO. ; MACMILLAN & CO.

BELL AND DALDY, FLEET STREET; J. R. SMITH, SOHO SQUARE,  
LONDON.

1862.



# REPORT,

&c.

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YOUR officers have little to report concerning the Society during the past year. In one sense this may be looked upon as highly satisfactory, for it shews that no unfavourable change has taken place in its condition. Nevertheless, they cannot avoid feeling strongly that the objects of the Society are not appreciated in the University in the manner that they deserve. The antiquities of every country are studied except those of our own. We have plenty of matter, but do not possess the funds to render it available.

Some interesting additions have been made to the Museum, a catalogue of which will be found appended to this Report.

Probably the discovery of the Waldensian Manuscripts, which have long been considered as lost from the University Library, is the most interesting fact announced at the meetings during the past year. Your officers cannot avoid congratulating the University, and especially Mr Bradshaw the finder, upon this discovery.

In addition to the annual issue of "Communications," the Council has had the satisfaction of publishing the *History of Landbeach* by the Rev. W. K. Clay. It forms a worthy companion to the *History of Waterbeach* by the same author, which was published in 1859.



## 4

**Examined and approved,**

J. S. Wood,  
T. G. Bonney,

**CAMBRIDGE, June 26, 1862.**

## OFFICERS AND COUNCIL,

(*Elected May 12, 1862.*)

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### President.

The Rev. John E. B. Mayor, M.A. St John's College.

### Treasurer.

Charles Cardale Babington, M.A. F.R.S. F.S.A. St John's College.

### Secretary.

The Rev. Henry Richards Luard, M.A. Trinity College.

### Council.

The Rev. Edward Ventris, M.A. St Peter's College.

The Rev. Thomas Brocklebank, M.A. King's College.

Edwin Guest, LL.D. F.R.S. Master of Gonville and Caius College.

The Rev. George Williams, B.D. King's College.

The Rev. Churchill Babington, B.D. F.L.S. St John's College.

The Rev. Richard Edward Kerrich, M.A. F.S.A. Christ's College.

The Rev. John Glover, M.A. Trinity College.

John Willis Clark, M.A. Trinity College.

The Rev. George Elwes Corrie, D.D. Master of Jesus College.

The Rev. A. J. Hotham, M.A. Trinity College.

Henry Bradshaw, M.A. F.S.A. King's College.

The Rev. C. J. Evans, M.A. King's College.

AN ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS AT THE  
MEETINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

---

Nov. 18, 1861. Professor Babington, Treasurer, in the chair.

A paper by Mr C. H. Cooper was read, entitled Particulars respecting John Norris, Esq. founder of the Norrisian Professorship. It is printed in the annexed Communications.

Three flint implements from the drift, brought from near Amiens by the late Professor Henslow, were given to this Society by his desire. Professor Babington made a few remarks upon them to the meeting.

Dec. 2, 1861. Professor Babington, Treasurer, in the chair.

Mr C. H. Cooper read a letter dated Nov. 4, 1634, and addressed by Edw. Martin, President of Queens' College, to Mr W. Bray, chaplain to Laud, Archbishop of Canterbury, about the academic censure and suspension of Pet. Hausted of Queens' College, for a sermon preached at St Mary's Church. It appeared that a court was hurriedly collected, the preacher taken into custody, and conducted before it as soon as he left the pulpit on Sunday, and the Vice-Chancellor went out of office the next morning.

The Rev. J. E. B. Mayor read extracts from Uffenbach's *Travels*, in which he describes at considerable length his visit to Cambridge in 1710.

The Rev. Churchill Babington exhibited three coins of CARAVSIVS, found recently at Horningsey, Waterbeach, and by the Histon Road in the parish of Chesterton.

Feb. 24, 1862. Professor Babington, Treasurer, in the chair.

The Rev. John Glover, of Trinity College, exhibited and described the contents of a portion of an uncial manuscript of St Mark's Gospel of the ninth century, recently discovered by Mr Bradshaw, inclosed in the binding of a copy of the works of Gregory of Nazianzen, brought from mount Athos and purchased by Trinity College at the desire of Dr Bentley. It is supposed that this fragment was written in the ninth century. It consists of little more than two pages of the manuscript (named Codex II), and contains some very curious readings.

The Rev. R. E. Kerrich communicated an old copy from a MS. said to be of the time of Edw. III., relating to the "Manner of burienge Great Per-

sons in ancient tymes." It describes the various heralds, &c., and the different banners, escutcheons, and other insignia used, and their places in the church.

The Rev. W. G. Searle, Queens' College, communicated a catalogue of books which belonged to that College in 1472. It was remarked that there were no Classical authors amongst them.

March 10, 1862. Dr Guest, Master of Gonville and Caius College, in the chair.

The Rev. J. E. B. Mayor commented upon some Orations by R. Croke, who succeeded Erasmus as Greek Reader in the University, in 1522, on the advantages of Greek learning.

Mr Bradshaw stated that he had re-discovered the Waldensian Manuscripts that have so long been supposed to have been lost. Nasmyth not finding them in their proper place, seeing a note that they had been lent many years before his time, and not understanding the Romance language, did not identify them when found on another shelf in the library, and only says of them, in his "Catalogue of the MSS.," that they seemed to contain treatises on Divinity in Spanish. It is now found that all of the six books supposed to have been lost are safe in the University Library. Three of them have Morland, the donor's name, written in them, and all have the various marks which identify them with certainty with the missing books.

Unfortunately their contents do not seem to be of nearly so much value as was supposed by those persons who had failed in seeing them. The oldest cannot be earlier than A.D. 1400: the others are of about or even later than 1500. The poem entitled *Nobla Leyçon*, in the Romance language, supposed to have been written in about the year 1100, is now shewn not to be earlier than 1400. The intentional erasure of an Arabic numeral caused the mistake.

The Rev. E. Ventris stated that Mr Bedlam of Royston informed him that a quantity of Church Music is cut upon the inside of the walls of Ashwell Church; and that the Churchwardens' Accounts of the time of Henry VII. are extant at Bassingbourn.

March 24, 1862. Professor Babington, Treasurer, in the chair.

Dr E. Pierotti described his Archæological studies in Greece. He shewed how the stones were lowered from the marble quarries in ancient times; how the old walls formed of squared stones without mortar were held together by morticing the stones into each other; the mode of construction of the cyclopean walls of Mycenæ; the ancient construction of roads or streets in Messenia; and mentioned other points of interest which had fallen under his notice.

May 12, 1862. Professor Babington, Treasurer, in the chair.

Mr J. E. B. Mayor sent for exhibition *Francisci Burmanni itineris Anglicana acta diurna*, being an account of his visit to England in the year 1702.

Prof. Babington exhibited a map of Cambridgeshire by Emm. Bowen, published in or about A.D. 1750. It is a very excellent map, remarkable quite as much for what it contains as for what it omits.

Mr C. H. Cooper read a paper entitled *Facts respecting H. Stokes*, Master of Grantham School, when Sir I. Newton was a scholar there.

Also he exhibited a feoffment from Tho. Hobson to Tho. Newman, of premises in the parish of St Michael in Cambridge, dated 20 March, 1614.

This being the Annual General Meeting the Officers and Council were elected for the ensuing year. The Treasurer made his annual statement of the accounts of the Society.

## PRESENTS AND PURCHASES. 1861-1862.

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A DARK coloured dish of Roman ware, and

A small Roman Sepulchral Vase, found with several others (mostly much broken) near the probable line of the so-called Via Devana, between Gravel Hill and Howe's House, Cambridge, in March, 1861.

A small Roman Vase found at White Hill (a little beyond the "Paper Mills") on the Newmarket Road, Cambridge, 1861.

A small Roman Vase found at Coton, 1861.

A small white Roman Vase, a broken vase with the sides hollowed, and one made of red clay containing an immense number of minute particles of flint, found in Blackamore's Piece, behind the Castle Hill, Cambridge, in March, 1862.

A small bead of glass found at Madingley. Given by *Mr Doughty*.

An iron Horseshoe, found at Bottisham Lode.

An implement of bone resembling a shuttle, from Burwell Fen.

A bone piercer from Swaffham Fen.

Another from Bottisham Lode Fen.

Large flint arrow-head, beautifully shaped and very flat, from Burwell Fen.

Three small and rather badly finished flint arrow-heads and a long flake of flint, from Burwell Fen.

A bronze hook, resembling that figured in the *Cambridge Antiquarian Communications*, i. p. 263, f. 1, except that the

blade is thinner, and has two slight broad grooves running along each side, and a tapering socket with holes for two rivets. Found in Stretham Fen in 1862. Presented by the *Rev. E. W. Cory*.

The share and sole of a plough, found at Eversden.

The Rowell of a Spur, found near Barrington. Presented by *T. Bendyshe, Esq.*

Three stone celts from Swaffham Fen.

A flint celt from Swaffham Fen.

Three flint celts from Burwell Fen.

A whetstone from Burwell Fen.

A lump of pudding-stone, forming an unfinished celt, or perhaps a piece of a quern, from Burwell Fen.

An eared socket celt with rude lump of metal, from the churchyard at Burwell.

An eared socket celt with rude lumps of similar metal, from Reach Fen.

A small bronze sword, 11 inches long by  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. broad, from Burwell Fen.

A bronze dagger, apparently altered at the near end in order to attach a handle, from Swaffham Fen.

A large bronze spear-head found in the churchyard at Burwell.

A smaller bronze spear-head from Barton.

A stone implement of flint of the Amiens type, found amongst coprolites in the washing-mill at Burwell in 1861.

Original papers of the Norwich and Norfolk Archæological Society. Vol. VI. Pt. II. and

Views of the Gates of Norwich, by R. Fitch. *Both from the Norwich Society.*

Transactions of the Ossianic Society [Fennian Poems]. Vol. 6. *From the Society.*

Proceedings of the Kilkenny Archæological Society, Vol. III. Nos. 32—34. *From the Society.*

Descriptive Catalogue of the Antiquities found in the excavations at the Royal Exchange in London. By W. Tite. *From the Rev. R. E. Kerrich.*

Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archæology. Vol. III. Pt. II. *From the Institute.*

Transactions of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire. New Series. Vol. I. *From the Society.*

Sussex Archæological Collections. Vol. XIII. *From the Sussex Archæological Society.*



## L A W S.

I.—THAT the Society be for the encouragement of the study of History, Architecture, and Antiquities; and that such Society be called “THE CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.”

II.—That the object of the Society be to collect and to print information relative to the above-mentioned subjects.

III.—That the subscription of each Member of the Society be *One Guinea* annually; such subscription to be due on the first day of January in each year: on the payment of which he shall become entitled to all the Publications of the Society, during the current year.

IV.—That any person who is desirous of becoming a Member of the Society, be proposed by two Members, at any of the ordinary Meetings of the Society, and balloted for at the next Meeting: but all Noblemen, Bishops, and Heads of Colleges, shall be balloted for at the Meeting at which they are proposed.

V.—That the management of the affairs of the Society be vested in a Council, consisting of a President, (who shall not be eligible for that office for more than two successive years,) a Treasurer, a Secretary, and not more than twelve nor less than seven other Members, to be elected from amongst the Members of the Society who are graduates of the University. Each Member of the Council shall have due notice of the Meetings of that body, at which not less than five shall constitute a quorum.

VI.—That the President, Treasurer, and Secretary, and at least three ordinary Members of the Council, shall be elected annually by ballot, at a General Meeting to be held in the month of May; the three senior ordinary Members of the Council to retire annually.

VII.—That no Member be entitled to vote at any General Meeting whose subscription is in arrear.

VIII.—That, in the absence of the President, the Council at their Meetings shall elect a Chairman, such Chairman having a casting-vote in case of equality of numbers, and retaining also his right to vote upon all questions submitted to the Council.

IX.—That the accounts of the receipts and expenditure of the Society be audited annually by two auditors, to be elected at the Annual General Meeting; and that an abstract of such accounts be printed for the use of the Members.

X.—That the object of the usual Meetings of the Society be, to read communications, acknowledge presents, and transact miscellaneous business.

XI.—That the Meetings of the Society take place once at least during each term: and that the place of meeting and all other arrangements, not specified in the Laws, be left to the discretion of the Council.

XII.—That any Member be allowed to compound for his future subscriptions by one payment of *Ten Guineas*.

XIII.—That Members of the Society be allowed to propose Honorary Members, provided that no person so proposed be either resident within the County of Cambridge, or a member of the University.

XIV.—That Honorary Members be proposed by at least two Members of the Society, at any of the usual Meetings of the Society, and balloted for at the next Meeting.

XV.—That nothing shall be published by the Society, which has not been previously approved by the Council, nor without the author's name being appended to it.

XVI.—That no alteration be made in these Laws, except at the Annual General Meeting or at a Special General Meeting called for that purpose, of which at least one week's notice shall be given to all the Members; and that one month's notice of any proposed alteration be communicated, in writing, to the Secretary, in order that he may make the same known to all the Members of the Society.

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*It is requested that all Communications intended for the Society, and the names of Candidates for admission, be forwarded to the Secretary, Trinity College, or to the Treasurer, St John's College.*

Subscriptions received by the Treasurer, or by his Bankers, Messrs Mortlock and Co., Cambridge; or at the Bank of Messrs Smith, Payne, and Smith, London, "To the Cambridge Anti-quarian Society's account with Messrs Mortlock and Co., Cambridge."

# COMMUNICATIONS

MADE TO THE

**Cambridge Antiquarian Society.**

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**No. XII,**

BEING No. 3 OF THE SECOND VOLUME.

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**CAMBRIDGE :**

PRINTED BY C. J. CLAY, M.A.

**AT THE UNIVERSITY PRESS.**

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**M.DCCCLXII.**



XII. PARTICULARS RESPECTING JOHN NORRIS, ESQ.  
FOUNDER OF THE NORRISIAN PROFESSORSHIP. By  
CHARLES HENRY COOPER, F.S.A.

---

[*Read* Nov. 18, 1861.]

IN the Annals of Cambridge (iv. 383) I have described John Norris, Esq. of Witton in Norfolk, the founder of the Norrisian Professorship, as B.A. of Caius College, adding in a note that he was Members' Prizeman, 1761; and Mr Romilly, in *Graduati Cantabrigienses* 1846, has appended to the name of

Norris, Joh. Cai. A.B. 1760

this note:

Fundator Muneris Professoris in Theologiâ.

I have recently casually discovered to my great surprise that John Norris of Caius College, B.A. 1760 (3rd wrangler), and Members' Prizeman 1761, died at Norwich, 19 March, 1762, æt. 25. He was only son of Anthony Norris, Esq. of Barton Turf in Norfolk, and after taking his degree became a law student in the Temple. Of course he was not the founder of the Professorship, respecting whom I have obtained from Mr Romilly and the Rev. Francis Procter, M.A. Vicar of Witton, the following additional particulars.

He was the son of John Norris, Esq. of Witton and Witchingham in the county of Norfolk, and of Anna his wife, daughter of Thomas Carthew, Esq. of Benacre in Suffolk. His birth occurred at Witchingham Hall, 12 April, 1734, and he was baptized on the 15th of that month. His father died 9 Oct. 1735, æt. 24. After being educated at Eton, he was admitted a Fellow-Commoner of Trinity College. Subjoined is a copy of his admission.

1752 Jul. 6. Admissus est socio-commensalis Johannes filius Johannis Norris de Brooke in Comitatu Norfolciæ æ scholâ Etonensi ætatis 18.

He left the University without a degree, and resided at Witchingham and in Upper Brook Street, London, but ceased to reside at Witchingham after the death of his first wife, a very beautiful and accomplished lady.

There is at Witton a farmhouse now called the Old Hall. Whilst living there, Mr Norris commenced building a house at Witton, which was left unfinished at his death, which took place at his house in Upper Brook Street, 5 Jan. 1777. He was buried in the Norris vault in the chancel of Witton Church.

There is an original portrait of Mr Norris at Witton Hall by Vander Smiffin, which has been etched by W. C. Edwards for the Norfolk Portraits.

Having mentioned Anthony Norris, Esq. of Barton Turf, I may state that he was a member of Caius College, but took no degree. He died 13 August, 1785, æt. 75, and was a good antiquary, herald and historian. His valuable collections relating to Norfolk, in 28 volumes folio and quarto, came at his death to Sir John Fenn, who bequeathed them to Lady Fenn's relations, the Freres of Roydon. Mr Frere of that place now possesses them. There is at Scottow Hall a portrait of Anthony Norris by T. Bardwell. It has been etched for the Norfolk Portraits by W. C. Edwards.

John Norris, his only son, was a young man of great promise. A specimen of his poetical abilities is given in the *Annual Register* of 1761, and his attached friend, Sir John Fenn, says that he had a mind framed for and endowed with pure religion, abstruse knowledge, classical learning, and every polite and engaging accomplishment.

XIII. A LETTER FROM DR EDWARD MARTIN, PRESIDENT OF QUEENS' COLLEGE, TO WILLIAM BRAY, CHAPLAIN TO ARCHBISHOP LAUD, WITH NOTES AND OBSERVATIONS THEREON. BY CHARLES HENRY COOPER, F.S.A.

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[*Read Dec. 2, 1861.*]

THE following letter is from MS. Tanner, 158, fol. 116. I am indebted for a transcript of it to our worthy member the Rev. W. G. Searle, M.A. Vicar of Oakington.

Most worthy S<sup>r</sup>,

When I came home last Saterday night I founde all euen in prayers time at a Congregation in the Regent House, and when they came home they told me that the Vice-Ch<sup>r</sup>.<sup>(a)</sup> had acted a kind of Sophister's speach against them who would not suffer their imunityes and Charters to be maintain'd against the craft and malice of whomsoeuer. And that hee & Bambridge<sup>(b)</sup> had gotten a most absurd letter drawen w<sup>ch</sup> was read to the whole University and should have beene sent under their seal to my Lo<sup>d</sup>s Grace<sup>(c)</sup> had not Mr Smith of St John's<sup>(d)</sup> stopp'd it who was one of the Caput Senatus in Honywood's<sup>(e)</sup> absence; the Vice-Ch<sup>r</sup>. was soe impetuous and fonde of this project that being admonished by divers that the time was past for any busines in a Congregation (for all Colledge bells had rung to prayers) hee sent notw<sup>th</sup>standing up and downe the towne for Siddall<sup>(f)</sup> (who



had served his turne a little before in another busines of faction and was newly gone home) and held the University in the meane time till prayers were done, & was faine in conclusion (when y<sup>t</sup> Siddall could not bee found nor they any longer see) to dismisse the company *re infectâ*. Would you think it? Siddall, a man who in pretence of infirmity hath not beene at Church these 5 yeares, in strength of a Faction should bee brought to a contenti-ous Congregation.

But next day here preached by chaunce at St Maryes my Curate at Uppingham, Mr Hausted<sup>(g)</sup>. His sermon I have sent you up as hee preached it, upon his oath, wh. I would intreat you to read carefully. I suppose you may find some indiscretions of expression such as may deserve reprehensions, advice, counsell, but none that can deserue punishment. Yet because hee preached for reverence, alacrity, purity and order in God's service, for adoration in Churches, and bowing at the B<sup>d</sup> name, for the surprise and other Ceremonies, and for that hee preached that himsele had seene very graue men in that place neglect their dutyes and heard many in the Country excuse their profane upon the practise of graue men in the University. Because in one place he told them that the Dutch, who are noted to bee naturally slouenly, doe scoffe and gibe at all other nations for too much nicety. Upon this hee was taken immediately from the pulpit, arrested and comitted in the Church, drawne through the street from the pulpit to the Consistory w<sup>h</sup> the greatest uproare and concourse of people that ever I saw at any arraignment, and thus a Court call'd, the tribunal set. Hausted, arraign'd and sentenced by Loue<sup>(a)</sup>, Ward<sup>(h)</sup>, Bambridge<sup>(b)</sup>, Bachcroft<sup>(i)</sup> and Sancroft<sup>(k)</sup>, only upon these two points, for taxing the University and abusing nations, namely, the Dutch. In conclusion too, the Vice-Ch<sup>r</sup>. there by his owne authority suspended him, and all to foile the matter of the sermon wh. the people, the Vice-Chaun<sup>r</sup>. as hee went to the Consistory stucke not to perstringe his Ma<sup>ties</sup>. declaration (I hope if it be lawfull to daunce it is lawfull to doe this act upon this daye, etc.). Hee might have appointed him a day indeed to have brought in a copy of his sermon. But to call a court to sit *pro tribunali* to enact and take an oath to suspend

(wh. Academicall suspension) to cause an uproare of at least 500 people all the afternoone in the streets & that before evening prayer which I find not only to bee forbidden but greivously censurable by Civill Canon & Comon law. As particularly (w<sup>h</sup>. I would desire you to peruse) Lib. 3, Codicis tit. 12. cap. ult. de feriis & Decretal. lib. 2, tit. 9, cap. Oms. dies dominicos et cap. conquestus est nobis. The next day after he had laid downe his office, I was soe bold to tell him thus much: Now that you have slept upon the busines I pray consider what you have done through ignorance, pride and factious zeale, that wh. was never heard of in University, Church, Kingdome or X<sup>tian</sup>. world for a .....to be hal<sup>d</sup>. from the pulpit through the street to the consistory, and the court call'd and set upon the Sunday before euening prayer w<sup>h</sup>out any cause of heresy, treyson or haynous crime pretended. Search all the booke of Martyrs & if papists or any Religion or Westminster Hall can.....you a precedent I will incurre your danger. Assure yourselfe wee live in such a state as will bee sensible (though in a poore Curate's behalfe) of that done by a principall officer of an University, w<sup>h</sup> may make them scandalous over all Christendome. But Loosers I hope may have leave to speake. He is my Curate in a regular market towne, and neither his poverty nor meeritts will suffer mee to put him out, and yet by this meanes hee is made unusefull for the cure, for whensoever hee shall hereafter in that parish either publicquely or privately speak for any Church order, he shall be twitted that what hee speaks is but that hee was haled through the streetes for at Cambridge. I am most sorry that he hath any reference to me.

Dr Beal<sup>(l)</sup> is chosen Vicechan<sup>r</sup>. this morning & admitted, the prouost<sup>(m)</sup> contrary to all expectation came back from Ely before hee intended, was discreet, valiant and deserved all incouragement. I would you could take occasion to take any notice of it. For Dr Cumber<sup>(n)</sup>, hee contrary to promise and reason shewed himselfe very stiffe in the faction, even to the 3<sup>d</sup>. and last scrutiny. But I am sorry I am forced to bee thus tedious. I pray as soone as you can remember mee to the Deane of Windsor<sup>(o)</sup>, & lend him a sight of this sermon w<sup>h</sup> the same of this newes. I cannot write

to every man I would, and therefore w<sup>th</sup>. my best loue the like I  
desire to be done to Mr Sam. Baker<sup>(p)</sup>,

Yours in his best Respect and Service,

EDWARD MARTIN.

Quee. Coll. Cambr. *Nov. 4, 1634.*

To my most respected and assured  
Frinde Mr William Bray, Chap-  
laine in ordinary attendance to  
my Lo<sup>d</sup>. Grace of Canterbury at  
Lambeth these.

DR EDWARD MARTIN, the writer of the foregoing letter, was one of the chaplains of Archbishop Laud. He was a native of Cambridgeshire, and admitted a sizar of Queens' college in 1605, being B.A. 1608-9, M.A. 1612, Fellow 1617, and B.D. 1621, in which year he was incorporated in that degree at Oxford. He became Rector of Conington, Cambridgeshire, 1630, and was elected President of his college 1631, being in the same year created D.D. by royal mandate. He had also the rectories of Houghton Conquest in Bedfordshire, and Uppingham in Rutland, resigning the latter benefice in 1637, and being succeeded therein by Jeremy Taylor.

On 1 Sept. 1642, he was for his loyalty to his sovereign sent to the Tower by order of Parliament, and continued a prisoner there and at Lord Petre's house in Aldersgate street for upwards of five years. In the meanwhile he was ejected from the presidency of Queens', and lost all his other preferments.

About August, 1648, he effected his escape and went to Thorington in Suffolk, residing with Mr Henry Cooke, who had been a member of his college. He assumed the name of Matthews, but was discovered by some soldiers from Yarmouth, taken up to London, and, 23 May, 1650, committed to the Gatehouse by John Bradshaw, president of the Council of State. Ultimately by some interest with Colonel Wauton, he obtained his release and

a pardon for breaking prison. He then returned to Suffolk, resuming his own name and usual habit, but subsequently went abroad for seven or eight years, living for the most part of that time at Paris with Lord Hatton.

He was formally restored to the presidentship of Queens' 2 August, 1660; was one of the managers of the Savoy Conference, and on 22 Feb. 1661-2, was constituted Dean of Ely, but he was too unwell to be installed in person, and died 27 April, 1662, being buried in the college chapel.

He was author of

Five letters. 1. *The Difference between the Church of England and Geneva.* 2. *The Pope's Primacy as pretended Successor to St Peter.* 3. *The Authority of the Apostles' Constitutions and Canons.* 4. *The Discovery of the genuine works of the Primitive Fathers.* 5. *The false Brotherhood of the French and English Presbyterians.* Lond. 8vo. 1662.

WILLIAM BRAY, to whom the letter was addressed, was, as the superscription informs us, one of Archbishop Laud's chaplains in ordinary. He was of Christ's college, B.A. 1616-7, M.A. 1620, B.D. 1631, and had been at the outset of his clerical career a popular lecturer in London, but changing his views was made chaplain to the Primate, and obtained considerable church preferment. He was rector of St. Ethelburga in London, 5 May, 1632; Prebendary of Mapesbury in the church of St Paul 12 June following, and Vicar of St Martin-in-the-Fields 2 March, 1632-3. The king presented him on 7 May, 1634, to the Vicarage of Chaldon-Herring in Dorsetshire, and by letters patent dated 15 Jan. 1637-8, bestowed on him a canonry in the church of Canterbury.

Having licensed two obnoxious books by Dr John Pocklington, the long parliament enjoined him to preach a recantation sermon at St Margaret's, Westminster. On 12 Jan. 1642-3, the house proceeded to sequester him from the vicarage of St Martin's, and in the latter end of March following his books

were seized ; he was also imprisoned, plundered and forced to fly. It is said that he died in 1644.

He is author of

*A Sermon of the Blessed Sacrament of the Lord's Supper*, proving that there is therein no proper sacrifice now offered, together with the disapproving of sundry passages in two books set forth by Dr Pocklington, the one called *Altare Christianum* ; the other, *Sunday no Sabbath*. Lond. 4to. 1641. This is, I presume, the recantation sermon before alluded to.

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## NOTES.

(a) The Vice-Chancellor, whose indiscreet zeal was so conspicuously displayed on Saturday the 1st, and Sunday the 2nd of November, and who laid down his office on Monday the 3rd, was Dr RICHARD LOVE, master of Corpus Christi college. He was son of Richard Love, apothecary, and Margaret his wife, and born in Great St Mary's, Cambridge, 26 Dec. 1596, was of Clare hall, being B.A. 1614-5, M.A. and fellow 1618, and one of the proctors of the university, 1628, Charles I. appointed him one of his chaplains, and in 1630 he became D.D. by royal mandate. He had the rectory of Eckington in Derbyshire, and a prebend in the church of Lichfield, and on 4 April, 1632, was admitted master of Corpus Christi college, in compliance with a commendatory letter from the king. Dr Love, who was one of the assembly of divines, in 1649, became Margaret professor of divinity ; he refused to sign the engagement in 1650, and at the Restoration was appointed dean of Ely, which dignity he held but a short period, as his death occurred in January, 1660-1.

(b) By Bambridge is meant THOMAS BAINBRIGG, who became master of Christ's college in 1620, was Vice-Chancellor 1627, and died in September, 1646. He was a benefactor to his college, which flourished greatly under his government. Duport has honoured him with a Latin epitaph. He was accounted a witty man and a good preacher, and a funeral sermon by him, on 16 Oct. 1620, had the effect of seriously awakening the famous independent divine, Dr Thomas Goodwin, who was originally of Christ's college, but subsequently became a fellow of Catharine hall.

(c) My Lo<sup>d</sup> Grace is of course archbishop Laud. It seems that the proposed letter to that prelate was occasioned by some fellows of colleges in

this university having been cited to appear before the commissioners for causes ecclesiastical. A copy of the letter (which is in Latin) is in MS. Tanner, 158, fol. 120.

(d) Mr Smith of St John's was probably THOMAS SMITH of Cambridge-shire, admitted a scholar of St John's college on Lupton's foundation, 10 Dec. 1602, B.A. 1605-6, fellow on Lupton's foundation 10 April, 1606, M.A. 1609, proctor 1615, B.D. 1617.

(e) Honynood, the absent member of the *caput senatus*, was MICHAEL HONYWOOD, the sixth son, and ninth of the many children of Robert Honynood, Esq., of Charing in Kent, and Marks hall, Essex, by his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter of sir Thomas Browne of Beachworth castle, Surrey. He was of Christ's college, B.A. 1614-5, M.A. 1618, becoming a fellow of that house, and serving the offices of taxor in 1623, and of proctor in 1628. He was B.D. 1636, and had the rectory of Kegworth, Leicestershire, whence he was sequestered for his loyalty. During the troubles in England he resided at Utrecht.

At the restoration he was created D.D. by mandate, and at that period some of the fellows of Christ's college petitioned that he might be appointed master of the society, which would have involved the removal of the far more celebrated Dr Ralph Cudworth. From this petition it would appear that Dr Honynood had also lost his fellowship through his loyalty. On 12 Oct. 1660 he was installed dean of Lincoln, which dignity he held till his death, which occurred 7 Dec. 1681, æt. 85.

He gave £100 for rebuilding St Paul's cathedral, and is enumerated amongst the benefactors of his college. On Lincoln cathedral he bestowed a very valuable and curious library. In the room wherein it is preserved is the portrait of Dr Honynood by Adrian Hanneman. It has been engraved.

On his monument in Lincoln cathedral is an allusion to the extraordinary number of the descendants of his grandmother, Mary Honynood, who died 11 May, 1620, aged 93, and he was wont to relate that he had been present at a dinner which the old lady once gave to a family party of 200 of her descendants.

(f) Siddall, I suppose, to have been WILLIAM SIDDALL of Christ's college, B.A. 1600-1, M.A. 1604, B.D. 1612.

(g) From this letter we derive curious information, not, I believe, before generally known, respecting PETER HAUSTED. He was a native of Oundle in Northamptonshire, and educated in Queens' college, being B.A. 1623-4, and M.A. 1627. Entering into holy orders he became curate at Uppingham, under Dr Martin. On 3 Feb. 1639-40 he was presented by Charles I. to the vicarage of Grendon, in Northamptonshire, and on 1 Nov.

1642 he was, with other loyalists, created D.D. at Oxford. He was chaplain to Spencer, Earl of Northampton, and was with that brave commander during the siege of the castle of Banbury, where Dr Hausted died, 30 Dec. 1644, being accounted an ingenious man, and an excellent poet.

The following is a list of his works :

*The Rival Friends*, a comedy acted before the king and queen at Cambridge, 19 March, 1630. Lond. 4to. 1632.

*Senile Odium*, Comedia Cantabrigiæ publice academicis recitata in Coll. Reginali ab ejusdem Collegii juventute. Cantab. 12mo. 1633.

*Ten Sermons*, preached upon several Sundays and Saints' days. To which is added an *Assize Sermon*. Lond. 4to. 1636.

*An Elegy on the death of Col. Robert Arden*, high sheriff of the county of Warwick, who died in Oxford of the small pox, 22 Aug. 1643. MS. Ashm. 36 & 37, fo. 126.

*Ad Populum*, a Lecture to the People, with a satire against Separatists. Oxon. 4to. 1644.

*Hymnus Tabaco*: a poem in honour of Tabaco, heroically composed by Raphael Thorius; made English by Peter Hausted, Mr. of Arts, Camb. Lond. 8vo. 1651.

(A) SAMUEL WARD, a native of Bishops Middleham, in the county of Durham, was scholar of Christ's college, B.A. 1592-3, M.A. 1596, and became a fellow of Emmanuel college, where he proceeded, B.D. 1603. He was appointed master of Sidney college 1609-10, and created D.D. 1610. He was archdeacon of Taunton, 1615, rector of Much Munden, Hertfordshire, 1616, and prebendary of York, 1617-8. In 1618 he was dispatched to the Synod of Dort, and in 1621 became Margaret professor of divinity.

His adhesion to the king's cause led to his imprisonment, and he died in confinement, 6 Sept. 1643, being buried in Sidney college chapel on the 8th of the same month. His funeral was not, however, solemnized till the 30th Nov.

His acuteness, learning, and sanctity of life are universally acknowledged.

There are portraits of this great divine in the master's lodge, at Sidney college, and the picture gallery of Emmanuel college.

(E) THOMAS BATCHCROFT, D.D. was unanimously elected master of Caius college, 22 Oct. 1626. Although a royalist, he contrived to retain his mastership till 13 April, 1649, when he was deprived by the parliament. He was restored in 1660, but soon after resigned, and died in 1662. He gave to the college lands in Milton for augmenting the stipends of the Hebrew and Greek lecturers, and an annalist of the society records that under his care and industry the college most happily flourished.

When registrar of his college he wrote in the matriculation-book, after his signature, "*Bonis nocet, qui malis parcit.*"

(k) **WILLIAM SANCROFT**, a native of Withersdale, in Suffolk, and uncle to the archbishop of the same name, was of Emmanuel college, B.A. 1600-1, M.A. 1604, fellow 16..., and B.D. 1611. On 2 August, 1628, he was unanimously elected master, and he was created D.D. 1629. His tendencies were undoubtedly puritanical, and on 4 Sept. 1634, the commissioners for ecclesiastical causes issued a summons, requiring him to deliver up certain books written by the notorious John Bastwick. Dr Sancroft, who died at Bury St Edmunds, in April, 1637, bequeathed £100 to his college to buy plate for the holy communion.

(l) **WILLIAM BEALE**, D.D., admitted Vice-chancellor of the university, 4 Nov. 1634, was elected from Westminster school to a scholarship at Trinity college in 1605, proceeded B.A. 1609-10, was elected a fellow of Jesus college 1611; commenced M.A. 1613; was appointed archdeacon of Caermarthen 1623, and created D.D. 1627. He became master of Jesus college 14 July, 1632, and on 20 Feb. 1633-4, was admitted master of St John's college on the king's nomination. On 27 Oct. 1637, he was presented by his majesty to the rectory of Paulerspury in Northamptonshire. He had also the rectory of Cottingham in the same county, and in 1639 was presented to the sinecure rectory of Aberdaron. He was a great sufferer for the royal cause, was ejected from his mastership 13 March, 1643-4; lost all his other preferments, and was imprisoned. He was incorporated D.D. at Oxford 1645, and in the following year was nominated dean of Ely, although he was never admitted. He was one of the divines selected by the king to accompany him to Holdenby. Ultimately he went into exile, and accompanied the embassy of lord Cottingham and sir Edward Hyde to Spain, dying at Madrid 1 Oct. 1651. He greatly embellished the chapel of St John's college, and left MSS. and other books to the library. His portrait is in the master's lodge.

(m) The provost was **SAMUEL COLLINS**, D.D. provost of King's college. He was one of the sons of Baldwin Collins, fellow of Eton, where he was born and educated. In 1591 he was elected to King's college, being B.A. 1595, M.A. 1599, B.D. 1606, and D.D. 1613. On 25 April, 1615, he became provost, and on 22 Oct. 1617, was appointed Regius professor of divinity. On 19 Feb. 1617-8, he was collated to a canonry of Ely. He had also the rectory of Fen Ditton, and the sinecure rectory of Milton, both in Cambridgeshire. On account of his loyalty he was ejected from all his preferments except his professorship, which he retained till his death, which occurred at Cambridge, 16 Sept. 1651. He was buried in the college chapel. He was famed for his wit, memory, and fluent Latinity. A few controversial works remain to attest his skill as a theological disputant.



It has been erroneously supposed that he held the vicarage of Braintree, in Essex. One of the name was instituted to that benefice 15 Feb. 1610-11, but he survived till 2 May, 1667.

(n) THOMAS COMBER, a native of Sussex, was the twelfth son of a barrister, who resided at Shermanbury, in that county. After being educated in the school at Horsham, he proceeded to Trinity college, being scholar 1593, B.A. 1594-5, fellow 1597, M.A. 1598, B.D. 1609, rector of Worplesdon, Surrey, 1615, and D.D. 1616. On 28 Aug. 1629, he was constituted dean of Carlisle, and on 1 Oct. 1631 had a grant of the mastership of Trinity college. He served the office of Vice-chancellor 1631 and 1636. In 1644 he was for his loyalty ejected from his mastership, and he lost his other preferments. Dying at Cambridge 28 Feb. 1652-3, he was interred, with the service in the book of Common Prayer, in the college chapel, on the 3rd of March following. It is indeed generally said that he was buried at St Botolph's, but I conceive that must be a mistake (see Doyly's *Life of Sancroft*, 2nd ed. 50, 51, and Robert Boreman's *Triumph of Faith over Death*, a panegyric and sermon at Dr Comber's funeral).

(o) The dean of Windsor was MATTHEW WREN, D.D., appointed to that dignity 8 July, 1628. He was eldest son of Francis Wren, citizen and mercer of London, and was born in the parish of St Peter Cheap in that city, 23 Dec. 1585. After being educated in Merchant Taylors' school, he proceeded to Pembroke hall, and was matriculated as a pensioner 23 June, 1601. He was one of Dr Watts's Greek scholars, B.A. 1604-5, fellow 25 May, 1605, M.A. 1608, B.D. and rector of Teversham, Cambridgeshire, 1615, and became a canon of Winchester 1623, in which year he was created D.D. On 26 July, 1625, he was admitted master of Peterhouse. He subsequently held the sees of Hereford, Norwich, and Ely, and was dean of the chapel royal. He was imprisoned in the Tower for nearly 16 years, but lived to be restored to his bishopric, and dying 24 April, 1667, was buried on 11 May following, with much pomp, in the chapel of Pembroke hall, which was erected and endowed at his cost.

Mr James Crossley, a competent judge, terms his *Increpatio Bar Jesu* a lasting monument of his erudition and acuteness.

In the notice of bishop Wren in Hawes and Loder's *History of Framlingham* is this statement, "His Works were collected by Mr Hawkins, and published by him, in four volumes octavo, 1721." This is a curious mistake arising from confounding bishop Wren with bishop Ken, whose works were published by William Hawkins, Esq. in 4 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1721.

(p) MR SAM. BAKER, a very noted person in his day, was matriculated as a pensioner of Christ's college, 11 July, 1612, and became B.A. 1615-6, M.A. 1619, and fellow 16.... On 7 May, 1623, he was incorporated M.A. at Oxford, and he proceeded B.D. here in 1627. The corporation of London

presented him to the rectory of St Margaret Pattens in that city, where he at one time enjoyed great popularity as a puritanical preacher. He was, however, taken off from those courses, and made domestic chaplain to Juxon, bishop of London. On 29 Oct. 1636, he became prebendary of Totenhall, in the church of St Paul. Having in 1637 resigned the rectory of St Margaret Pattens, he was on 5 July in the same year instituted to that of St Mary-at-hill. On 28 Aug. 1638, the king conferred on him a canonry of Windsor. This he resigned 17 May, 1639, and on the 20th of the same month he was nominated to a canonry in the church of Canterbury. In the same year he was created D.D. In 1640 he resigned the rectory of St Christopher, in London, and on 4 April in that year became rector of South Weald in Essex. Soon after the assembling of the long parliament, he was complained of for having licensed certain books and refused his license to others, and he was subsequently sequestered from all his preferments, persecuted, and imprisoned.

Dr Baker, who is supposed to have died in the early part of 1660, was one of the learned persons who rendered material assistance to bishop Walton's Polyglot Bible.



#### XIV. FACTS RESPECTING HENRY STOKES, NEWTON'S SCHOOLMASTER. By CHARLES HENRY COOPER, F.S.A.

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[Read May 12, 1862.]

DURING each of the two periods at which Isaac Newton was at Grantham school, Henry Stokes was the Head Master.

He was a native of Melton Mowbray, being the eldest of many children of Anthony Stokes, blacksmith of that place, and was baptized there 10 Oct. 1619. On 15 Dec. 1638, he was admitted a sizar of Pembroke Hall; being matriculated 4 July, 1639, and proceeding B.A. 1642-3.

In or about 1647 he became master of Melton school. No record of his appointment at that time has been discovered. It is however pretty clearly indicated by the admission-book of St John's College, wherein it is stated that John Richardson, admitted a sizar 25 June, 1647, was educated 'at Melton school under Mr Wild, whilst William Gilbert, who was admittted a pensioner of that College, 24 Feb. 1647-8, is said to have been educated in the same school under Mr Stokes.

On 1 Feb. 1649-50, Mr Stokes was appointed master of Grantham school. On 9 Nov. 1663, he was re-appointed master of Melton school for his life, it being stipulated that he should enter on his duties at the following feast of St Thomas. On 8 December in the same year, he formally resigned his mastership at Grantham.

He continued to preside over Melton school until his death. The register of the parish of Melton records that on 6 May, 1673, Mr Henry Stokes, Head schoolmaster, was buried.

He was married, and in the register of the parish of Melton, the burial of his daughter Mary is recorded under the date of 20 July, 1666.

In an old book containing the accounts of the townwardens of Melton and the proceedings at meetings of the inhabitants on school matters, is the following list of the books left in the school at Mr Stokes's death.

Martinius [Lexicon Philologicum].  
 Lexicon Geographicum [Ferrarii].  
 Erasmi Adagia.  
 Calepin [Dictionarium Latinum].  
 A Greek Lexicon.  
 Golii Etymologicon.  
 Syntaxis Pentaglotton.  
 Minucius.  
 Budæi Commentarii.  
 Poetical Dictionary.  
 A Quadruple Dictionary [by Barret].  
 Gouldman's Dictionary.

Sir David Brewster makes the following statement in his *Life of Sir Isaac Newton* (2nd edit. i. 16).

“The day in which he quitted Grantham was one of much interest not only to himself, but to his school-fellows and his venerable teacher. Mr Conduit has recorded it as a tradition in Grantham, that on that day the good old man, with the pride of a father, placed his favourite pupil in the most conspicuous part of the school, and having, with tears in his eyes, made a speech in praise of his character and talents, held him up to the scholars as a proper object of their love and imitation. We have not heard that the schoolmaster of Grantham lived long enough to feel a just pride in the transcendent reputation of his pupil; but many of the youth to whom his affectionate counsel was addressed may have had frequent opportunities of glorying in having been the school-fellows of Sir Isaac Newton.”

From the facts here stated, it will appear that Mr Stokes, although he died in his 54th year, lived long enough to have known the great and growing reputation of Newton. I need hardly point out how inapplicable to Mr Stokes are the epithets "venerable" and "old", for he was only about 42 when Newton finally left Grantham school, which was apparently in the early part of 1661.

Amongst the portraits which Newton executed in his boyhood was one of Mr Stokes (Brewster, i. 11).

For the new facts here recorded, I am indebted to the Rev. Dr Ainslie, Master of Pembroke College, and the Rev. William Morris Colles, M.A. of Melton.



XV. CATALOGUE OF THE LIBRARY OF QUEENS' COLLEGE IN 1472, communicated by the Rev. W. G. SEARLE, M.A., late Fellow of Queens' College.

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[Read Feb. 24, 1862.]

Among the muniments of Queens' College is preserved an inventory of the effects of the Society in 1472. Its title is

Inventorium omnium et singulorum bonorum Collegii Reginalis Cantebrigie, factum et renovatum ibidem per Andream Dokett presidentem ejusdem, primo die mensis Septembris, Anno Domini Millesimo cccclxxij.

and the Catalogue of the books in the Library, which is here transcribed, follows immediately on fo. 1.

At the time when the Catalogue was first drawn up, the Library consisted of 199 volumes, but additions made within a short time brought the number of volumes up to 224. This Catalogue does not include the "Expositio Magistri Henrici de Esseburn.....in Proverbia Solomonis," given to the College in 1474 (Leland, *Collect.* iii. 17—19), nor an early printed copy of Josephus, (*Antiquitates Judaicæ et de Bello Judaico*, Mentelin, 1470? Brunet, ii. 733, b.), bequeathed to the Library by Dr Hugh Damlet, (Master of Pembroke Hall 1447—50, and one of the persons appointed by King Henry VI.'s Foundation charter of 30 March, 1448, to draw up the Statutes of the new college,) whose will, dated 16 July 1475, was proved 20 Apr. 1476 (MS. Baker xxvi. 358—9). We may therefore perhaps assume,



that the additions to the original Catalogue were made before the former date.

The earliest benefactor of books mentioned is Marmaduke Lumley, bishop of Carlisle 1429, who died soon after his translation to Lincoln in 1450. In a MS. of miscellaneous contents preserved in the College, containing rough drafts or copies of letters to bishop Fisher, to queen Catharine of Aragon, &c. are two accounts of the foundation of Queens' College: the earlier one thus notices the bishop's benefactions: "Et huic operi porrecte erant manus adjutrices devotissimi domini Marmaduci Lumley Lincoln. Episcopi ad summam ducentarum et viginti librarum cum pulcherrima Biblia in tribus voluminibus, ceterorumque quam plurimorum, quorum nomina patebunt alibi locis suis." This Bible was probably that classed I 1. 2. 3. in the following Catalogue.

In the second, which is based on the former, the above statement takes the following form: "Cui operi porrecte erant manus adjutrices domini Marmaduci Lumley Lincoln. Episcopi cum summa ducentarum et viginti librarum ac Biblia pulcherrima in tribus voluminibus ceterisque libris (lib's) quam plurimis etc." and R. Parker has in the *Skeletos* (1622) improved this into: "ingens librorum cumulus," besides altering the £220. into 200 marks.

Now it is scarcely possible that this benefaction of the bishop should be a pure invention, and yet the evidence in its favour is by no means satisfactory. The former 'historiola' belongs to the days of Edward IV., who was proclaimed king on 4 March 1461, and this knows nothing of any gift or bequest of books as coming from bishop Lumley, who died at least 10 years before, beyond the Bible in 3 volumes.

Archbishop Parker in his accounts of the University and the Colleges, appended to his work *De Antiquitate Brit. Ecclesiæ*, has one of Queens' College. It makes no mention of Bishop Lumley, and indeed, from the numerous mistakes it contains, would hardly be of much authority.

The second 'historiola' mentions the Statutes given by Queen Elizabeth Wydeville in 1475, and therefore must be of later date. Now if for some cause, perhaps connected with the Wars of the

Roses, the bishop's intended benefaction did not take effect till after the date of the former account, we might easily imagine that the second writer to save himself trouble had adapted the words of the first writer, which refer to the benefactors of the College, so as to make them apply to the great collection of books derived from the bishop.

The bishop's will is not at Lambeth, nor in the Prerog. Office (Browne Willis, *Lincoln*. 57).

For the present, therefore, the identity of the donor of the books, which were in the possession of the College in 1472, must remain undecided.

About 1538 Leland drew up a list of books in Queens' College (*Collectanea*, III. 17—19). Of the 44 works there enumerated, only 12 were in the Library in 1472. These are marked (Leland) in the Index of Authors. Not one of the volumes belonging to the College either in 1472 or in 1538 now remains in the Library; how they were disposed of, is not recorded.

The books were placed on 14 stalls, lettered from A to O, an arrangement still remaining in the old part of the Library. No distinction is made between the MSS. and the printed books, if any such there were in the Library at so early a date.

In the Index of Authors, the following works are referred to:

Cave, *Script. Eccl. Hist. Literaria*, 2 tom. fo. Oxf. 1740—43.

Tanner, *Bibliotheca Britannico-Hibernica*, fo. Lond. 1748.

Fabricius, *Bibliotheca lat. mediæ et infimæ latinitatis*, 6 tom, 4to. Patavii, 1754.

Oudin, *Commentarius de Scriptoribus Eccl. antiquis*, 3 tom. fo. Francof. 1722.

Catalogue of the MSS. preserved in the Library of the University of Cambridge, 1856....

Catalogue of the MSS. in the Library of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, by the Rev. J. J. Smith, 8vo. 1849.

Nasmith, *Catalogus Librorum Manuscriptorum quos Collegio Corporis Christi et B. Mariæ Virginis legavit M. Parker, Archiep. Cantuar.* 4to. Cantabr. 1777.

The indented titles are those which in the MS. are written in a different hand.

## THE LIBRARY.

## A

Inventorium omnium et singulorum bonorum Collegii Reginalis Cantebrigie, factum et renovatum ibidem per Andream Dokett, presidentem ejusdem, primo die mensis Septembris, Anno Domini millesimo cccclxxij.

In libraria, incipiendo pone hostium

1. Inprimis Catholicon, cuius 2<sup>m</sup> fo.— De predictis quidem.
2. Item Hugucio, cuius 2<sup>m</sup> fo.— . . . Anna dea.
3. Item Catholicon abbreviatum, cuius 2 fo.— Recto tempore.
4. Item Brito, cuius 2 fo.— . . . nari sm.
5. Item Magnus Cato, cuius 2 fo.— . . . parte suum.

Gradus A continet 5 libros ad presens.

1. Johannis Januensis de Balbis.
3. Roberti Veyse.

fo. 2 a.

## B

1. Item Sanctus Thomas super 10 libros Ethicorum cum tabula secundum ordinem alphabeti super eosdem, cuius 2 fo.— . . . bonum.
2. Item Kyllwarby de conscientia, cum floribus Augustini super diversa opera, et Franciscus de virtutibus, cuius 2 fo.— . . . potefi T.
3. Item questiones super 8 libros Politicorum, cuius 2 fo.— simpliciter et non.
4. Item Sanctus Thomas super 8 libros Politicorum, cuius 2 fo.— . . . viribus corporis.

5. Item commentator super 8 libros Phisicorum, cuius 2 fo.—  
ē aier.
6. Item Egidius super librum de anima, et Albertus de sensu  
et sensato cum aliis, cuius 2 fo.— bonorum honorum.
7. Item Boecius de consolatione, cuius 2 fo.—etate que mos.
8. Item Jacobus de Vitriaco cum aliis, cuius 2 fo.—orbem  
sua.
9. Item Petrus de Vineis, cuius 2 fo.— . vorum Dei.
10. Opus Armandi super logicam, cuius 2<sup>m</sup> fo.—cardi-  
nales.
11. Continuationes super totam philosophiam naturalem,  
cuius 2 fo.— . . . . . phs.
12. Brito cum questionibus metorum, cuius 2 fo.—4 b.
13. Metha<sup>m</sup> (metaphysica) Alexandri, cuius 2 fo.—p<sup>t</sup> re-  
duci.
14. Burleius super libros Ethicorum, cuius 2 fo.—incom-  
potens.

Gradus B continet 9.

fo. 2 b.

**C**

1. Item Tullius in nova Rethorica, cuius 2 fo.—malitiose fla.
2. Item Bartholomeus de proprietatibus rerum, cuius 2 fo.—  
quum incepit.
3. Item Ambrosius super Exameron, cuius 2 fo.—noscerent  
privum.
4. Item Liber gestorum Balaam et Josaphat, cuius 2 fo.—  
veniretur perquiri.
5. Item Omelie beati Gregorii, cuius 2 fo.— qui mittendus.
6. Item de gestis Lodovici regis Francorum et Philippi ejus  
primogeniti, cuius 2 fo.— . incredibilis multitudinis.
7. Item Psalterium glossatum, cuius 2 fo.—cogitatione actu.
8. Item Biblia, cuius 2 fo.— . Dominus Deus.
9. Item Gorham super Mattheum et Marcum, cuius 2 fo.—  
Nec. 8 An.
10. Item Gorham super Lucam, cuius 2 fo.— que hic incipit.

11. Item Aurelius Augustinus super quinquagena, cuius 2 fo.—  
propterea me.
12. Item Legenda Aurea, cuius 2 fo.— . A sexagesima.
13. Item Bernardus super Canticum, cuius 2 fo.—celorum. Qui.
14. Item Sermones Gorham, cuius 2 fo.— . ūmū bonum.
15. Item Hugo de Vienna super Ysaïam, cuius 2 fo.—tene-  
bris in.
16. Hugo de Vienna super Psalterium, cuius 2 fo.—  
b panem.
17. Hugo de Vienna super xij prophetas minores, cuius  
2 fo.— . . . . . mārēs-  
ad
18. Hugo de Vienna super Ysaïam et Jeremiam, cujus  
2 fo.— . . . . . oculos.
19. Apocalipsis, Actus Apostolorum cum aliis, cuius  
2 fo.— . . . . . hanc.

Gradus C continet 15.

4. Johannis Damasceni.

13. Jacobi de Voragine.

fo. 3 a.

**D**

1. Item Cowton abbreviatum super 4 li. sententiarum, cuius  
2 fo.— . . . . . vocavit n.
2. Item Bonaventura super 3. sententiarum, cuius 2 fo.—  
non secundum totum.
3. Item Bonaventura super 2. sententiarum, cuius 2 fo.—  
bona o<sup>r</sup>.
4. Item lectura Petri de Candia super sententias, cuius  
2 fo.— . . . . . sic probatur.
5. Item Scotus super 3. sententiarum cuius 2 fo.—sicut  
similitudo.
6. Item Quodlibetæ disputationes, cuius 2 fo.—<sup>r</sup>n per recti-  
tudinem.
7. Item Johannes de Bachone super 4. sententiarum, cuius  
2 fo.— . . . . . sedes tua Deus in.

8. Item primum quodlibet Dñi Guidonis, cuius 2 fo.—  
pater non est prius.
9. Item alius liber super quodlibeta, cuius 2 fo.—redemp-  
tionis et cre-
10. Item Durandus super primum, cuius 2 fo.—qui me tan-  
gunt.
11. Item Durandus super 3. et 4. sententiarum, cuius 2 fo.—  
et seminatum in.
12. Item Questiones de Mediavilla, cuius 2 fo.— ut oūdam.
13. Item Quodlibeta Gandani, cuius 2 fo.— . vili<sup>u</sup> for.
14. Item Questiones super 4 li. sententiarum, cuius 2 fo.—  
beatus Augustinus.
15. Item Questiones Sancti Thome de aliquo, cum Questio-  
nibus Egidii et aliis, cuius 2 fo.— corporis corporis.
16. Item Scripta Gandani, super 2. 3. et 4, cuius 2 fo.—acci-  
piatur cor-
17. Item Johannes Monachus super questiones diversas, cuius  
2 fo.— . . . . . Dicend.
18. Item Expositio super sententias, cuius 2 fo.—no conva-  
lium q̄.
19. Item Magister Sententiarum, cuius 2 fo.—conferuntque  
intus.
20. Item Bonaventura super 4., cuius 2 fo.— reparare magis.
21. Item Petrus de Alvernia in quodlibeta, cuius 2 fo.—pote-  
rit ymitari.
22. Item Disputatio inter discipulum et magistrum, cuius  
2 fo.— . . . . . sē catholice.
23. Quodlibeta Scoti, cuius 2 fo. — . non rūd3.
24. Doctor Subtilis super primum sententiarum, cuius  
2 fo.— . . . . . Hoc saltem.

Gradus D continet 20.

19. Petrus Lombardus.

22. Gulielmi Occam.

fo. 3 b.

**E**

1. Item diverse questiones theologicæ cum aliis, cuius 2 fo.—  
Eodem.
2. Item Questiones theologicæ, cuius 2 fo.— . s<sup>i</sup> imet<sup>is</sup>.
3. Item Sanctus Thomas prima secunde, cuius 2 fo.—Ques-  
tio 32.
4. Item Sanctus Thomas secunda secunde, cuius 2 fo.—in  
complexum sciet.
5. Item Sanctus Thomas de potentia et malo, cuius 2 fo.—  
s. magnitudinis.
6. Item Sanctus Thomas in prima parte Summe, cuius  
2 fo.— . . . . . na dividitur per.
7. Item Haylys super primum sententiarum, cuius 2 fo.—  
institutus fuerat.
8. Item Questiones Qwillington super sententias, cuius 2 fo.—  
sic alius.
9. Item Sanctus Thomas super primum sententiarum, cuius  
2 fo.— . . . . . no<sup>d</sup> ē q<sup>a</sup> a<sup>u</sup>.
10. Item Sanctus Thomas super tertium sententiarum, cuius  
2 fo.— . . . . . n<sup>o</sup> mo<sup>o</sup> et t<sup>i</sup>.
11. Item Sanctus Thomas de Christo, cuius 2 fo.—pervenire  
non p<sup>t</sup>.
12. Item Sanctus Thomas de Veritate, cuius 2 fo.—si autem  
accipiatur.
13. Item Questiones theologicæ Holcott, cuius 2 fo.—si  
esset s<sup>r</sup>-
14. Item Sanctus Thomas de veritatibus, cuius 2 fo.—de  
luxuria.
15. Item Sanctus Thomas de potentia et de anima, cum aliis,  
cuius 2 fo.— . . . . . est infenita.

Gradus E continet 15.

14. de Virtutibus.

fo. 4.

## F

1. Item Defensorium W. Wodeford contra Armachanum, cuius 2 fo.— . . . . . negat unde.
2. Item Doctor Profundus de causa Dei, cuius 2 fo.—rissimum et sec<sup>r</sup>.
3. Item Wodeford contra Wyclifistas, cuius 2 fo.—auditoris op<sup>l</sup>.
4. Item opus de Sacramento altaris, cuius 2 fo.—objectibus  
ex quibus  
mistra<sup>r</sup>
5. Item liber viginti unus aggtorum, cuius 2 fo.—Hec et hujusce.
6. Item prima pars Waldensis contra Wykelyffe, cuius 2 fo.—ex parte p<sup>nc</sup>.
7. Item Confessio fratris Johannis Tyssington de sacramento Eukaristie, cuius 2 fo.— . . . . . unica confessione.
8. Item Alexander Nekkam de naturis rerum, cuius 2 fo.—dicit propheta.
9. Item Distinctiones Gorham, cuius 2 fo.—malum pro bonis.
10. Item Floretum, cuius 2 fo.— . . . . . tulit discipulis.
11. Item Distinctiones notabiles, cuius 2 fo.—debemus indicare.
12. Item Distinctiones Mauriti, cuius 2 fo.—torrens tribulationem.
13. Item Armachanus de questionibus Armanorum, cuius  
2 fo.— . . . . . 4<sup>m</sup>. ca<sup>m</sup>.

Gradus ff continet 13.

fo. 4 b.

## G

1. Item primum volumen Ludolphi de vita Christi, cuius  
2 fo.— . . . . . ipsum pio corde.
2. Item secundum volumen Ludolphi de vita Christi, cuius  
2 fo.— . . . . . spiritus purus.
3. Item 3<sup>m</sup> volumen Ludolphi de Vita Christi, cuius 2 fo.—  
fuit circa 1<sup>m</sup>.



4. Item prima pars Legende secundum Petrum Calo, cuius 2 fo.— . . . . . ab imperfecto.
5. Item Petrus Calo super secunda parte Legende, cuius 2 fo.— . . . . . -titur unum membrum.
6. Item Petrus Calo super tertia parte Legende, cuius 2 fo.— qui prima ceciderant.
7. Item Regula Beati Augustini, cum multis aliis, cuius 2 fo.— . . . . . Cum enim scrip.
8. Item Tabula exponens textus Biblie, cuius 2 fo.— In se bonum.
9. Item Sermones Januensis, cuius 2 fo.— magna quidem.

Gradus G continet 9.

4. In the margin: Et habet m<sup>r</sup>. pe. baxter.

fo. 5.

H

1. Item primum volumen communis glosse, cuius 2 fo.—quomodo enim Deus.
2. Item 2<sup>m</sup> volumen communis glosse, cuius 2 fo.—spiritum meum.
3. Item 3<sup>m</sup> volumen communis glosse, cuius 2 fo.—nobis bona.
4. Item Flores Modernorum, cuius 2 fo.—<sup>r</sup> natus magna.
5. Item Bridlington super epistolas Pauli, cuius 2 fo.—vestrum thes-
6. Item Communis glossa super Epistolas Pauli, cuius 2 fo.—eos humilari.
7. Item Expositio super Epistolas Pauli et Canonicales, cuius 2 fo.— . . . . . opera divina.
8. Item Epistole cum expositione super Apocalipsin, cuius 2 fo.— . . . . . scimus autem.

Gradus H continet 8.

1—3. Accursii.

fo. 5 b.

## I

1. Item prima pars Biblie tripartite, cuius 2 fo.— -mio per Malachiam.
2. Item 2<sup>a</sup> pars Biblie tripartite, cuius 2 fo.— ut plerique.
3. Item 3<sup>a</sup> pars Biblie tripartite, cuius 2 fo.— -dorem suum.
4. Item Lira super omnes prophetas cum aliis libris Biblie, cuius 2 fo.— . . . . . Hec duo pertinent.
5. Item Concordantie, cuius 2 fo.— deu. xij. d. quippiam.
6. Item Gorham super Lucam, cuius 2 fo.—Dominica v<sup>a</sup>. post pascha.
7. Item Gorham super Mattheum, cuius 2 fo.— ibi phares.
8. Item Bonaventura super Lucam, cuius 2 fo.— etc. S<sup>a</sup>.
9. Item Concordancia 4 Evangelistarum, cuius 2 fo.—ejus procidebat.
10. Item Postilla super Evangelia dominicalia, cuius 2 fo.— quam predicator.
11. Item Dokking super partem Luce, cuius 2 fo.— -chelaus reg.
12. Item Gorham super Johannem, cuius 2 fo.— (sic)
13. Item Lira super Psalterium, cuius 2 fo.— per seraphin.
14. Item Lira super Evangelia, cuius 2 fo.—Doctrine videt causa.
15. Item Distinctiones super Psalterium, cuius 2 fo.—voluptatis brevitatis.
16. Gorram super Johannem, cuius 2 fo.— . . . ab eo.

Gradus I continet 12.

5. Hugonis de Sancto Caro.

fo. 6.

## K

1. Item Collector super Psalterium, cuius 2 fo.—claves psalmorum.
2. Item Expositio super 12 prophetas minores, cuius 2 fo.— -los habent.

3. Item Augustinus de fide et operibus, cuius 2 fo.—*manibus manduc-*
4. Item Dokking super Deotnom<sup>o r</sup>, cuius 2 fo.—*est perforata*
5. Item Tractatus de confessione cum multis aliis, cuius 2 fo.—*spc scie*
6. Item Expositio super Apocalipsin, cuius 2 fo.—*Pergami ecclesie*
7. Item Gregorius in pastorem cum aliis, cuius 2 fo.—*Dominus contra contemp-*
8. Item Epistola Eusebii ad Damasum, cuius 2 fo.—*aget linguam*
9. Item Criostimus de opere imperfecto, cuius 2 fo.—*temporis misit.*
10. Item Collectio opusculorum Gregorii, cuius 2 fo.—*ex multis voluminibus.*
11. Item Reductorium morale, cuius 2 fo.—*qui perambulant.*
12. Item Magister historiarum, cuius 2 fo.—*. sed tenebre.*
13. Item Remediarium confessorum, cum Sermonibus Leonis Pape, cuius 2 fo. incipit.—*. . . -tis terrenis.*
14. Item Expositio super Apocalipsin, cuius 2 fo.—*sci quibus.*
15. Item Augustinus super diversa opuscula, cuius 2 fo.—*das et msclar.*
16. Item Tractatus super psalmos penitenciales, cuius 2 fo.—*dine gratia.*
17. Item Gregorius super Ezechielem, cuius 2 fo.—*sicut Dominus exaper-*
18. Item Augustinus de Sermone Domini in monte, cuius 2 fo.—*facta est ruina ejus.*
19. Item Augustinus de verbi Domini et Apostoli cum aliis, cuius 2 fo.—*. . . glorificari non.*
20. Item Holcott super Sapientiam, cuius 2 fo.—*X<sup>o</sup> et n<sup>t</sup>.*
21. Item Gregorius super ultimam partem Ezechielis, cuius 2 fo.—*. . . est. Significat.*
22. Item Hugo de Sacramentis, cuius 2 fo.—*De exorcismo.*

23. Item Augustinus de purgatorio cum aliis, cuius 2 fo.—  
quociens pauperem.
24. Item Petrus de Auriolis, cuius 2 fo.— quoque salubrium.
25. Item Omelie Gregorii, cuius 2 fo.— . canimus iij. ps.
26. Item diversa opuscula Hugonis de Sancto Victore, cuius  
2 fo.— . . . . . formam decentiorem
27. Item Augustinus de civitate Dei, cuius 2 fo.— -bet  
Christianis.

Gradus K continet 27.

11. Petri Berchorii.
12. Petrus Comestor.

fo. 6 b.

**L**

1. Item Liber Collectionum ad omnem statum, cuius 2 fo.—  
Octava distinctio.
2. Item Bernardus de consideratione, cuius 2 fo.—qui præ  
amaritu-
3. Item Ambrosius in Exameron cum aliis, cuius 2 fo.—neque  
in sompno.
4. Item Notabilis doctor super Canticum Canticorum, cuius  
2 fo.— . . . . . panis de celo.
5. Item Sermones Holcott, cuius 2 fo.— separatur ab eo.
6. Item De doctrina cordis, cuius 2 fo.— dicens optimum.
7. Item Wallensis in breviliquio, cuius 2 fo.—profunditas  
ubi.
8. Item Fasciculus morum, cuius 2 fo.— . . . . . locis tem de.
9. Item Dicta Lincolniensis cum Sermonibus, cuius 2 fo.—  
efficax esse pt.
10. Item diverse Omeliæ collectæ cum aliis, cuius 2 fo.—quies-  
cunt in conscien-
11. Item Manipulus Ouratorum, cuius 2 fo.— -dinum duxi ad.
12. Item Summa mri Petri Precentoris, cuius 2 fo.—It' sen'  
aliud.

13. Item Unir. de proprietatibus apum, cuius 2 fo.—vel mitra.
  14. Item Sermones antiquorum doctorum, cuius 2 fo.—officio:  
que in.
  15. Item Declaratio super diversas propositiones Biblie, cuius  
2 fo.— . . . . . patre sive matre.
  16. Item Moralia Gregorii, cuius 2 fo.—per Johannem locutus.
  17. Item Dieta salutis cuius, 2 fo.— est summe periculosum.
  18. Item Parisiensis de viciis, cuius 2 fo.—modo dat occa-  
sionem.
  19. Item Lincolniensis de viciis, cuius 2 fo.— esse cum Deo.
  20. Item Liber niger de Sermonibus notabilibus, cuius 2 fo.—  
nec tamen gregem.
  21. Item Liber Sermonum notabilium, cuius 2 fo.—dum est  
quod nisi.
  22. Item Sermones Armachani, cuius 2 fo.— . prout sequi.
  23. Item Sermones dominicales Guydonis, cuius 2 fo.— -ti  
nec homo.
  24. Lincolniensis de lingua et oculo morali, cuius 2 fo.  
—Ad.
  25. Distinctiones Parisiensis, cuius 2 fo.— Ad aliud.
- Gradus L continet 20.

6. Roberti Grostête.

13. Thomæ Cantipratensis, Bonum universale de proprietatibus apum.
17. Johannis Bonaventura.

fo. 7.

**M**

1. Item Sermones Magdalene, cuius 2 fo.— suave est que.
2. Item Sermones antiqui, cuius 2 fo.— . comū etc.
3. Item Sermones Rippindon, cuius 2 fo.— lud. umb<sup>a</sup> 2°.
4. Item Sermones Gorham, cuius 2 fo.— stridor dentium.
5. Item Bonaventura de passione Christi, cuius 2 fo.—singul-  
larius dilec-
6. Item Parisiensis super Epistolas dominicales, cuius 2 fo.  
mors est quam.

7. Item *Passionarium cum aliis*, cuius 2 fo.—s. ad summariam.
8. Item *Liber sermonum*, cuius 2 fo.—usque ad novissimum.
9. Item *Visiones Brigitte*, cuius 2 fo.—doctrina Christi.
10. Item *Sermones Abvile*, cuius 2 fo.—gamus ad vinc-
11. Item *Sermones Abvyle*, cuius 2 fo.—sunt, quarum.
12. Item *Liber Sermonum*, cuius 2 fo.—que in ecclesia Dei.
13. Item *Sermones Odo*, cuius 2 fo.—pro civitate.
14. Item *Sermones antiqui*, cuius 2 fo.—que curialissimus.
15. Item *Sermones antiqui*, cuius 2 fo.—vellet eam in.
16. Item *Liber Sermonum antiquorum*, cuius 2 fo.—dilectio Dei non.
17. Item *Sermones collecti*, cuius 2 fo.—eum om̄s gs.
18. Item *Liber Sermonum antiquorum*, cuius 2 fo.—ni dolo posuisti.
19. Item *Parisiensis in dominicalibus*, cuius 2 fo.—Aug<sup>9</sup>. quidem scli.
20. Item *parvus liber Sermonum*, cuius 2 fo.—gencie secundum tria.
21. Item *liber parvus Sermonum*, cuius 2 fo.—modo iste liber.
22. Item *Liber sensatus*, cuius 2 fo.—plenum cum sua.
23. Item *Liber Sermonum ad clerum in Universitate Oxonie*, cuius 2 fo.—ignis.
24. *fasciculus morum, cum distinctionibus Januensis*, cuius 2 fo.—possent.
25. *Liber Sermonum*, cuius 2 fo.—bona.

Gradus M continet 22.

fo. 7 b.

N

1. Item *Summa Raymundi*, cuius 2 fo.—rarum ut in lu
2. Item *Liber Decretalium*, cuius 2 fo.—liter ordinari
3. Item *Summa Confessorum*, cuius 2 fo.—negociis secu-
4. Item *Explanatio super Decreta*, cuius 2 fo.—milia de similibus.

5. Item Liber Decretorum, cuius 2 fo.— . has igitur vij.
6. Item Willelmus in Clementinas, cuius 2 fo.—formaretur Uni-
7. Item Summa Summarum, cuius 2 fo.—ut lite pendente.
8. Item liber qui intitulatur Sacramentale, cuius 2 fo.—naturalis est propria
9. Item Beliall de disputatione inter Dominum et diabolum, cuius 2 fo.— . . . . . ipse fuit lo
10. Item Connubium Jacob, cuius 2 fo.— . Quod vigilie
11. Item Summa Bartholomei de Pilis, cuius 2 fo.—ita cumque proprietas.
12. Item Tabula Martiniani cuius, 2 fo.— . inter aliaque.
13. Item Summa Monaldi, cuius 2 fo.— . itm q<sup>l</sup>3 abbas.
14. Item Summa Confessorum abbreviata, cuius 2 fo.—eorum officialibus.
15. Item Speculum Decretalium, cuius 2 fo.— na scholarum.
16. Item Sextus Decretalium, cuius 2 fo.— mortem que ad.
17. Item Speculum Judiciale, cuius 2 fo.— et s. scriptum.
18. Item Constitutiones provinciales, cuius 2 fo.—armis virtutum.
19. Item Pupilla oculi, cuius 2 fo.— . fluminis flammis.
20. Item Liber Juris Civilis, cuius 2 fo.— . genera.

Gradus N continet 19.

3. Johannis Friburgensis.
- 9 Jacobi de Theramo.
10. Rodberti Canuti.
11. Bartholomei de Pisis.
14. Johannis Friburgensis.
16. Bonifacii VIII. Papæ.
17. Gulielmi Durantis.
18. Gulielmi Lindwood.
19. Johannis de Burgo.

fo. 8.

## O

1. Item Rationale divinorum, cuius 2 fo.— . nis officiis.
2. Item Tractatus de consolatione Theologie, cuius 2 fo.—  
Extremos non-
3. Item Liber de vita Spiritualium cum aliis.—Primum est.
4. Item Regule beati Augustini et beati Benedicti et fr̄ni  
domus Dei, cuius 2 fo.— . . . tuo<sup>r</sup>. Post.
5. Item Liber de officio Misse, cuius 2 fo.—pacem nobis  
Domine.

Gradus O continet 5.

1. Gulielmi Durantis.



## INDEX OF AUTHORS AND BOOKS.

- Abvyle.** See Johannes Algrinus, Abbavillanus.
- Accursius**, of Florence. †1279. [Oudin. iii. 708.]  
     Corpus Juris glossatum, seu Glossa ordinaria. (H. 1, 2, 3.)
- Ægidius de Columna**, Prior general of the Augustinian Hermits, and  
     Archbp. of Bourges. †1316. [Cave, ii. 339.]  
     Comment. de Aristotelis libro de Anima, ad Edwardum Angliæ  
         regem. (B. 6.)  
     Quæstiones. (D. 15.)
- Albertus Magnus.** †1280. [Cave, ii. 311.]  
     De sensu et sensato liber. (B. 6.)
- Alexander de Haylys**, a Franciscan, the Irrefragable Doctor. †1245.  
     [Cave, ii. 293.]  
     Super primum sententiarum. (E. 7.)  
     Metha<sup>m</sup> (super Metaphysica Aristotelis). (B. 13.)
- Alexander Nekkam**, Abbat of Exeter. †1227. [Cave, ii. 287.]  
     De naturis rerum. (F. 8.)
- Alveria, Petrus de.** See Petrus.
- S. Ambrosius**, Archbishop of Milan. †397.  
     In Hexaëmeron libri vi. (C. 3.)  
     Another copy. (L. 3.)
- Aquinas, Thomas.** See Thomas.
- Armachanus.** See Ricardus Fitzralph.
- Armandus de Bello Visu.** c. 1330. [Cave, ii. 341. Oudin. iii. 858.]  
     Super logicam. (B. 10.)
- (‘Armandus, de transcendentibus, de predicamentis et de intentionibus  
     secundis’ was in the Library c. 1538, Leland. ? the same book.)
- S. Augustinus**, Bishop of Hippo. †430.  
     Super quinquagena—. (C. 11.)  
     De fide et operibus, liber i. (K. 3.)  
     De sermone Domini in monte, libri ii. (K. 18.)  
     De civitate Dei. (K. 27.)  
     Flores Augustini super diversa opera. (B. 2.)

Sermones de verbis Domini et de verbis Apostoli [Sermons on the words of the Lord in St Matthew, St Luke and St John, and "De Scripturis veteribus et novis et de verbis apostoli contra Arianos." Cat. MSS. Univ. Cambr. III. 347. II. 1. 28.] (K. 19.)

Regula Beati Augustini [de vita clericorum. MS. Cai. Coll. 410 (2).] (G. 7.) (O. 4.)

Super diversa opuscula (sic). (K. 15.)

De purgatorio. (K. 23.)

Auriolis, Petrus de. See Petrus.

Bachone, Johannes de. See Johannes.

Bartholomæus de Glanvilla, an English Franciscan. †1360. [Cave, II. 66. A. Oudin. III. 969.]

De proprietatibus rerum [libri 19 de Angelis, de Anima, de Substantia corporea et de ceteris rebus creatis] (C. 2.)

Bartholomæus de Pisis (seu à Sancta Concordia), a Dominican. †1347. [Cave, II. 31. A.]

Summa casuum conscientie. (N. 11.)

S. Benedictus.

Regule b. Benedicti. (O. 4.)

Berchorius, Petrus. See Petrus.

S. Bernardus. †1153. [Cave, II. 195.]

Sermones 86 in priora tria Capita Cantici Canticorum. (C. 13.)

De consideratione ad Eugenium papam, libri v. (L. 2.)

Biblia. (C. 8.)

Biblia tripartita (I. 1, 2, 3.) [Probably the gift of Bp. Lumley].

Biblia.

Apocalipsis, Actus Apostolorum. (C. 19.)

Declaratio super diversas questiones Biblie. (L. 15.)

Tabula exponens textus Biblie. (G. 8.)

Communis glossa super Epistolas Pauli. (H. 6.)

Expositio super epistolas Pauli et canonicales. (H. 7.)

Epistole, cum expositione super Apocalipsim. (H. 8.)

Expositio super apocalipsim. (K. 6.) (K. 14.)

Expositio super xij prophetas minores. (K. 2.)

Tractatus super psalmos penitentiales. (K. 16.)

Psalterium glossatum. (C. 7.)

Boetius. †523.

De consolatione philosophie, libri v. (B. 7.)

Bonaventura, Johannes. See Johannes.

Bonifácus VIII., Pope. † 1303. [Cave, n. 338.]

Liber sextus decretalium. (N. 16.)

Bradwardine, Thomas. See Thomas.

Bridlington, Robertus, prior de. See Robertus.

S. Brigitta. † 1373. [Cave, n. 70. A. Oudin. iii. 1098.]

Visiones Brigittæ. (M. 9.)

Brito. See Gulielmus.

Burgo, Johannes de. See Johannes.

Burleius, Gualterius. See Gualterus.

Calo, Petrus. See Petrus.

Candia, Petrus de. See Petrus.

Cantipratensis, Thomas. See Thomas.

Cato.

Magnus Cato, [Dionysii Catonis disticha de moribus ad filium.]  
(A. 5.)

S. Chrysostomus, Johannes. See Johannes.

Cicero, M. Tullius.

Tullius in nova Rethorica [Rhetorica ad Herennium.] (C. 1.)

Collector.

Collector super Psalterium. (K. 1.)

Concordantia 4 Evangelistarum. (I. 9.)

Constitutiones provinciales. See Gulielmus Lindwood.

Continuationes super totam philosophiam naturalem. (B. 11.)

Cowton seu Cotton, Robertus. See Robertus.

Decretorum liber. (N. 5.)

Explanatio super decreta. (N. 4.)

Distinctiones.

Distinctiones super psalterium. (I. 15.)

Distinctiones notabiles. (F. 11.)

Doctor Profundus. See Thomas Bradwardine.

Doctor Subtilis. See Johannes Duns Scotus.

Dokking, Thomas. See Thomas.

Durandus a Sancto Porciano. † 1333. A French Dominican, Bp. of  
Meaux and of Puy. [Cave, n. 22. A. Oudin. iii. 792.]

Commentaria super libros iv. sententiarum. (D. 10, 11.)

Durantes, Gulielmus. See Gulielmus.

**Eusebius.**

*Epistola Eusebii ad Damasum.* [K. 8.]

*Fasciculus morum.* (L. 8.) (M. 24.)

*Fitzralph, Ricardus.* See Ricardus.

*Flores modernorum.* (H. 4.)

*Floretum.* (F. 10.)

*S. Franciscus.* † 1226. [Cave, II. 283.]

*De virtutibus S. Virginis et sanctæ cujusque animæ.* (B. 2.)

*Regule.* (O. 4.)

*Gandanus.* See Henricus.

*Gorham, Nicolas.* See Nicolas.

*S. Gregorius I. Pope.* † 604.

*Expositiones in Job., sive Moralium libri 35.* (L. 16.)

*Homiliarum in Ezechielem libri 2.* (K. 17.) (K. 21.)

*Liber pastoralis curæ.* (K. 7.)

*Opusculorum collectio.* (K. 10.)

*Homeliæ.* (C. 5.) (K. 25.)

*Gualterus Burleius, 'Doctor planus et perspicuus,' an Oxford Franciscan, tutor to Edward III.* † 1337. [Cave, II. 35. A.]

*Expositio in libros Ethicorum Aristotelis.* (B. 14.) (Leland.)

*Guido.*

*Sermones dominicales.* (L. 23.)

*Primum quodlibet.* (D. 8, 9.)

*Gulielmus de Monte Lauduno.* c. 1340. [Oudin. III. 966.]

*Will. in Clementin.* [Apparatus constitutionum Clementinarum secundum Will. de Monte Landavini. MS. Cai. Coll.

No. 269. (2.)] (N. 6.)

*Gulielmus Durantes, seu Durantus, Episcopus Mimatensis.* † 1296.

[Cave, II. 331.]

*Rationale divinatorum officiorum.* (O. 1.)

*Speculum Juris, sive Speculum Judiciale.* [MS. C. C. C. 77.]

(N. 17.)

*Gulielmus Lindwood.* Bishop of St David's. † 1446. [Cave, II. 125. A.]

*Constitutiones provinciales.* (N. 18.)

*Gulielmus Occam, 'Doctor singularis et invincibilis,' a Franciscan.* † 1347. [Cave, II. 28. A.]

*Dialogus inter magistrum et discipulum.* [A treatise on heresy, the punishment of heretics, the infallibility of the pope, the power of a general council, &c.] (D. 22.)

- Gulielmus Arvernus, Parisiensis** [episcopus]. † 1249. [Cave, II. 292.]  
 De vitiis [et peccatis]. (L. 18.)  
 Distinctiones. (L. 25.)  
 Super epistolas Dominicales. (M. 6.)  
 In Dominicalibus. (M. 19.)
- Gulielmus Brito.** † 1356. [Tanner, 126. Oudin. III. 1018.] Vocabularium Biblic. (A. 4.) (B. 12.)
- Gulielmus Wodeford.** A Franciscan, chosen by the synod of London, 1396, to answer Wicklyffe. † 1397(?) [Cave, II. 83. A.]  
 Contra Wyklifistas. (F. 3.)  
 Defensorium contra Armachanum in libello de mendicitate Christi. (F. 1.) (Leland.)
- Haylys, Alexander de.** See Alexander.
- Henricus Goethals, Gandanus.** Archdeacon of Tournay. † 1293. [Cave, II. 326.]  
 Quodlibeta theologica, in libros 4 sententiarum. (D. 13.) (D. 16.)
- Holcott, Robertus.** See Robertus.
- Homiliæ.**  
 Homiliæ diversæ collectæ. (L. 10.)
- Hugo.**  
 De Sacramentis. (K. 22.)
- Hugo de Sancto Caro,** Provincial of the French Dominicans, Card. † 1260.  
 Concordantiæ. (I. 5.)
- Hugo de Sancto Victore.** Abbot of St Victor at Paris. † 1140. [Cave, II. 207. Oudin. II. 1138.]  
 Opuscula. (K. 26.)
- Hugo de Vienna.** [MSS. Cai. Coll. 3, 4, 5, etc.]  
 Super Psalterium. (C. 16.)  
 Super Isaiam. (C. 15.)  
 Super Isaiam et Jeremiam. (C. 18.)  
 Super xij prophetas minores. (C. 17.)
- Hugutio, of Pisa, Bp. of Ferrara.** † 1210. [Grässe, Literärgeschichte, Vol. II. part III. p. 632.]  
 [Etymologicum latinum. Cat. MSS. Univ. of Cambr. II. 495. Ff. v. 34.] (A. 2.)
- Jacobus de Theramo.** c. 1380. [Cave, II. 80. A.]  
 Belial, seu actio causidica inter Deum et Diabolum. (N. 9.)

**Jacobus de Vitriaco.** †1244. Cardinal Bp. of Tusculum. [Cave, ii. 288.]

.....(B. 8.)

**Jacobus de Voragine,** Archbp. of Genoa, 'Januensis.' †1298(?) [Cave, ii. 334.]

*Legenda aurea de vitis sanctorum.* (C. 12.)

*Distinctiones Januensis.* [Tabula fratris Jacobi Januensis super historiam Bibliæ. Cat. MSS. Univ. of Cambr. iii. 27—8.] (M. 24.)

*Sermone Januensis.* [Sermones dominicales per curriculum Anni. MS. Cai. Coll. 74.] (G. 9.)

**Januensis.** See Jacobus de Voragine and Joannes de Balbis.

**Johannes Algrinus,** prior of Abbeville, Archbp. of Besançon and Card. of St Sabina. †1236. [Cave, ii. 291.]

*Sermones Abvyle,* [de tempore et de sanctis.] (M. 10, 11.)

**Johannes de Bachone,** 'Doctor resolutus.' Provincial of the Carmelites in England. †1346. [Cave, ii. 27. A.]

*Compendium legis Christi et Canonis sacri super iv<sup>um</sup> librum sententiarum.* (Leland.) (D. 7.)

**Johannes de Balbis,** Januensis, a Dominican. c. 1280. [Oudin. iii. 577.]

*Catholicon* [by some falsely ascribed to Jacobus de Voragine. Cave, ii. 335, note c.] (A. 1.)

**S. [Johannes di Fidenza] Bonaventura,** 'Doctor Seraphicus.' General of the Franciscan Order. †1274. [Cave, ii. 308.]

*Commentaria in 2. 3. et 4. libros sententiarum.* [D. 2, 3, 20.]

*Expositio in Lucam.* (I. 8.)

*De Passione Christi.* (M. 5.)

*Dieta Salutis.* (L. 17.)

**Johannes de Burgo,** Chancellor of the Univ. of Cambridge. c. 1385. [Cave, ii. 81. A.]

*Pupilla Oculi.* [a treatise on the 7 Sacraments, the 10 Commandments &c.] (N. 19.)

**S. Johannes Chrysostomus,** Archbishop of Constantinople. †407.

*De Opere imperfecto* [Pseudo-Chrysostomi opus imperfectum, seu Commentariorum in Ev. S. Matthæi homiliæ 54.] (K. 9.)

**Johannes Damascenus.** †750.

*Historia Indica, sive vita et conversatio SS. Barlaami et Josophati, seu duorum militum Christi.* (C. 4.)

- Johannes Duns Scotus**, 'Doctor Subtilis.' † 1308. [Cave, II. 3. A.]  
 Super I. et 3. Sententiarum. (D. 24.) (D. 5.)  
 Quodlibeta. (D. 23.)
- Johannes Friburgensis**, a Dominican, Bp. of Ossuna in Hungary.  
 † 1314. [Cave, II. 9. A. Nasmyth, 85.]  
 Lectoris speculum seu Summa Confessorum. (N. 3.)  
 Summa confessorum abbreviatum. (N. 14.)
- Johannes Monachus**, Le Moine, Cardinal priest of St Marcellinus and  
 St Peter. † 1313. [Oudin. III. 690.]  
 Super quæstiones diversas. (D. 17.)
- Johannes de Tyssingdon**, an Oxford Franciscan. † 1395. [Tanner,  
 440.]  
 Scutum inexpugnabile ad defensorium fidei catholicæ de Sacra-  
 mento Eucharistiæ, editum atque publice determinatum a  
 reverendo Mag. fr. Johanne de Tyssingdon in Universitate  
 Oxon. 1381. (F. 7.) (Leland.)
- Johannes Wallensis**, an Oxford Franciscan. c. 1260. [Cave, 310.]  
 Brevisloquium de 4 cardinalibus virtutibus antiquorum philoso-  
 phorum et principum. (L. 7.)
- Killwarby, Robertus.** See Robertus.
- Leo I. Magnus.** · Pope. † 461.  
 Sermones. (K. 13.)
- Liber juris civilis.** (N. 20.)
- Liber sensatus.** (M. 22.)
- Liber Collectionum ad omnem statum.** (L. 1.)
- Liber viginti unus aggtorum.** (F. 5.)
- Liber de vita spiritualium.** (O. 3.)
- Liber de officio misse.** (O. 5.)
- Lincolniensis.** See Robertus Grostête.
- Lombardus, Petrus.** See Petrus.
- Ludolphus Saxo.** Prior of the Carthusians of Strasburg. c. 1330.  
 [Cave, II. 31. A.]  
 Vita D. N. Jesu Christi. (G. 1, 2, 3.)
- Ludovicus ... Rex Francorum.**  
 Liber gestorum Ludovici regis Francorum et Philippi ejus pri-  
 mogeniti. (C. 6.)
- Lugdunensis.**  
 Sermones. (M. 4.)

**Lyra, Nicolas de.** See Nicolas.

**Magdalena.**

Sermones Magdalenæ. (M. 1.)

**Magister Historiarum.** See Petrus Comestor.

**Magister Sententiarum.** See Petrus Lombardus.

**Manipulus curatorum.** [Maskell. Mon. Rit. iii. p. lxxx. note.] (L. 11.)

**Martinus.** Archbishop of Gnesin in Poland. † 1278. [Cave, ii. 323.]

Tabula Martiniana decreti et decretalium. (N. 12.)

**Mauritius.** [Cave, ii. 241, note C.]

Distinctiones. (F. 12.)

**Media Villa, Ricardus de.** See Ricardus.

**Monaldus, a Franciscan of Dalmatia.** † 1332. [Cave, ii. 31. A.]

Summa casuum conscientiarum. [Summa aurea, Monaldina.]  
(N. 13.)

**Nekkam, Alexander.** See Alexander.

**Netter, Thomas, Waldensis.** See Thomas.

**Nicolas de Gorham.** Prior of the Dominican convent of St Jacques at Paris. † 1295. [Fabricius, Bibl. iii. 76.] † c. 1400. [Cave, ii. 86. A.] c. 1380. (Oudin. iii. 1222.)

Commentarium in Matthæum. (C. 9.) (I. 7.)

Commentarium in Marcum. (C. 9.)

Commentarium in Lucam. (C. 10.) (I. 6.)

Commentarium in Johannem. (I. 12, 16.)

Distinctiones. (F. 9.)

Sermones. (C. 14.) (M. 4.)

**Nicolas de Lyra, 'Doctor planus et utilis.'** A Franciscan. † 1326.  
[Cave, ii. 22. A.]

Super psalterium. (I. 13.)

Super omnes prophetas. (I. 4.)

Super Evangelia. (I. 14.)

**Notabilis doctor.**

.....(L. 4.)

**Occam, Gulielmus.** See Gulielmus.

**Odo, Abbot of Cluny.** † 942. [Cave, ii. 94.]

Sermones. (M. 13.)



**Opus de Sacramento altaris.** (F. 4.)

**Parisiensis.** See **Gulielmus Arvernus.**

**Passionarium.** (M. 7.)

**Petrus de Alvernia,** a Dominican, Bp. of Clermont. c. 1280.

[Oudin. iii. 593.]

In quodlibeta. (D. 21.)

**Petrus de Auriolis,** Archbishop of Aix. † after 1316. [Cave, ii. 25. A.]

.....(K. 24.)

**Petrus Berchorius,** Abbot of the Benedictine Monastery of St Eligius at Paris. † 1362. [Cave, ii. 65. A.]

Reductorium morale novi Testamenti, libris xiv. (K. 11.)

**Petrus Calo,** a Dominican of Chioggia, near Venice. c. 1300. [Oudin. iii. 695.]

Legenda sanctorum. (G. 4, 5, 6.)

**Petrus Comestor,** Magister Historiarum. [Oudin. ii. 1526.]

.....(K. 12.)

**Petrus de Candia,** afterwards Pope Alexander V. † 1410. [Oudin. iii. 1142.]

Lectura super sententias. (D. 4.)

**Petrus Lombardus,** Magister Sententiarum. [Oudin. ii. 1218.]

.....(D. 19.)

**Petrus de Vinels,** Chancellor of the Emperor Frederic II. † 1249. [Cave, ii. 294.]

.....(B. 9.)

**Petrus Præcentor.** Canon of Nôtre Dame of Paris. † 1197. [Oudin. ii. 1660.]

Summa. (L. 12.)

**Philippus Rippindon.** Bp. of Lincoln. † 1424. [Tanner, 622.]

Sermones. (M. 3.) (Leland.)

Postilla super evangelia dominicalia. (I. 10.)

**Pisis,** Bartholomæus de. See **Bartholomæus.**

**Questiones theologicæ.** (E. 1, 2.)

**Questiones super 8. lib. Politicorum.** (B. 3.)

**Questiones meteororum Arist.** (B. 12.)

**Quodlibetæ disputationes.** (D. 6.)

Liber super quodlibeta. (D. 9.)

**Qwillington.** See **Ricardus Kylington.**

**Raimondus de Pennaforti.** General of the Dominicans. † 1275.  
[Cave, II. 292.]

Summa de Casibus pœnitentialibus. (N. 1.)

Liber Decretalium. (N. 2.)

**Regule beati Augustini et beati Bernardi et Francisci Domus Dei.**  
(O. 4.)

**Remediarius confessorum.** (K. 13.)

**Ricardus Fitzralph, Armachanus Archiepiscopus.** † 1360. [Cave, II. 47. A.]

Libri 19 per dialogos de quæstionibus Armenorum, seu adversus errores Armenorum. (F. 13.) (Leland.)

Sermones. (L. 22.) (Leland.)

**Ricardus Kylington.** Dean of St Paul's. † 1361. [Tanner, 460.]

Questiones. (E. 8.)

**Ricardus de Media Villa (Middleton),** an Oxford Franciscan. c. 1290.  
[Cave, II. 335.]

Quæstionum in Magistrum Sententiarum Libri IV. (D. 12.)

**Rippindon, Philippus.** See Philippus.

**Robertus, Prior de Bridlington.** c. 1180. [Oudin. II. 1578.]

Super epistolas Pauli. (H. 5.) (Leland.)

**Robertus Cowton seu Cotton,** a Franciscan. c. 1340. [Oudin. III. 934. Tanner, 204.]

Abbreviationes super 4 libros sententiarum. (D. 1.)

**Robertus Capito sive Grosseteste.** Lincolnensis Episcopus. † 1253.  
[Cave, II. 294. Oudin. III. 136. Tanner, 346.]

De lingua et corde moraliter. (L. 24.)

De oculo morali. (L. 24.)

Doctrina cordis. (L. 6.)

De vitiis. (L. 19.)

Dicta cum sermonibus. ["Sermones Lincolnensis, quos quidem in margine 'Dicta' appellari scripsit, quod breviusculi essent: revera ex his quædam Sermones sunt, quædam non. Numero autem sunt 147."] (L. 9.) (Leland.)

**Robertus Holcott.** An Oxford Dominican. † 1349. [Cave, II. 40. A.]

Lectiones 213 in librum Sapientiæ Solomonis. (K. 20.)

Questiones theologicæ. (E. 13.)

Sermones. (L. 5.)

**Robertus Killwarby.** A Franciscan. Archbp. of Canterbury. † 1280.  
[Cave, II. 318.]

De conscientia. (B. 2.)

**Robertus Veyse.** A Benedictine of Hulme, Norf. [Tanner, 733. Bale, de Script. Brit. Cent. xii. No. 44. Pits. Append. p. 904.]

Catholicon abbreviatum. (A. 3.)

**Rodbertus Canutus**, of Cricklade. Prior of St Frideswith, Oxford. c. 1170. [Tanner, 151. Oudin. n. 1023.]

De connubio Jacob Patriarchæ ad Laurentium Monachum. (N. 10.) (Leland.)

### **Sacramentale.**

Liber qui intitulatur Sacramentale. (N. 8.)

**Scotus.** See Johannes Duns Scotus.

**Sententiarum libri iv.**

Questiones super 4. li. sententiarum. (D. 14.)

Expositio super sententias. (D. 18.)

### **Sermones.**

Sermones antiquorum doctorum. (L. 14.)

Liber niger de sermonibus antiquis. (L. 20.)

Liber sermonum notabilium. (L. 21.)

Sermones antiqui. (M. 2.)

Liber sermonum. (M. 8.)

Liber sermonum. (M. 12.)

Sermones antiqui. (M. 14.)

Sermones antiqui. (M. 15.)

Liber sermonum antiquorum. (M. 16.)

Sermones collecti. (M. 17.)

Liber sermonum antiquorum. (M. 18.)

Parvus liber sermonum. (M. 20.)

Liber parvus sermonum. (M. 21.)

Liber sermonum ad clerum in universitate Oxon. (M. 23.)

Liber sermonum. (M. 25.)

**Speculum decretalium.** (N. 15.)

**Summa summarum.** (N. 7.)

**Theramo, Jacobus de.** See Jacobus.

**Thomas Aquinas**, 'Doctor Angelicus.' † 1274. [Cave, ii. 306.]

Expositio super 10 libros Ethicorum. (B. 1.)

Expositio super 8 libros Politicorum. (B. 4.)

Expositio super 8 libros Physicorum. (B. 5.)

Super primum librum Sententiarum. (E. 9.)

Prima secundæ. (E. 3.)

Secunda secundæ. (E. 4.)

Super tertium librum Sententiarum. (E. 10.)

In prima parte summæ. (E. 6.)

De Christo. (E. 11.)

De Veritate. (E. 12.)

De aliquo. (D. 15.)

De Virtutibus. (E. 14.)

De Potentia et Anima. (E. 15.)

De Potentia et Malo. (E. 5.)

**Thomas Bradwardine**, Doctor Profundus, Archbishop of Canterbury.

† 1248. [Cave, II. 49. A.]

De causa Dei et de veritate causarum contra Pelagium libri 3.  
(F. 2.)

**Thomas Cantipratensis**. A Dominican. c. 1255.

Bonum universale de proprietatibus apum. [Catal. MSS. Univ.  
Lib. III. 637. KK. III. 29.] (L. 13.)

**Thomas Dokkyng**. Thomas Gude, of Docking in Norfolk, a Franciscan of Oxford. c. 1270. [Tanner, 229.]

Super Deuteronomium. (K. 4.)

Super partem Lucæ. (I. 11.) (Leland.)

**Thomas Netter**, Waldensis. A Carmelite, confessor to Henry V. and Henry VI. † 1430. [Cave, II. 112. A.]

Doctrinale antiquitatum fidei ecclesiæ Catholicæ adversus Wic-  
lefistas et Hussitas. (F. 6.)

**Tissingdon, Johannes**. See Johannes.

**Tractatus de consolatione theologie**. (O. 2.)

**Tractatus de confessione**. (K. 5.)

**Vineis, Petrus de**. See Petrus.

**Voragine, Jacobus de**. See Jacobus.

**Waldensis**. See Thomas Netter.

**Wallensis**. See Johannes Wallensis.

**Willelmus**. See Gulielmus.

**Wodeford, Gulielmus**. See Gulielmus.



XVI. LETTERS ADDRESSED TO DR ASHTON, MASTER OF JESUS COLLEGE, RELATIVE TO DR BENTLEY'S CANDIDATURE FOR THE REGIUS PROFESSORSHIP OF DIVINITY. COMMUNICATED BY G. E. CORRIE, D.D., MASTER OF JESUS COLLEGE.

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THE following Letters, addressed to Dr Ashton, Master of Jesus College, will be more intelligible if it be borne in mind that for several months before they were written, the declining health of Dr James, President of Queens' College and Regius Professor of Divinity, had given Dr Bentley, Master of Trinity College, an opportunity for making it publicly known that he intended to be a Candidate for the Divinity Professorship whenever a vacancy in that office should occur. That vacancy did occur on the 15th March, 1716—17, and these letters bear testimony to the strong dislike with which, it is well known, Dr Bentley was then regarded by influential Members of the University<sup>1</sup>.

TEMPLE, *March 16, 1716.*

Dear Sir,

I cannot help joining in the common request that y<sup>r</sup> friends at this time have to make to you, that you w<sup>d</sup> suffer them to prevail over y<sup>r</sup> Inclinations for the sake of a great and publick good; tis an argument I w<sup>d</sup> not enter into with any man of whom I had not the best opinion: I know you want neither the profit nor the honour of the place, but the University wants you, and if she has such an opinion of y<sup>r</sup> judgement as to be desirous of seeing you in a place where matters of the greatest weight

<sup>1</sup> See Monk, *Life of Bentley*, pp. 342, et seq.

are to be submitted to it, you may well in return take her opinion in one case (in wc<sup>h</sup> perhaps you are not the most equal judge) I mean of yrself; and think it at least probable y<sup>t</sup> you may be able to discharge an office for wc<sup>h</sup> all but yrself, think you to be the best qualified. Should you refuse it at this time I shall never expect to see the Credit of y<sup>t</sup> Chair retrieved, upon wc<sup>h</sup> in the general neglect or indeed contempt of the others, the credit of the University for learning & exercises seems wholly to depend. I know how easy it will be for you to turn this argument back upon my hands, and to tell me That the more depends on the office, the less proper man you. But I beg leave to say: That if vanity and modesty have the same effect, if both conspire to fill the chair with an improper man, it will be hard to say who we shall be obliged to most—the man who desires it or the man who refuses it. We stand suspected already to those who have power and will to hurt us. We want only to be despised in order to be ruined, and I am very much mistaken if we are not in a fair way, to that; should this election miscarry. Tho' I am proud of being in the number of y<sup>r</sup> friends, yet I write not this out of a concern for you but for the University: and should the Professorship be offered you, (as I hope & believe it will) I have confidence in you y<sup>t</sup> you will consider the offer in the same view. Having thus eased my mind, the next thing is to beg pardon for it; wc<sup>h</sup> I know you will not deny. If you refuse this place, I shall begin to think you have studied enough, and be of Dr Ffishers mind never to part w<sup>th</sup> you till eleven, for if one way won't doe, we must make the most of you another.

I am y<sup>r</sup> affectionate friend  
& humble Srv<sup>t</sup>.

THOS. SHERLOCK.<sup>1</sup>

*To the Reverend*

*Dr Ashton,*

*at*

*Cambridgeshire.*

*Ely.*

<sup>1</sup> Master of St Catharine's College, and of the Temple, London: afterwards successively Bishop of Salisbury and of London.

The following Letter, which is in the handwriting of Mr Warren, is without any address, but the tenor of it shews that it was intended for Dr Ashton, and enclosed the Letter which follows next in order:

The inclosed was sent me last night by y<sup>e</sup> Master of Pembroke with directions to send it to you this day by a special messenger. Mr Martin tells me from y<sup>e</sup> Master of Pembroke that a majority of y<sup>e</sup> Electors into y<sup>e</sup> vacant Professorship have agreed to make choice of you, if you are not resolved against accepting it. This is no more than y<sup>e</sup> whole University thinks they ought to do, & there is indeed an impatience in everybody, to have y<sup>e</sup> thing done which will be so much for y<sup>e</sup> Credit and advantage of y<sup>e</sup> University. I persuade myself that you will not disappoint y<sup>e</sup> hopes of y<sup>r</sup> friends in y<sup>e</sup> matter of this Professorship, because you will thereby decline an honourable occasion of serving y<sup>e</sup> Church and University in y<sup>e</sup> most eminent manner. Providence now points out y<sup>e</sup> way by w<sup>ch</sup> you may produce y<sup>r</sup> most excellent talents for y<sup>e</sup> good of y<sup>e</sup> public, and I hope I may be pardoned if I presume to say it seems a matter of duty not to slight such an opportunity.

I am, Honour'd S<sup>r</sup> with y<sup>e</sup> greatest respect,

Y<sup>r</sup> most obliged and obedient Serv<sup>t</sup>,

RICH<sup>d</sup>. WARREN.<sup>1</sup>

PEMB. HALL, *March y<sup>e</sup> 20<sup>th</sup>, 1716.*

Dear Master,

Your last would have put me to y<sup>e</sup> utmost difficulty if I had not been removed from all publick power in the election of a Professor by the Vice-chance<sup>llors</sup> return to Cambridge, w<sup>ch</sup> proved to be absolutely necessary, because he had made no deputation in form, and Dr Bentley would not allow of my acting w<sup>th</sup> those disputed powers I had. But I can assure you the Vice-

<sup>1</sup> Fellow of Jesus College, afterwards rector of Cavendish and Archdeacon of Suffolk.



chancellor comes resolved to do justice to your pretensions if you will make them, so that need not be any discouragement to you; and if credit is to be given to what men solemnly say, it is as firmly the opinion of those electors, I have freely conversed w<sup>th</sup>, that Dr B. is not capable of being a candidate by the letter as well as the reason of the Statute for this foundation.

So that I shall only beg leave to lay before you the consequences of your refusal at this juncture, and then you may judge whether it will be proper for you to insist on it. For as to what you say of your unfitness for it, your friends must be allowed the best judges of that, and I dare say no one of us would have mentioned it to you if we could not have answered for you against any man that can appear tho' Dr B. were not to be excluded. Now if you do persist in this refusall the election will either devolve to y<sup>e</sup> Archbishop of Cantebury, or else Dr Leng<sup>1</sup> or Mr Waterland will be chosen. And I will appeal even to your own modesty, whether the University will be better sheltered from disgrace by either of these ways than by your acceptance of this office. Besides it will be out of the power of your best friends to vindicate you from doing a very cruel thing to y<sup>e</sup> University, for if you would appear you would put the matter out of all contest: in all other steps that can be taken the electors will be put to innumerable difficulties and at last end in a disgracefull choice, or w<sup>ch</sup> will be full as bad a shamefull devolution.

Pray Master let me beg of you to consider the eyes of all the University are upon you. Your enemies will triumph in your refusal; your friends will be put to difficulties and the whole thing puzzled and it may be baffled at last for want of your appearance; for Dr Stubbes<sup>2</sup> will come down for nobody but you, and for you he will venture the severity of any weather; and all this hardship comes upon us for no other reason than your thinking yourself unqualified when all that know you besides as well enemies as friends acknowledge you to be the fittest man we could have pitch'd upon; and, in short, let me and any other of y<sup>r</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Fellow of St Catharine's College, afterwards Bishop of Norwich.

<sup>2</sup> Wolfran Stubbe, D.D., senior fellow of Trinity College, Regius Professor of Hebrew.

friends say what we can you will be thought to be wanting in your endeavour to serve the University, w<sup>ch</sup> is an imputation I am sure you'd be very unwilling to be thought to have deserved.

I know popularity will be no motion to you upon any affair and especially not in this, but should you comply with your friends expectations & requests you will if possible add to that respect the best of us can have for you, and w<sup>th</sup>all lay a lasting foundation for the esteem & affection of all that ever knew or have heard of your character. It is you and you only that can rescue the University from disgrace or slavery in this election, for if Dr B. should carry his point, nobody out of Trinity College must hereafter expect any of the three Professorships. I hope to see you to-morrow either [at] Jesus College or Pembroke Hall. Mr Bedford<sup>1</sup>, Mr Poley<sup>2</sup> and Mr Martyn<sup>3</sup> are to be with me in the Evening, to-morrow being Thursday: so I shall adjourn all further thoughts of this matter till then. In the meanwhile I assure myself my friendship won't be thought the less for the freedom I have taken in this matter.

I am,

Dear Sir,

Your affectionate friend & Bro',

EDW<sup>d</sup>. LANY<sup>4</sup>.

These, for the Rev. Dr Ashton,  
at Ely.

Post paid.

<sup>1</sup> Probably Timothy Bedford of Pembroke, afterwards Fellow of Queens'.

<sup>2</sup> Fellow of Jesus College.

<sup>3</sup> Probably Edward Martyn, fellow of King's College.

<sup>4</sup> Master of Pembroke College.



XVII. ON A FLINT HAMMER, FOUND NEAR BURWELL.  
BY CHARLES C. BABINGTON, M.A.

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[Read *Feb.* 24, 1862.]

It is desirable to place on record in some more permanent form than a newspaper paragraph the discovery of a "flint hammer of the drift" in Cambridgeshire. The specimen in question was brought to me amongst other stone implements obtained by a collector who visits, in pursuit of fossils, the workings now going on in search after the so-called "Coprolites". He tells me that the hammer in question was found by the workmen in the mill used for cleaning the coprolites, where it had been well washed with them. Neither he nor the workmen had any idea of its peculiar interest until I pointed it out to him.

We must endeavour to find out the mode by which the hammer found its way amongst the coprolites, for no person will for a moment suppose that it is of the same age as them.

The workings where it was found are close to the foot of the chalk stratum near Burwell. The base of the chalk is not unfrequently partially covered with drift gravel where it adjoins the fen land; and there is such a patch at Burwell. As it is from this gravel that the primeval hammers are elsewhere obtained, we have no difficulty in believing the present example to have been so derived, and to have fallen amongst the "coprolites" either during the present work or at some former disturbance of the land.

We are told, and it is nearly certain, that these gravels were deposited at the edge of the water at a time when it stood much higher relatively to the land, and was usually or always frozen over in the winter; that the gravel itself was piled up on or near the shore by the action of the ice, as is now the case in the arctic regions; and it has even been suggested, with much appearance of probability, that these hammers were chiefly used in breaking through the ice to allow of their possessors obtaining food by fishing when the waters were otherwise closed. Of course this is purely theoretical; but it does seem to me that Mr Prestwich is justified by the facts in advancing it as explanatory of this obscure subject.

The hammer in question is very similar to those found at Hoxne and at Amiens, as represented in the *Philosophical Transactions* for 1860, plate 14, fig. 6 and 8.

This specimen has nearly retained its original colour from having probably lain in peat soil, for all that were so situated are found to be little changed in that respect; if it had been deposited in clay or ochreous beds, it would have undergone change.

We have every reason to believe that the great level of the Fens was raised above the influence of the tide before the Roman occupation of Britain, but it is not improbable that at an earlier period the whole district may have been an estuary, and that the floating ice may have been drifted against the hills that now border the Fens, and may have there deposited the drift gravel, as was apparently the case in the parts of France where the primeval hammers are found.

**XVIII. ON THE RECOVERY OF THE LONG LOST WAL-  
DENSIAN MANUSCRIPTS. By HENRY BRAD-  
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[*Read March 10, 1862.*]

It will be known to all who have interested themselves in the history of the Vaudois, that Morland, the envoy from the Protector Cromwell to the Duke of Savoy on their behalf in 1655, wrote on his return in 1658 what he calls a History of the Evangelical Churches in Piedmont, based not only upon previous writers but upon authentic documents which he brought home and deposited in the Public Library of this University.

He tells us that it was Abp Ussher who stirred him up to lose no opportunity of securing any old books or papers which could throw light upon the early history and religious opinions of the Vaudois; and the results of his efforts may be appreciated by any one who will read the detailed catalogue of his books and papers which is prefixed to his History.

At the close of last century, Mr Nasmith, who was employed to make a fresh Catalogue of the Manuscripts in the Library, and under whose eye every single volume must have passed, stated that the papers were almost all safe, but that the six books or volumes mentioned by Morland had unaccountably disappeared. During the last forty years much has been written on the subject, and infinite trouble has been taken by Dr Maitland, Dr Todd, Dr Gilly, and other writers at home and abroad after them, both to search out any existing remains of the early Vaudois literature, and to account for the mysterious disappearance of these treasures from Cambridge. Their loss, it was justly

alleged, was the more provoking, because they contained copies of portions of the Bible, of religious treatises, and specimens of poetry, all written in the old Vaudois dialect, and to which Morland assigned very early dates, ranging from the 10th to the 13th century. The copies were so old, says Morland, and the writings probably much older.

It was a point of considerable importance that the Cambridge manuscripts should be examined; for not only Morland and his Vaudois friends, but also their advocates in our own time, agreed in maintaining the claim of this community to have held the pure Genevan doctrines long before the time of Calvin. The historians of the 17th century, knowing that in the 13th the followers of Peter Waldo had been separated from the Roman communion, and knowing that their descendants in the 17th held the doctrines of Geneva, were illogical enough to conclude that therefore their ancestors in the 13th had anticipated Calvin's views by three centuries.

A long controversy was carried on in the British Magazine about twenty years since. Amongst the good results of this, it elicited from Dr Todd a most minute and careful description of the whole of the Ussher Collection of Waldensian MSS. in the Dublin University Library: and from this it appears that all the books there were written from 1520 to 1530, or at any rate in the 16th century. A volume at Geneva was also described, which was attributed by the librarian there to the 12th century, but which from the writing Dr Todd and other judges assigned without hesitation to the middle or latter half of the 15th.

One poem in particular, the Noble Lesson, was the subject of much discussion. Near the beginning occur the two lines which Morland prints and translates thus:—

Ben ha mil e cent an compli entierament,  
Que fo scripta lora, Car son al derier temp.

There are already a thousand and one hundred years fully accomplished,  
Since it was written thus, For we are in the last time.

The Geneva and Dublin copies both appear to agree with Morland's representation of the Cambridge copy, as far as the date goes, and all parties were accordingly at a loss for an explanation of the appearance of a clearly Waldensian poem before the days of Peter Waldo. It even afforded to the followers of Leger and Morland an additional argument for the derivation of the name from Vallenses, or Churches of the Valleys, rather than from the name of the founder of the sect.

It will be readily believed, therefore, that it was with some pleasure and some surprise that I laid my hand upon the whole of these volumes a few weeks ago. In the same binding as the rest of the documents,—three of them with Morland's and the donors' names and the date on the first page,—all six with the reference-letters ABCDEF clearly written inside the cover,—and all standing on the shelves as near to the "documents" as the difference of size would allow,—the only wonder is how they could ever have been lost sight of.

The insinuation in the *British Magazine* that the collection was placed here but a few weeks before Cromwell's death, and that, on that event, these books were removed to some safer stronghold of the Genevan views with the connivance of the Puritan Librarian of the day, I had long since felt to be groundless. Not only was the place then held by the model librarian and devoted loyalist William Moore<sup>1</sup>, of Caius College, but I

<sup>1</sup> It must be borne in mind that ever since the death of William Moore (in 1659), under whom every part of the library seems to have been thoroughly explored, all the librarians and their assistants have uniformly, though unaccountably, declined to make themselves in any way acquainted with the manuscripts under their charge. So, when fresh catalogues were required, both Mr Nasmith and, more recently, the laborious compilers of the printed catalogue, were employed at a large cost to the University, as being supposed to know a good deal of the *subjects* of the works existing in MS., but a knowledge of the *history* of the individual volumes was not to be expected from them. These facts afford the only possible explanation of the reputed loss of the Waldensian MSS. as well as others from our library. Their history was lost sight of, and they had come to be regarded as miscellaneous pieces, apparently in Spanish, of no particular importance.



some time since found a cancelled receipt (dated 1689) for four of these very volumes, in the handwriting of Peter Allix, who seems to have examined them for his *Remarks on the Ecclesiastical History of the Ancient Churches of Piedmont*, published in 1690.

It will be sufficient for the present purpose to give but a brief description of these six diminutive volumes; for, though undoubtedly the oldest extant relics of Vaudois literature, even when brought down from the 10th, 12th, and 13th centuries (to which Morland ascribes them) to the 15th; yet it cannot be doubted that, when they are once brought into due notice, which it is the object of this paper to procure, they will engage the attention of some scholar who is able to use them. To take them in the probable order of age:

F is a parchment volume measuring  $5\frac{1}{2}$  by  $4\frac{1}{4}$  inches, and written, I should say, at the close of the 14th century. It contains the greater part of the New Testament, and certain chapters of Proverbs and Wisdom, in the following order: St Matthew (beginning gone), *no St Mark*, of St Luke only i. 1—iii. 6, followed at once by St John, *no Romans*, 1st (*no 2nd*) Corinthians, Galatians, Ephesians, Philippians, *no Colossians*, of 1st Thessalonians only the first few words, and that clearly by mistake, and without heading, *no 2nd Thessalonians*, 1st and 2nd Timothy, Titus, *no Philemon*, of Hebrews only ch. xi. followed at once by Proverbs ch. vi. and Wisdom ch. v. and vi., Acts, James, 1st and 2nd Peter, followed possibly by the Epistles and Revelation of St John, but all after f. 158, 2 Pet. ii. 5, is wanting. There are leaves missing in several places, but in no case (except at the end) so as to prevent our knowing what the contents originally were.

B is a parchment volume measuring  $4\frac{1}{4}$  by  $3\frac{1}{4}$  inches, and written probably in the first half of the 15th century. It consists of three portions, but the handwriting is uniform. The first portion (ff. 1—124) contains (1) the seven penitential psalms, and (2) the *In principio* from St John, in Latin; (3) *Glosa Pater*

*noster*, partly printed from this by Morland (*History*, p. 133), (4) *Treçenas*, (5) *Doctor*, (6) *Penas*, (7) *Li goy de paradís*, (8) *La pistola de li amic*, and the poems, (9) *Novel confort*, (10) *Lo novel sermon*, (11) *La nobla leyçon*, printed from this by Morland (*History*, p. 99), (12) *Payre eternal*, and (13) *La barca*. The second portion (ff. 125—241) consists of a long treatise on the (1) ten commandments, (2) twelve articles of the faith, (3) seven deadly sins, (4) seven gifts of the Holy Ghost, (5) theological virtues, (6) cardinal virtues, (7) *De li ben de fortuna e de natura e de gracia*, (8) *De seys cosas que son mot honorivol en aquest mont*; and the remaining nine pages are occupied by two sermons and a paragraph *De las abusions*. The third portion (ff. 242—271) is imperfect at both ends, but now contains seven sermons.

O is on paper, measuring  $3\frac{3}{8}$  by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches, and written about the middle of the 15th century. It consists of three portions, all in one handwriting. The first (ff. 1—24) contains two sermons (1) *De la confession*, and (2) *De la temor del segnor*, the latter printed from this by Morland (*History*, p. 119). The second (ff. 25—32) contains one sermon; and the third portion (ff. 33—112, &c.) consists of (1) a sermon headed *Tribulacions*, (2) 7 F. that is, a translation of 2 Macc. vii. from the Vulgate, (3) *Job*, a translation of Job i. ii. iii. and xlii. from the Vulgate, (4) *Tobia*, a translation of the whole book of Tobit from the Vulgate, (5) *La nobla leyçon*, which breaks off abruptly at the beginning of the fourteenth verse, the rest of the volume being lost.

A is on paper and parchment, measuring  $3\frac{7}{8}$  by  $2\frac{7}{8}$  inches, and written in the latter half of the 15th century. It consists of six different portions, all in one handwriting, except perhaps the last. Part I. (ff. 2—99) contains (1) *Genesis*, a translation of Gen. i—x. from the Vulgate, (2) a Treatise on the nature of different animals, (3) *Lo tracta de li pecca*, (4) a sermon *De la parolla di dio*. Part II. (f. 100) is in Latin, and contains instructions to the clergy, headed *Sequitur de imposicione penitencie*. Part III.

(f. 136) is a discourse beginning *Alcuns volon ligar la parolla de Dio segont la lor volunta*, on the *quatre manieras de trametament*, that is, of God, of God and man, of man alone, and of usurping preachers. Part IV. (f. 172) is a treatise entitled *Herman*. Part V. (f. 180) is a collection of Latin pieces. Part VI. (f. 232) contains, after three short paragraphs, a small historical passage on the voluntary poverty of the Church, unfortunately imperfect at the end, but of peculiar interest.

D is on parchment, measuring  $3\frac{1}{2}$  by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches, and written also in the latter half of the 15th century. It is imperfect at both ends, but now contains (1) a collection of medical recipes (beginning gone); (2) a discourse on tribulations, headed *Ayci comença sant ysidori*; (3) a sermon on the seven deadly sins and their remedies, on the text *Donca vos mesquins perque tarçen de ben far*, &c.; (4) a sermon on almsgiving, on the text *O vos tuit li qual lavora*, &c.; (5) three short pieces beginning *Dio bat li ome en .5. modo...*, *Nota che la son quatre cosas que nos apellan...*, *Nos velen esser na .3. perilh en aqisti temp...*; (6) several short moral paragraphs; (7) a short Discourse on the twelve joys of paradise, on the text *Voç dalegreça e de salu es en li tabernacle de li iust*; (8) a general but brief exposition of Christian doctrine, commencing *A tuit li fidel karissimes christians sia salu en yh' ap' lo nostre redemptor Amen...*, and arranged under eight heads, but unfortunately breaking off in the middle of the third.

E is on paper, measuring  $4\frac{1}{2}$  by  $3\frac{3}{8}$  inches, and consists of four parts, the handwriting not uniform throughout, but agreeing well with the dates 1519, 1521, which are found in the book. Parts I. and II. are parts of a Latin grammar. (1) *De interrogationibus*, *De participiis*, *De casu genitivo locali*, *De comparativis*, *De gerundivis*, with some *Flores legum* on one of the blank leaves at the end; (2) *De verbis*, with the translation of the verbs in the Vaudois dialect. In rubric at the beginning is: *Anno domini millesimo q :1521: dies :9: mensis Januarii*. Part III. contains Latin abstracts of (1) Proverbs, (2) Ecclesiastes, (3) Ecclesiasti-

cus, followed by (4) some sentences from St Gregory; (5) a poem of 24 lines beginning:

Tout ce que la terre nourist;

(6) a poem of 282 lines headed: *Sequantur mettra ceneche* (or *ceueche*) and beginning:

Commensament de tout ben es  
Temer diou soubre tout quant es;

(7) a piece, contained on one leaf, headed: *Sequitur liber Arithmetti[cus] extratus a Johannonno Albi filio mgri Johannis Albi notarii de Fenestrellis sub Anno domini .1519. et die .22. mensis Augusty*, and beginning, *Per ben entendre lart...* Part IV. contains (1) *Albertani moralissimi opus de loquendi ac tacendi modo*, an abridgment only; (2) *liber primus de amore et dilectione dei et proximi et de forma vite, ejusdem domini Albertani*, also an abridgment; (3) *versus morales*, beginning:

Est caro nostra cinis,  
modo principium modo finis;

(4) *Exortation de bien vivre et bien mourir*, in 100 lines, beginning:

Qui a bien vivre veult entendre;

(5) *Optima consilia*; (6) Sentences headed *Philosophus*, with translations in verse; (7) 42 *versus morales*, beginning:

Au jorn duy qui se auausse trop.

with which the volume concludes.

Judging from Dr Gilly's edition of St John, the text and dialect of our New Testament closely resemble the Grenoble, Zurich, and Dublin copies; and, but for the alleged antiquity of the Grenoble and Zurich copies, the incompleteness of this one might suggest the inference<sup>1</sup> that at this date the entire New Testament

<sup>1</sup> An examination of Dr Gilly's facsimiles rather confirms than weakens the suggestion made in the text. To judge from these, the Grenoble MS. must bear a very strong resemblance to our F, and the Zurich MS. to our C, the former of which I should assign to the close of the 14th, and the latter to the early part of the 15th century. The truth is that so very few

was not yet in circulation among the Vaudois. Those parts which were read as Epistles and Gospels in Church would naturally be the first translated, and we find these in MS. B; and, were this suggestion confirmed, we should have no proof of the existence of a regular translation of the New Testament earlier than the period which produced the Wycliffite versions in our own country.

In B the most noticeable pieces are the *Treçenas* and the *Nobla Leyçon*. The four *treçenas* are the four quarters of the year, each containing *thirteen* Sundays, and the Epistles and Gospels are headed 1st, 2nd, 3rd... Sunday of the 1st, 2nd... *treçena*, without any further distinctive name derived from the season. On a minute comparison, however, with the unreformed Roman, as well as other missals, they appear to be precisely the same, with only such small variations as are found to exist between the uses of different Churches at the same time; and this is particularly interesting, as so very few relics of the early Vaudois ritual are still in existence. The copy of the *Nobla leyçon* in this volume is the one which has created all the discussion, by the expression which I have quoted before, '*Ben ha mil e cent an*,' &c. It is, therefore, highly satisfactory to notice that the line runs in this copy;

Ben ha mil e . cent an compli entierament,

with an erasure before *cent*, where, by the aid of a glass, the Arabic numeral 4 is visible, of the same shape as those frequently used in this volume. The only thing which could be needed to prove the certainty of this reading, is that in MS. C there is the commencement of another copy of this same poem, which, as it is but a short fragment, and has escaped the attention of Leger and

volumes bear an actual date, that persons who are familiar with MSS. may gain a fairly correct notion of the *relative* age of different volumes, and yet differ from other critics as to the *actual* age. I have very little doubt that most judges, if the four copies were placed open before them, would range them (1) Cambridge, (2) Grenoble, (3) Zurich, (4) Dublin. Of the Lyons copy I can say nothing, as no facsimile is given.

Morland altogether, I shall give entire. It is written continuously, the divisions being marked by points and coloured initial letters. It runs as follows<sup>1</sup>:

AYCI COMENÇA | LA NOBLA LEYÇON. |  
 O frayres entende u|na nobla leyçon. |  
 Sovent deven velhar e|listar ennauracion.  
 Car nos | ven aquest mont esser pres | del chaun.  
 Mot curios | deoran esser de bonas obras | far.  
 Car nos ven aquest mont || a la fin apropiar.  
 Ben ha | mil e .cccc. anz compli en'tierament.  
 Que fo escrita lo|ra ara sen al derier temps. |  
 Pauc daurian cubitar | car sen al romaunt. |  
 Tot | iorn ven las enseñas | venir a compliment.  
 Acreysament de mal e amerma|ment de bens.  
 Ayço son | li perill *que* lescritura di. |  
 Li auangelin o recoytan | e saint paul atresy.  
 Car | neun home *que* viva non | po saber sa fin.  
 Perço||... [The leaves which should follow are wanting.]

There can be no doubt that the Geneva and Dublin copies are both later than our two; and, however we may explain the omission from them, it is at least the evidence of two earlier against two later copies, and this, added to the great difficulty of giving a reasonable explanation of the lines, seems enough to satisfy the most strenuous advocates of the antiquity of the poem.

A is the volume which, at the end of the sermon *De la parolla de dio*, contains the supposed date of transcription, 1230. The conclusion of the sermon is as follows:

Da 4<sup>a</sup>. endurczis enayci fay aliome la  
 parolla dedio &c.

1530.

I can see nothing in the second figure but a badly made 5, though I confess it is difficult to explain the meaning of it. It seems to be in the original ink, and beyond any suspicion of tampering, but the handwriting and figures are clearly not those of the year 1530, nor indeed of 1430; while 1230, as the date of transcrip-

<sup>1</sup> The divisions mark the ends of the lines on the page in the MS.; the italics denote the abbreviations of the original.

tion, even apart from palæographical considerations, is out of the question. In Part V. the collection of Latin pieces, the *Doctor Evangelicus* (Wyclif) is cited. And further, in the historical passage at the close of the volume, after speaking of *Piero de Vaudia* and his excommunication, mention is made of the success of his followers until, two hundred years (*dui cent an*) after his time, a persecution arose, which continued even to the times of the writer. This brings the date of the composition to the beginning of the 15th century at the earliest. It is true that *dui* has been partly erased, but even *cent an* would bring the piece down much later than 1230; while it must be allowed that it is somewhat suspicious, that Morland has taken no notice in his catalogue either of this piece or of the fragment of the *Nobla leyçon* containing the true date, even though his list in many cases deals with the most insignificant details.

The passage on the voluntary poverty of the church is as follows<sup>1</sup>:

[f. 236] Mas aço que la gleysa de li eyleyt istes en sancta religion regla e orde en sanct regiment, lo segnor ordene en ley meseyme governadors e iuires speritals resplandent de celestial sapiencia, e que li maior mostresan a li menor vita de sanctita e eysemples de salu; Mas li menor dovesan devota obediencia a li lor maior sotmettament e reverencia. De li regidor testimoniia S. Paul en li At de li apostol, diçent: *Atende a vos e a tot lo greç al cal lo Sant Sperit pause vos voscós a regir la gleysa de Dio la cal el aquiste cum lo sio sanc.* Mas el dis enayci a li sotmes: *Obede a li vostre derant pausa, e sotmete vos a lor.* Ac' Dio pause

<sup>1</sup> A better acquaintance with the language would have enabled me to print this piece much more correctly. But the primary object of this paper has been to draw the attention of scholars to these genuine remains of the Waldenses of the 15th century, and while I only vouch for accuracy of reading where names and numbers are concerned (and this is of no small importance here), the reader, if at all gifted with an eye for conjectural criticism, will readily correct what, from ignorance of the language, I have mis-read.

alcuns en la gleysa prumierament li apostol, li 2. li propheta, li 3. li doctor. E Peyre apostol amonesta tant li derant pausa coma li sotmes: *Tuit demostrant humilita entre vos. Car Dio contrasta a li superbi, mas el dona gracia a li humil.* Mas el dispensa aquesta degneta a li seo karissime quilh luçessan de maior sanctita cum veraya pavreta, e fossan liora a maior tribulacion, que enapres ayço li eyleves de maior gloria, e plus ample honor e enriqueça. Li eyleva de le stercora de terrenals riqueças, e lor done celestials consolacions. E aquilh que foron plus char amic de lui suffriron maiors e plus greos repropis. E sença dubi nos cresen lor esser eyleva de maior degneta e gloria. Mas aquesta sancta gleysa ac' al temp de li appostol creyse en moti milhiers e en sant orde per la redondeça de la terra, e permas per moti temp en verdor de sancta religion; e li regidor de la gleysa permaseron en pavreta e en humilita, segont las antiquas storias, encerque trey cent anç, ço es entro a Costantin emperi cessar; mas, regnant Costantin lebrós, un regidor era en la gleysa lo cal era apella Silvestre [f. 237] roman. Aquest istava al mont de sera-phio iosta Roma, enayma es legi, per cayson de persecucion, e menava vita de pavres cum li seo. Mas Costantin receopu respost en li soyme, enayma e reconta, Anne a Silvestre, e fo habteia de lui al nom de y<sup>n</sup> x<sup>i</sup>, e fo monda de la lebrozia. Mas Costantin vesent se sana al nom de x<sup>i</sup> de tanta miseriosa enfermeta, pense honrar lui lo cal lavia monda, e liore a lui la corona e la degneta del emperi. Mas el la receop, mas lo compaignon, enayma ay anni recontar, se departic de lui e non consentic en aquestas cosas, mas tenc la via de pavreta. Mas Costantin se departic cum mooreça de romans en las part dautra lo mar, e aqui hedifique Constantinopoli enayma es e apelle ley del sio nom. Donca daquel temp la resiarcha monte en honore e en degneta, e li mal foron multiplica sobre la terra. Nos non cressen alpostot que la gleysa de dio sia departia maçament de la via de verita dal tot, mas una partia cagit, e la maior part, enayma es usança, trabuche en mal. Mas la part permasa permas per moti temp en



aquela verita la cal ilh avia receopu. Enayci la sanctita de la gleysa manque poc a poc ; mas enapres 8 cent anç de Costantin se leve un lo propi nom del cal era Piero, enayma yo auvic, mas el era duna region dicta Vaudia. Mas aquest, enayma dion li nostre derant anador, era ric e savi e bon fortment. Donca o el legent, o auvent de li autre, receop las parollas del evangeli, e vende aquellas cosas las el avia e las departic a li puvre e pres la via de pavreta, e prediche e fe deciples, e intre en la cipta de Roma e disputa derant [f. 238], la resiarcha de la fe e de la religion. Mas en aquel temp era aqui un cardenal de Pulha, lo cal era amic de lui e lauvava la via de lui e la parolla, e amava lui. A la perfin receop respost en la cort que la gleysa romana non poya portar la parolla de lui, ni non volia habandonar la via acomença. E dona a si sentencia fo fayt fora la sinagoga. Nent de ment el meseyme predicant en la cipta fey plusors deciples. E facent camin per las regions da Ytalia fe aiostament enayci que en plusors parç niutreron moti en la lor conversacion, tant el meseyme cant li sucessor de lui, e foron forment multiplica ; car lo poble auvia lor volentier, emperço que la parolla de verita fossa en la boca de lor, e demostresan via de salu. E multipliqueron tant que sovendierament saiostesan en li lor conselh alcuna veç 8 cent, alcuna veç mil, alcuna veç mot poc. Dio obrava merevilhas per lor, enayma nos aven de plusors li cal parlan volentie verita ; mas aquestas obras fructuosas dureron per lespaçi de (dui)<sup>1</sup> cent an, enayma es demostra per li velh. A la perfin, levant se lenvidia del satanaç e la maligneta de li fellon, perseguecion non peta es va entre li serf de Dio, e degiteron lor de region en region ; e la crudelleta de lor persevera entro ara contra nos. E cum aquestas cosas seayan enaysi, consideren li temp li cal trapasseron devant lavenament de X<sup>1</sup>. Car ilh foron umbra e figura daquisti temp, lo cal [f. 239] durare de X<sup>1</sup> entro a la fin del segle. Nos non troben en las scripturas del velh testament que de Abram entro a X<sup>1</sup> la luçerna de verita e de sanctita sia unca daltot en alcun temp

<sup>1</sup> This word has been partly erased.

alpostot steynta; mas permaseron totavia o poc o pro en sancta vita. Ni non legen quilh nenguesan unca a defalhir deltot. Enaysi ac' pense que del temp de X<sup>i</sup> entro ara sia entre nengu enaquel meseyme modo. E enaysi cresen que sia avenir entro a la fin. Que del temp al cal la gleysa fo fonça entro a la fin del segle, la gleysa de Dio non defalhire enaysi del tot que la non sia totavia alcun de li sant, o en las terras, o en algunas regions de la terra. Car *lo son de lor issic en tota la terra*. E la maior part de la gleysa de Dio crec al començament en las regions dautra lo mar. Dont es desser stima en alcuna manera que otra lo mar e de aquesta partia del mar la lucerna de li sant sia nengua alpostot auniet per alcun temp. Car li nostre frayre en li temp antic cum ilh aguessan trapassa lo mar per una persecucion atroberon li frayre en una region; mas car ilh mesconoysian lo lengaie daquela region, non pogron aver compaignia cum lor ni demostrar fermeça entre lor, enayma ilh agran fait volentier, e se departiron dentre lor. Entre aquestas cosas pensen la prophesia de Jere-mia: *Baron de li prever de levetienc meos menistres non perire de la mia facia, lo cal uffra holocaust e embrase sacrafici e aucia vedeoç per tuit li dia*. Aquesta promession de Dio es dicta sobre la sancta gleysa. Car li dit de li propheta expiravan a X<sup>i</sup> e a la gleysa. Donca veian calcosas dia, que de X<sup>i</sup> entro a la [f. 240] fin del segle baron non perire, menistre de X<sup>i</sup>, lo cal uffra holocaust e vedeoç e sacrifici per tuit li dia. Que calque cal son, membre del sobeyran prever per sanctita de vita, uffron hostias speritals a Dio sobre lautar de la fe entro en cuey. E se ilh non son moti, emperço la prophesia non ment; car el non di: *Barons non periren*, mas: *Di baron de li prever non perire de la mia facia*, lo cal faça aquestas cosas en aquelas. O karissime, considera; car la luna ja sia ço quilh sia iusta venir amenç de la soa planeta, mas emperço totavia es luna. E silh es scurçia per algunas tenebras e non apereysa a li olh de liome, emperço ilh es totavia luna; en la soa substancia, enayma nos cressen, dautra manera Dio faria luna per chascun mes. Mas lescriptura de que

Dio cree aquesta luna del començament. Donca pensen lo dit de David: *El fey luna en temp*, ço es en mermament e en renovellament. E la luna a figura sovendierament la gleysa, la cal regna alcun veç en moteça de sant en aquest mont; e alcuna veç es iusta a mancament. Donca si la gleysa es casi defalhia, enayma la luna, que se part per lenvidia del septanaç e per la superbia de li fellon e per la negligencia de plusors, e mootas greos tribullacions e perseguecions, si mays que non cressan ley en algunas regions del mont totavia esser, permasa en la pavreta de li sant, e en bona vita e sancta conversacion. Car Salomon parlla per sperit de prophesia diçent: *Cant li fellon multipliqueren se levaren, e li iust sere scondren; e cum ilh sere peri, e li iust multipliqueren.* Nos pensen a.....

Here the text breaks off, and ff. 241—243 are wanting to complete the sheet.

D contains no indication of a date, as far as I have examined, but the headings of the eight divisions of the *Exposition of Christian Doctrine* are worth noticing, though, from the mutilation of the volume, only three chapters now remain. The prologue enumerates these divisions thus:

“Donca prumierament nos diren breoment coma la ley del veray Dio e veray home Yh<sup>u</sup> X<sup>i</sup> per si sola es suficient a la salu de tota la generacion humana, E es plus breo e plus comuna e plus legiera a complir, e es ley de perfeita liberta, a la qual non besogna aiogner ni mermar alcuna cosa, E non es alcuna cosa de ben la qual non sia suficientment enclusa en aquella meseyma soa ley. Segondariament diren de la sancta fe catholica, la qual se conten en li article e en li sacrament e en li comandament de Dio. 3<sup>ment</sup> diren de la vera e de la falsa penitencia e de la vera confession e de la satisfacion. La 4<sup>a</sup> diren alcuna cosa del vero purgatori e segur e de la falseta e meçonia se me<sup>a</sup> sobre lui. La 5<sup>a</sup> diren de la envocacion de li sant e de li horror sobre seme<sup>a</sup>. La 6<sup>a</sup> diren de la auctorita pastoral dona de Dio a li sacerdot de X<sup>i</sup>. La 7<sup>a</sup> diren de las clavs apostolicas donas de Yh<sup>u</sup> X<sup>i</sup> a sant Peyre

e a li autre seo veray successor. La 8ª diren de las veras endulgencias." fol. 81.

In Ch. 2, the sacraments are enumerated thus :

"Sept son li sacrament de la sancta gleysa. Lo prumier es lo batisme lo qual es dona a nos en remeson de pecca. Lo .2. es la penitencia. Lo .3. es la cumunion del cors e del sanc de Xp<sup>t</sup>. Lo .4. es lo matrimoni ordena de Dio. Lo .5. es loli sant. Lo .6. es lenpusament de las mans. Lo .7. es ordenament de preyes e de diaques." fol. 88<sup>b</sup>.

To sum up then, briefly ; after the most important fact—the determination of the true date of the *Nobla Leyçon*—the primary result gained from the recovery of these manuscripts, and a comparison of them with what we already know of others of the kind, is, that, besides the Dublin collection, all of which seem to have been written in the 16th century, we have two miscellaneous volumes at Geneva (MSS. 207 and 209) and four at Cambridge (ABCD), as well as more than one copy of the New Testament, all assignable to the 15th century ; and in addition to these, at Cambridge and at Grenoble, one incomplete and one complete copy of the New Testament, which may be ascribed to the close of the 14th century. It is a small collection, doubtless ; but it is a very precious one, even though not carrying us back to the 10th and 12th centuries, as we were led to expect ; and it is much to be hoped that the authorities at our University Press will soon offer some encouragement towards bringing out a careful edition of at least the most important treatises in the collection. Whatever Cromwell and his friends were politically, it is at least certain that, as a literary body, we owe them a debt which it would take us a long time to repay, and which at present we refuse to acknowledge even in our annual commemoration of benefactors. We have for two hundred years ignored both the gift and the giver, and it is time that we should begin to make some reparation.

[NOTE. Sept. 1862. I have just received the welcome news from Dr Todd, that he intends to republish, in a separate form, the Catalogue of the Ussher Collection of Waldensian MSS., which he furnished to the British Magazine in 1841. The new volume would contain some remarks on the various points connected with the subject, as well as a detailed description of all the Waldensian MSS. now known to exist in Dublin, Cambridge, Geneva, and elsewhere. H.B.]



# CONTENTS.

---

- XII. PARTICULARS RESPECTING JOHN NORRIS, ESQ. FOUNDER OF  
THE NORRISIAN PROFESSORSHIP. By CHARLES HENRY  
COOPER, F.S.A. . . . . p. 147.
- XIII. A LETTER FROM DR EDWARD MARTIN, PRESIDENT OF QUEENS'  
COLLEGE, TO WILLIAM BRAY, CHAPLAIN TO ARCHBISHOP  
LAUD, WITH NOTES AND OBSERVATIONS THEREON. By  
CHARLES HENRY COOPER, F.S.A. . . . . p. 149.
- XIV. FACTS RESPECTING HENRY STOKES, NEWTON'S SCHOOLMASTER.  
By CHARLES HENRY COOPER, F.S.A. . . . . p. 161.
- XV. CATALOGUE OF THE LIBRARY OF QUEENS' COLLEGE IN 1472,  
Communicated by the REV. W. G. SEARLE, M.A. late  
Fellow of Queens' College. . . . . p. 165
- XVI. LETTERS ADDRESSED TO DR ASHTON, MASTER OF JESUS COL-  
LEGE, RELATIVE TO DR BENTLEY'S CANDIDATURE FOR THE  
REGIUS PROFESSORSHIP OF DIVINITY. Communicated by  
G. E. CORRIE, D.D. Master of Jesus College. . . . . p. 195.
- XVII. ON A FLINT HAMMER, FOUND NEAR BURWELL. By CHARLES  
C. BABINGTON, M.A., F.S.A. . . . . p. 201
- XVIII. ON THE RECOVERY OF THE LONG LOST WALDENSIAN MANU-  
SCRIPTS. By HENRY BRADSHAW, M.A. F.S.A. . . . . p. 203.

# REPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS.

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## REPORT

PRESENTED TO

**The Cambridge Antiquarian Society,**

AT ITS TWENTY-THIRD GENERAL MEETING,

MAY 11, 1863.

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ALSO

## Communications

MADE TO THE SOCIETY.

No. XIII

BEING No. 4 OF THE SECOND VOLUME.

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CAMBRIDGE:

PRINTED BY C. J. CLAY, M.A. AT THE UNIVERSITY PRESS.

DEIGHTON, BELL & CO.; MACMILLAN & CO.

BELL AND DALDY, FLEET STREET; J. B. SMITH, SOHO SQUARE,  
LONDON.

1863.



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Report and Communications, Vol. II. Nos. I. to IV. 1s. 6d. each.



# CONTENTS.

---

- XIX.** REMARKS BY DR ASHTON, FORMERLY MASTER OF JESUS COLLEGE, (I.) ON THE AGE OF A SYRIAC MS. OF THE PENTATEUCH, AND (II.) GLOUCESTER RIDLEY'S ACCOUNT OF A SYRIAC MS. OF THE NEW TESTAMENT. Communicated by G. E. CORRIE, D.D. Master of Jesus College . . . 219
- XX.** DOCUMENTS CONNECTED WITH THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN SCOTLAND IN THE REIGN OF QUEEN ANNE. Communicated by G. E. CORRIE, D.D. Master of Jesus College . . . 225
- XXI.** ON AN UNPUBLISHED COIN OF CARAUSIUS, OBTAINED IN CAMBRIDGE: TOGETHER WITH TWO SIMILAR UNPUBLISHED COINS OF ALLECTUS. By CHURCHILL BABINGTON, B.D. Fellow of St John's College . . . 235
- XXII.** TWO LISTS OF BOOKS IN THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY. Communicated by HENRY BRADSHAW, M.A. F.S.A. . . 239
- XXIII.** AN EARLY UNIVERSITY STATUTE CONCERNING HOSTELS. Communicated by HENRY BRADSHAW, M.A. F.S.A. . . 279
- XXIV.** ON A SKULL OF BOS PRIMIGENIUS ASSOCIATED WITH FLINT IMPLEMENTS. By CHARLES C. BABINGTON, M.A., F.R.S., F.S.A. . . . 285
- XXV.** ON ROMAN INTERMENTS BY THE SIDE OF THE SO-CALLED VIA DEVANA NEAR CAMBRIDGE. By CHARLES C. BABINGTON, M.A., F.R.S., F.S.A. . . . 289

# REPORT

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LONDON.

1863.



# CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN COMMUNICATIONS

BEING

PAPERS PRESENTED AT THE MEETINGS

OF THE

**Cambridge Antiquarian Society.**

---

**No. XIII,**

BEING No. 4 OF THE SECOND VOLUME.

---

**CAMBRIDGE:**

PRINTED BY G. J. CLAY, M.A.

**AT THE UNIVERSITY PRESS.**

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M.DCCCLXIII.



# R E P O R T,

&c.

---

DURING the past year the Society has pursued the even tenour of its way: no events having occurred which call for special notice on this occasion.

It will be seen by the Abstract of the proceedings at the Meetings that we continue to be tolerably well supplied with interesting communications; but at the same time it cannot escape notice that, year after year, we are indebted chiefly to the same few working members for their production. Well knowing how many members of the University are qualified to assist us in our endeavours to promote a knowledge of History and Antiquities, especially of those of our own Academic body, may we not fairly hope for a considerable increase in the study of such interesting subjects.

Our accounts present a better appearance than they have done at recent audits, but unfortunately this is the result of a decreased expenditure, not an increase of income; and also of the subscriptions being more fully paid up at the present time than at the audit of last year.

When we adopted the 8vo. form for our Publications, in 1850, there was no intention of finally abandoning the 4to series. Therefore Nos. XIII—XV of that series were left separate when a first volume in quarto was formed. It was then hoped that such additions would soon be made to them as



would complete a second volume equal in bulk to the first. Experience has now taught us how extremely improbable it is that the Society will ever issue any more quarto tracts. Therefore a title-page, preface, and table of contents, have been printed for the purpose of allowing Nos. XIII. XIV. and XV. of that Series to be bound into a volume similar to that formed of Nos. I—XII.\*

It seems certain, that with the very limited means which are at its disposal, the Society will act wisely by confining its productions to the annual part consisting of the REPORT and COMMUNICATIONS, and an occasional 8vo. part of PUBLICATIONS.

It has been determined that the future Meetings of the Society shall commence at half-past seven o'clock P.M., not at seven as heretofore.

\* Members and other persons possessing those numbers may obtain this title, &c., by application to the Treasurer of the Society, Professor C. C. Babington, at St John's College. If required to be sent by post, *four penny postage stamps* must be inclosed in the letter of application to defray a part of the expenses connected with their issue.

# TREASURER'S ACCOUNT FOR THE PERIOD ENDING MAY 11, 1863.

	RECEIPTS.		PAYMENTS.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Subscriptions				
for 1862. . .	12	12 0	East Anglian . . . . .	3 15 0
for 1863. . .	42	0 0	Postage and Parcels . . . . .	1 6 10
Arrears . . . . .	5	6 0	Coins . . . . .	2 1 2
			Antiquities . . . . .	4 7 6
			Printers . . . . .	25 3 0
Sale of Books . . . . .		59 18 0	Engravers . . . . .	1 7 0
In hand, May 12, 1862 . . . . .		1 12 5	Repairs . . . . .	0 15 0
			Rent . . . . .	5 0 0
			Collector, &c. . . . .	0 18 0
			In hand, May 11, 1863 . . . . .	80 15 11
				£125 9 5

or

Examined and approved,

T. G. BONNEY, } Auditor.

CAMBRIDGE, June 22, 1863.

# OFFICERS AND COUNCIL,

(*Elected May 11, 1863*).

---

## President.

The Rev. John E. B. Mayor, M.A. St John's College.

## Treasurer.

Charles Cardale Babington, M.A. F.R.S. F.S.A. St John's College.

## Secretary.

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The Rev. Churchill Babington, B.D. F.L.S. St John's College.

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The Rev. John E. B. Mayor, M.A. St John's College.

John Willis Clark, M.A. Trinity College.

The Rev. George Elwes Corrie, D.D. Master of Jesus College.

The Rev. A. J. Hotham, M.A. Trinity College.

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The Rev. C. J. Evans, M.A. King's College.

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The Rev. Edward Ventris, M.A. St Peter's College.

The Rev. Thomas Brocklebank, M.A. King's College.

The Rev. T. G. Bonney, M.A. F.G.S. St John's College.

AN ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS AT THE  
MEETINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

---

Nov. 17, 1862. Rev. Dr Corrie, Master of Jesus College, in the chair.

Dr Corrie exhibited a gold-handled pocket knife, found in the garden at Jesus College, which was probably made in the 18th century. Also, he presented to the Society a number of coins found in the same garden: amongst them were one of the second coinage of Henry II. and one apparently of Edward III.

Dr Corrie communicated letters concerning Dr Tudway's reason for taking the degree of Doctor of Music in 1705: also an application to the University from the Episcopal Clergy of Scotland in 1712 for Prayer Books: also a list of subscription towards the relief of the same clergy.

Mr H. Bradsdew of King's College presented two lists of Books contained in the University Library: one made by the Proctors in 1473 just before Bishop Rotheram's benefaction: the other in 1444 containing the names of the donors of the books.

The Rev. J. E. B. Mayor of St John's College exhibited an inventory of books, plate and other goods belonging to St John's College between 1520 and 1544. It appeared from an entry that Mr Cheke's chamber when a fellow was adjoining the end of the then library, which extended southwards from the great gate of the college.

The Rev. W. G. Searle of Oakington exhibited a very rare coin of Harthacnut found in that parish.

The Rev. Churchill Babington of St John's College read a paper upon a new type of the coins of CARAUSIUS and three new coins of ALLECTUS.

Mr C. H. Cooper exhibited the draft of a conveyance in 1780 of the house in Cornhill, London, in which the poet Gray was born, to Mary Antrobus of Cambridge. He also traced the property to Mr Hazard of Cambridge its present owner.

Dec. 1, 1862. The Rev. J. E. B. Mayor, President, in the chair.

Mr Bradshaw read some extracts from the Cellular's Register of Bury Abbey (MS. Gg. iv. 4. in the University Library) relative to property in Cambridge belonging to the Abbey at a very early period. He remarked especially upon the Aula de Wimpole, formerly situated between the Great Bridge and St John's College, and of which a portion probably remains at the foot of St John's Lane.

Feb. 23, 1863. The Rev. J. E. B. Mayor, President, in the chair.

The Rev. T. G. Bonney, of St John's College, communicated an account of observations made by him near Amiens during a visit to that place in 1862 for the study of the circumstances under which the flint implements are there found in undisturbed gravel. He laid on the table several fine specimens of the implements and described the position in which they are found and showed the certainty of their great antiquity.

Professor Babington placed on the table some flint "cores", or masses from which flint flakes had been struck; being a few out of a very large number recently found at Icklingham in Suffolk. They are often remarkably square in their transverse section and of great length, in one instance showing that flakes of at least seven inches in length have been struck off from it. He also produced the flint implement described in the *Cambridge Antiquarian Communications* (vol. 2, p. 201) to show its similarity to the implements brought from Amiens by Mr Bonney.

The Rev. R. E. Kerrich read a short paper on the city of Magdeburg, and described the still existing tomb of Eadgyth daughter of Edward the Elder, King of England and wife of Otho I. Emperor, who died A.D. 947. He stated that the tomb is in excellent preservation and well deserving of inspection by all English visitors to the Cathedral of Magdeburg.

The Rev H. R. Luard read some extracts from the Annals of Tewksbury relative to the STADINGER, a sect of Manicheans which existed in Germany and was rooted out by force in A.D. 1233.

Professor Babington mentioned the discovery of a skull of *Bos primigenius* with the flint, with which the animal was killed, remaining in it.

March 9, 1863. The Rev. J. E. B. Mayor, President, in the chair.

The Rev. Churchill Babington gave an account of inscriptions copied in Crete by Capt. Spratt.

April 27, 1863. The Rev. J. E. B. Mayor, President, in the chair.

The Rev. E. Ventris, directed attention to many attempts made in the reign of Charles II. to pass an Act of Parliament for the better observance of the Lord's Day: and to the remarkable and solitary instance of a bill which had passed both the houses being abstracted on the day when it was to have received the Royal assent. This happened on July 27, 1663.

Professor Babington gave a short account of the recent discovery of stone coffins by the side of the ancient Roman way from Cambridge to Godmanchester.

May 11, 1863. Professor Babington, Treasurer, in the chair.

This being the Annual General Meeting the Report upon the state of the Society was read and directed to be printed. The Treasurer made his report upon the finances of the Society. The Officers and Council were elected.

Mr Bradshaw, of King's College, read a paper on an early University Statute concerning Hostels.

The Rev. E. Ventris made some remarks upon certain lapsed Legacies by Dr Jas. Johnson to Sidney College in 1688. They consisted of lands at Cherry Hinton and at Swine in Yorkshire for the support of the widows of Clergymen belonging to that College. The benefactor's object failed through the will being insufficiently attested to convey landed property.

## PRESENTS AND PURCHASES. 1862-1863.

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Proceedings of the Kilkenny Archæological Society, Nos. 35, 36, 37, 38. *From the Society.*

Sussex Archæological Collections. Vol. XIV. *From the Sussex Archæological Society.*

Transactions of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire. Vol. XIV. *From the Society.*

Many and various coins; from *T. Martin, Esq.*

An Iron Shackle found at Cambridge.

Six Flint Cores from Icklingham.

Five Flint Implements from Icklingham, of the earliest type, including one well finished specimen resembling those found at Hoxne.

Two celts of green-stone, found near Bottisham.

A few Roman, Anglo-Saxon and English coins.

## L A W S.

I.—THAT the Society be for the encouragement of the study of History, Architecture, and Antiquities; and that such Society be called “THE CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.”

II.—That the object of the Society be to collect and to print information relative to the above-mentioned subjects.

III.—That the subscription of each Member of the Society be *One Guinea* annually; such subscription to be due on the first day of January in each year: on the payment of which he shall become entitled to all the Publications of the Society, during the current year.

IV.—That any person who is desirous of becoming a Member of the Society, be proposed by two Members, at any of the ordinary Meetings of the Society, and balloted for at the next Meeting: but all Noblemen, Bishops, and Heads of Colleges, shall be balloted for at the Meeting at which they are proposed.

V.—That the management of the affairs of the Society be vested in a Council, consisting of a President, (who shall not be eligible for that office for more than two successive years,) a Treasurer, a Secretary, and not more than twelve nor less than seven other Members, to be elected from amongst the Members of the Society who are graduates of the University. Each Member of the Council shall have due notice of the Meetings of that body, at which not less than five shall constitute a quorum.



VI.—That the President, Treasurer, and Secretary, and at least three ordinary Members of the Council, shall be elected annually by ballot, at a General Meeting to be held in the month of May; the three senior ordinary Members of the Council to retire annually.

VII.—That no Member be entitled to vote at any General Meeting whose subscription is in arrear.

VIII.—That, in the absence of the President, the Council at their Meetings shall elect a Chairman, such Chairman having a casting-vote in case of equality of numbers, and retaining also his right to vote upon all questions submitted to the Council.

IX.—That the accounts of the receipts and expenditure of the Society be audited annually by two auditors, to be elected at the Annual General Meeting; and that an abstract of such accounts be printed for the use of the Members.

X.—That the object of the usual Meetings of the Society be, to read communications, acknowledge presents, and transact miscellaneous business.

XI.—That the Meetings of the Society take place once at least during each term: and that the place of meeting and all other arrangements, not specified in the Laws, be left to the discretion of the Council.

XII.—That any Member be allowed to compound for his future subscriptions by one payment of *Ten Guineas*.

XIII.—That Members of the Society be allowed to propose Honorary Members, provided that no person so proposed be either resident within the County of Cambridge, or a member of the University.

XIV.—That Honorary Members be proposed by at least two Members of the Society, at any of the usual Meetings of the Society, and balloted for at the next Meeting.

XV.—That nothing shall be published by the Society, which has not been previously approved by the Council, nor without the author's name being appended to it.

XVI.—That no alteration be made in these Laws, except at the Annual General Meeting or at a Special General Meeting called for that purpose, of which at least one week's notice shall be given to all the Members; and that one month's notice of any proposed alteration be communicated, in writing, to the Secretary, in order that he may make the same known to all the Members of the Society.

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*It is requested that all Communications intended for the Society, and the names of Candidates for admission, be forwarded to the Secretary, Trinity College, or to the Treasurer, St John's College.*

Subscriptions received by the Treasurer, or by his Bankers, Messrs Mortlock and Co., Cambridge; or at the Bank of Messrs Smith, Payne, and Smith, London, "To the Cambridge Antiquarian Society's account with Messrs Mortlock and Co., Cambridge."



**XIX. REMARKS BY DR ASHTON, FORMERLY MASTER OF JESUS COLLEGE, (I.) ON THE AGE OF A SYRIAC MS. OF THE PENTATEUCH, AND (II.) GLOUCESTER RIDLEY'S ACCOUNT OF A SYRIAC MS. OF THE NEW TESTAMENT. COMMUNICATED BY G. E. CORRIE, D.D. MASTER OF JESUS COLLEGE.**

---

Mr Gloucester Ridley of New College, Oxford, whose name is well known as connected with the Philoxenian MS. of the New Testament, received in the year 1730, from a friend who was then travelling in the East, four Biblical MSS. Respecting one of those MSS., which contained the Pentateuch in Syriac and Arabic, that friend wrote as follows :

In Codice 1<sup>mo</sup> hæc leguntur "Scriptus anno Younanes MDIV<sup>o</sup>" Epochæ mihi incognita.

And in this sentence Mr Ridley observes in his Dissertation, *De Syriacarum Novi Fæderis Versionum Indole*, &c. Lond. 1761, p. 5: "De æra Younanes, mihi haud minus quam amico incognita, dum qua sit hærebam, facillime me expedit vir summæ eruditionis, nuper Collegii Jesu apud Cantabrigienses Præses ornatissimus<sup>1</sup>:" adding in a note the name of Dr Ashton as that of the learned person alluded to.

<sup>1</sup> Dr Ashton died in 1752.

The following papers contain Dr Ashton's solution *in extenso* of the difficulty above referred to, and Mr Ridley's acknowledgement of his obligations to the Master; together with an account of an ancient MS. of the Philoxenian Version of the New Testament<sup>1</sup>:

## I.

"An Answer to some Querys of an Oxford gentleman concerning the date of a Persick MS. of the four Gospels sent from Ispahan, said to be written *Yonane* 1504, and *Hegira* 589.

The person who sent the MS. could not learn the meaning of *Yonane*, but is of opinion that it is no Epocha.

*Qu.*

1. What doth the word *Yonane* mean?
2. Can it be supposed to be any Epocha?
3. Will the 1504<sup>th</sup> year of any such suppos'd Epocha concurr with Heg. 589?

*Answer.*

*Yonane* 1504 doth plainly denote the year of an Epocha so call'd, answering to Heg. 589 (which was, as you rightly compute, A.C. 1193), and it seems to me to mean the Greek Year according to the æra of the Seleucidæ (which æra began in the year before Christ 312, and hath been ever since us'd over all the East, as Prideaux in his Connection observes) for *Yonane*, or (as Herbelot in his Bibliothèque Orientale hath it) *Iounan* is the name by which the Eastern nations call'd the people of the

<sup>1</sup> See Ridley, *De Syriacarum Nov. Fæd. Versionum Indole*, &c. pp. 47 et sq. Lond. 1761: Hug, *Introduction to the Writings of the New Test.* translated by Wait, Vol. i. pp. 372 et sq.

Greek Empire under the successors of Alexander. *Iounan* from the old name *Iones*, who, according to ancient tradition, were descended from *Ion*, or *Javan*, the son of Japhet. So Josephus (*Antiq.* i. 6), ἀπὸ Ἰωῦάνου Ἰωνία καὶ πάντες Ἕλληνες γεγόνασι. Accordingly the sons of Javan in Zach. 9. 13, are by the 70 call'd τὰ τέκνα τῶν Ἑλλήνων, and so our translation, *thy sons, O Greece*; and thus in Daniel, Melech Javan is render'd βασιλεὺς Ἑλλήνων, *the King of Grecia*. So Benjamin the Jew in the 12th century just before this MS. was penn'd, *Tharsis adhuc filiorum Javanis, quos Græcos dicunt*, regno accensetur. *Itinerar.* p. 53. The Greek Empire then, as Herbelot shews, being called by the Easterns the Empire *Iounan*, and the several Kings, successors of Alexander, the Kings of *Iounan*, the Greek æra likewise was call'd the æra of *Iounan* or *Yonane* i.e. τῶν Ἑλλήνων, 1 Macc. 1. 10. And I think this will be put out of doubt, if the 1504<sup>th</sup> year of the Seleucidæ doth appear to concur with Heg. 589 in A.C. 1193. That year I confess (reckoning from the 312<sup>th</sup> before Christ, when the æra Seleucidarum began) seems to fall a year short, on A.C. 1192, and so not to be coincident with Heg. 589. But this doubt arises only from the different beginnings of the three years in question, and will easily be clear'd by an exact state of them. The Julian (which is the Christian) year, commenceth as we all know, on the first of January, and the Seleucidan begins on the first of October; but the Mahometan is every year varying by an anticipation of eleven days, so as in about 33 years to be retrovers'd thro' the whole Julian year; all therefore to be done in this case, is to shew, that the two last did in good part concur in the same Julian or Christian year. Now the 1504<sup>th</sup> year of the Seleucidæ (or Yonane) began on October the 1<sup>st</sup> A.C. 1192, and the 589<sup>th</sup> of the Hegira began on January the 6<sup>th</sup> following A.C. 1193, so that they were concurrent very near nine months, from Jan. 6<sup>th</sup> to Oct. 1<sup>st</sup> in A.C. 1193. The MS. therefore being dated Yonane 1504 and Heg. 589 must be written within the compass of those nine months."

*Camb. 1735.*

"This MS. is a very valuable gift on the account of its antiquity; for tho' we have here in our publick Library three or four Persick Gospels, yet the oldest of them bears date about 200 years after this. The oldest of the three MSS. us'd by Whelock in his edition of the Persick gospels was that of Dr Pocock, which was afterwards publish'd by Bp. Walton, and that bore date only 1341, as is said in the preface to Whelock, and more expressly declar'd by Walton in his Prolegom. c. 16. The next thing to be enquir'd, is whether yours be a version from the Greek, or (as Pocock's was) from the Syriack only<sup>1</sup>."

## II.

"I am very much obliged to the Master for his most satisfactory solution of the difficulty with respect to the *Æra* of one of my MSS. I know not what return I can make him for the trouble I have given him more agreeable than an acknowledgement of the mistake I was then under, and a more certain account of my MSS. than I was then able to give.

That, the date of which was in question, is a large Quarto written in two columns the one Syriack, and the other Arabick (as I believe, and not Persick), and is a version of the Pentateuch into those languages according to the Septuagint, as I am informed. But I have not looked over that with any diligence, having employed what leasure time I had upon a more valuable book than that, which is

A Syriack Version of the New Testament in the old Babylonian character, translated from the Greek Anno Xti 506 in the

<sup>1</sup> This document, with the exception of an interlineation in the handwriting of Dr Ashton, is in the handwriting of Lynford Caryl, then Fellow, afterwards (1758) Master of Jesus College.

days of Philoxenus, Bishop of Mabug or Hierapolis ; by whom is not there mentioned, but I apprehend it was, by Thomas Cherchel or Thomas of Heraclea. It was afterwards collated at Alexandria, and compared with 3 authentic Greek copies ; whose various readings are set down in the margin of my MS. which was written at Alexandria in the year of Alexander 927, 4<sup>th</sup> Indiction, which I think corresponds with the time from January to Sept. in the year of Xt 616, which is the age of the book, extremely fairly written, and on the old Alexandrian papyrus. It differs greatly from the common Syriack Version published by Widmansladius, and since reprinted by several, who love to call it the *simplicem et antiquam*, to both which characters my version has a better claim : for plainness, it follows the Greek Idiom more exactly, faithfully preserves its minutest particles, and takes not the liberty to paraphrase and interpret the text w<sup>ch</sup> the Common Version does : as to antiquity, it calls the places mentioned in the New Testament by their Greek names, whereas the other does sometimes call them by those names which they did not recover till the Saracens conquest w<sup>ch</sup> happened some years after my copy was wrote. Not that my version is the true *simplex et antiqua*, which I believe is quite lost, but it agrees much better with it than the common one does as I conjecture from comparing the passages quoted in Ephraim Syrus, w<sup>ch</sup> generally agree with mine, and rarely with the other. It contains the four Gospels, Acts, seven Catholick Epistles, and fourteen of St Paul's.

There are some few copies of the Gospels, and others of the Catholick Epistles in this Version scattered about Europe, in the Vatican, Florentine, and King of France his Library, but I know of none besides that has all ; or any, except this, that has St Paul's Epistles.

I have another Syriack version of the New Testament on Vellum, the Gospels the same with the above mentioned, which, it is said at the end of them, was according to the accurate version of Thomas Charchel, and from the edition of Barzelebi who



lived about 1150, and then about I presume the book was written. The other parts are in the common version, and it wants four of the Catholick Epistles; it is likewise in the old Babylonian character.

The last is an octavo in Syriack whose age and subject I am a stranger to, they are Treatises in a more running hand, but written upon the Papyrus, whence I conclude it to be very antient, but have not been able to discover anything certain."

XX. DOCUMENTS CONNECTED WITH THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN SCOTLAND IN THE REIGN OF QUEEN ANNE. COMMUNICATED BY G. E. CORRIE, D.D., MASTER OF JESUS COLLEGE.

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[Read 17 Nov. 1862.]

THE circumstances out of which the first Document which I have to bring before the Society originated, are as follows :

During the reign of William III. the Episcopal Clergy in Scotland were objects of distrust and persecution to the Presbyterian party, on account of their adherence to the House of Stuart. In consequence of that adherence (but partly, also, as being Episcopalian) those Clergy were sequestered from their Livings; subjected to the grossest indignities; and, with their families, reduced to the lowest state of poverty. To meet their deplorable necessities a fund had been formed by private subscription, and placed under the direction of certain Scottish bishops: and when, on the accession of Queen Anne, the Presbyterian persecution was discouraged, those bishops commissioned one of their Clergy to collect money among the well-disposed "in Ireland, for the relief of the suffering Clergy of Scotland." The Duke of Ormond, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, favoured that undertaking; as did also Dr King, then Archbishop of

Dublin. This took place in the year 1703: and the success attending the collection in Ireland, may be supposed to have produced the Credentials to England, which are now submitted to this Society.

The second Document which I have to read is a letter dated 29th April, 1712, in the handwriting of Sir Wm Dawes, Bart., Bishop of Chester, and at that time Master of St Catharine's College. It was addressed to Dr Ashton, of Jesus College, whose Non-juring sympathies are very well known. The occasion which called forth the Bishop's letter was the Act, (10 Anne, c. 7) which had recently been passed for allowing the Episcopalians in Scotland to meet together in public worship, and the consequent demand for a supply of copies of the Book of Common Prayer, but which the poverty of the Church in Scotland was not able to meet.

*Credentials to Dr Scot.*

I.

To all Persons of Whatsoever Dignity, Character or Quality,  
in y<sup>e</sup> Kingdom of England.

The infinitely Wise God having in his inscrutable Providence permitted some hundreds of Episcopal Clergy in Scotland to be violently Rabl'd out of their Cures and Benefices by Arm'd Company's of Furious men, acting w<sup>th</sup>out Commission, contrary to y<sup>e</sup> Know Right of y<sup>e</sup> Lieges, and y<sup>e</sup> established Laws of y<sup>e</sup> Nation, by w<sup>ch</sup> they and their Families are reduced to Extreme Wants and Necessities, and have continued under this Grievous Affliction now for many years, w<sup>ch</sup> y<sup>e</sup> p<sup>re</sup>sent Impoverish'd Condition of o<sup>r</sup> Country is not able any longer to Relieve in any tolerable manner. Therefore to prevent y<sup>e</sup> utter Starving of so many Good Ministers w<sup>th</sup> their Children, and Families, w<sup>ch</sup> cannot

now be otherwise Reliev'd, than by the Pious Charity of Good Christians abroad, whose hearts God s<sup>n</sup> open and incline to so Good a Work, w<sup>ch</sup> will be graciously accepted, and rewarded by God. These are humbly and earnestly to Recommend their sad and deplorable Condition to y<sup>e</sup> Compassion and Charity of all Good Christians in England, very fervently Beseeching them in y<sup>e</sup> Bowels of Jesus Christ to extend their Pious Charity on this Bleeding and Crying Occasion. And because o<sup>r</sup> Reverend Brother, D<sup>r</sup> Robert Scot, Parson of Hamilton and Dean of Glasgow, hath consented to collect w<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Bounty of the wel-disposed and Charitably Affected, s<sup>n</sup> allow for y<sup>e</sup> Relief and Subsistence of y<sup>e</sup> said Suffering and Indigent Clergy. We whose Names are under Subscribed do Recomend him, as a Person of Such Piety and Integrity, as none may in y<sup>e</sup> least Scruple to Trust him w<sup>th</sup> their Bounty and Beneficence, as he s<sup>n</sup> have occasion to apply to them for y<sup>e</sup> Same. He being to send his Collections to us, and to y<sup>e</sup> other administrators of y<sup>e</sup> Charities w<sup>ch</sup> Devout Christians contribute for the Relief of o<sup>r</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Suffering Clergy. In Testimony whereof, (written by y<sup>e</sup> Arch-bp of Glasgow) these p'sents are Subscribed by us. To w<sup>ch</sup> we affix o<sup>r</sup> manual Seals.

Sign'd by Jo.<sup>1</sup> Glasgow, Geo.<sup>2</sup> Aberdeen, and by Jo. Glasgow for Will.<sup>3</sup> Moravian. Sick of a Palsy and not able to sign for himself.

May it please y<sup>r</sup> Grace and Lordships.

Since y<sup>e</sup> Lamentable Suppression of y<sup>e</sup> Apostolical Order of Bps. of this Kgd<sup>m</sup>, some hundreds of y<sup>e</sup> Clergy have been turn'd out of their Cures and Benefices, and thereby reduced w<sup>th</sup> their poor Children and Families to such deplorable measures of misery as it does extort Compassion from their Bitterest Enemies, and as hitherto they have been altogether almost supported by y<sup>e</sup> Pious Bounty of Good People amongst o<sup>r</sup> selves; so now y<sup>e</sup>

<sup>1</sup> John Patterson.

<sup>2</sup> George Haliburton.

<sup>3</sup> William Hay.

Scarcity of money here, and y<sup>e</sup> Poverty of this Nation, is such, y<sup>t</sup> it is not able to afford them w<sup>t</sup> may be necessary to p<sup>r</sup>serve them from y<sup>e</sup> last extremities, and unless they be assisted from abroad, we do not see by w<sup>t</sup> other Human Meanes they can be p<sup>r</sup>served from Starving.

Wherefore as it is o<sup>r</sup> Indispensible Duty and y<sup>t</sup> w<sup>th</sup> y<sup>e</sup> greatest fervour to Recomend them to Y<sup>r</sup> Graces and Y<sup>r</sup> Lordships care, So hereby we most earnestly beseech you in y<sup>e</sup> Bowels of o<sup>r</sup> Common and Adorable Savio<sup>r</sup> to comiserate their Sad and deplorable condition and to contribute to their Relief, not only by y<sup>r</sup> own Christian and Fraternal Charity, but also by exciting y<sup>e</sup> Clergy in y<sup>e</sup> Respective Provinces and Diocesses to do y<sup>e</sup> like, as God s<sup>h</sup> enable them, and open their hearts and hands in so Pious and necessary a Work.

Y<sup>r</sup> Lps. all know y<sup>t</sup> in y<sup>e</sup> Apostolical age, not only did y<sup>e</sup> flaming Love to God possess y<sup>e</sup> Souls of y<sup>e</sup> Primitive Christians, but also y<sup>t</sup> a Sympathizing Charity warm'd them to all their fellow-Christians, w<sup>ch</sup> vigourously exerted itself in liberal Contributions for y<sup>e</sup> Relief even of Lay-professors in their Sister Churches who were in want. It may easily be conjectured, how much more warm and enlarg'd it w<sup>d</sup> have prov'd towards an Entire Body of persons Consecrated to Christ at his Altars, Reduced to such inexpressible straits as o<sup>m</sup> are now. Wherefore as y<sup>e</sup> Almt<sup>y</sup> God, who in y<sup>e</sup> depths of his Wisdom and Justice has so sadly visited us, has been pleased to p<sup>r</sup>serve y<sup>e</sup> Church in a prosperous and plentiful State, So we doubt not but Y<sup>r</sup> Lps. will be ready on this Extraordinary and Crying occasion, to follow so Glorious and Charitable an Example, and will not fail to maintain y<sup>e</sup> Character of y<sup>e</sup> Church, so famous over y<sup>e</sup> world (besides many other excellent things) for its liberal and extended Charity.

What s<sup>h</sup> be collected, may be entrusted to Such as Y<sup>r</sup> Lps. s<sup>h</sup> think fittest to transmitt to us who s<sup>h</sup> be careful to apply it to y<sup>e</sup> Relief of o<sup>r</sup> Presbyters and their desolate Widows, according to their several sad circumstances, and to send back an acct. of

y<sup>e</sup> distribution thereof according to y<sup>e</sup> Ends and purposes of y<sup>e</sup> Pious Donors.

There are no more of those few now Surviving of o<sup>r</sup> Order<sup>1</sup> here upon y<sup>e</sup> place, save we, who, by reason of y<sup>t</sup> circumstance, are not only best acquainted with o<sup>r</sup> Clergy's Condition, but have also the Burden of this Concern of theirs immediately devolv'd upon us. Wherefore we hope, seeing o<sup>r</sup> Colleagues live at a good distance, and their Subscriptions cannot be so conveniently got, y<sup>r</sup> Lps. will take no Exception that this most serious and passionate application comes only from us, who are,

May it please Y<sup>r</sup> Grace and Lps.,

Y<sup>r</sup> most affectionate Brethren and humble serv<sup>ts</sup>.

Jo. Glasgow, Alex<sup>r</sup>.<sup>2</sup> Edinburgh.

*Edinburgh: 7 Dec. 1704.*

*Directed to his Grace of Canterbury<sup>3</sup>,  
w<sup>th</sup> another of y<sup>e</sup> same sen<sup>t</sup> to his Grace  
of York<sup>4</sup>, and both to y<sup>e</sup> Care of  
D<sup>r</sup> Scot.*

Certificate by his Grace my L<sup>d</sup> A-Bp. of York  
and Bp. of London to D<sup>r</sup> Scot.

We whose Names are under written do Certifie y<sup>t</sup> we are fully Satisfied y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Bearer hereof, D<sup>r</sup> Scot Dean of Glasgow, is deputed by y<sup>e</sup> Bps. of Scotland to receive y<sup>e</sup> Charitable Contributions of Wel-dispos'd Persons towards y<sup>e</sup> Relief of y<sup>e</sup> distress'd Episcopal Clergy of y<sup>r</sup> kgdom: and y<sup>t</sup> we make no doubt, but y<sup>t</sup> he will faithfully transmit w<sup>e</sup>ever is given upon y<sup>t</sup> acct to y<sup>e</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Of the thirteen bishops who were ejected from their sees in 1688, five only now remained, viz. Patterson, Archbishop of Glasgow, Rose, bishop of Edinburgh, Haliburton, bishop of Aberdeen, Hay, bishop of Moray and Douglas, bishop of Dunblane.

<sup>2</sup> Alexander Rose.

<sup>3</sup> Thomas Tenison.

<sup>4</sup> John Sharp.

Persons it is design'd for. And further we cannot but Recommend y<sup>e</sup> foresaid Episcopal Clergy of Scotland, who have been Turn'd out of their Livings (but yet own her M<sup>tie</sup> and Governm<sup>tu</sup>) as very great objects of Compassion and Charity.

Jo.<sup>1</sup> Ebor, H.<sup>2</sup> London.

Feb. 1<sup>st</sup>, 170<sup>th</sup>.

An Account of what is Collected and now remitted and Distributed.

1.	2.
Impr. from the Arch-Bps. and Bps. of England.	From ye University of Oxford.
A. Bp. of Canterbury 20 Guineas	
A. Bp. of York . . . 20 G.	Baliol College . . . £ . s. d. 11 : 03 : 06
Bp. of London . . . 15 G. £. s. d.	Exeter . . . 22 : 05 : 00
By him as from a private hand 13 : 03 : 06	Oriol . . . 04 : 00 : 00
Bp. of Durham 30 G.	Jesus . . . 22 : 06 : 00
Bp. of Winchester 15 G.	Harts Hall . . . 06 : 10 : 00
Bp. of Worcester 10 G.	All Souls . . . 10 : 15 : 00
Bp. of Ely . . . 10 G.	Pembroke . . . 06 : 02 : 06
Bp. of Sarum 15 G.	Magdalene Hall . . . 03 : 04 : 00
Bp. of Chester . . . 10 : 00 : 00	Principle Edmund Hall 01 : 10 : 00
Bp. of Hereford . . . 05 : 00 : 00	Lincoln . . . 12 : 00 : 00
Bp. of Norwich 10 G.	New College . . . 10 : 15 : 00
Bp. of Litch. and	New Inn Hall . . . 03 : 14 : 06
Cov. . . 05 G.	Merton College . . . 20 : 00 : 00
Bp. of Peterborough 05 : 00 : 00	Queen's College . . . 21 : 02 : 06
Bp. of Bath and Wells 05 : 00 : 00	St Mary Hall . . . 02 : 00 : 06
Bp. of Gloucester . . . 05 : 00 : 00	Trinity College . . . 22 : 11 : 03
Bp. of Oxon . . . 3 G.	Magdalene College . . . 34 : 16 : 09
Bp. of Bristol 03 G.	Corpus Christi . . . 11 : 01 : 06
Bp. of Chester 02 G.	Brazen Noze . . . 20 : 00 : 00
The remaining Bps. not yet applied to.	St John's . . . 19 : 00 : 00
	Wadham . . . 10 : 00 : 00
	Christ's Church . . . 58 : 12 : 00
	Alban Hall . . . 04 : 00 : 00

<sup>1</sup> John Sharp.

<sup>2</sup> Henry Compton.

3.			School Master and private hands . . .	06 : 09 : 00
From Deans, Chapters and Colleges.			Mr Mems Chancellry . . .	02 : 00 : 00
			Dr L. L. D. . . .	02 : 03 : 00
	£.	s. d.	Dean and Chapter of Gloucester . . .	10 : 15 : 00
Dean and Chapter of Windsor . . .	15	: 00 : 00	Collected by y <sup>e</sup> Chancellry of Gloucester . . .	08 : 12 : 00
College of Eaton . . .	20	: 00 : 00	Dean and Chapter of Wells . . .	10 : 15 : 00
Dean and Chapter of Winchester . . .	10	: 15 : 00	By Mr Healy there . . .	00 : 10 : 00
Warden and Fellows . . .	07	: 07 : 06	Dean and Chapter of Sarum . . .	10 : 15 : 00
Warden for himself and Son . . . . .	05	: 07 : 06		

## II.

Cecill Street, April y<sup>e</sup> 29<sup>th</sup>, 1712.

S<sup>r</sup>,

Together with this I send you a paper, put into my hands by M<sup>r</sup> Greenshields and other Scotch Clergymen, to implore the benevolence of y<sup>e</sup> University, towards buying Common-prayer books, for the poor people in Scotland w<sup>ch</sup> they mightily want.

A like Request is made to the University of Oxford, and is promis'd encouragement there. We Bishops too have had the same made to us, and all the Tory Bishops have given liberally, but none of the Whiggs, except the Bishop of Peterborough<sup>1</sup>, one Guinea, and my Lord Anglesey<sup>2</sup> is promoting a collection, for the same purpose, among the Temporal Lords of the Church Party.

I leave it to you to manage this matter, in such way, as you judge best. I know not whether the Vice-Chancell<sup>r</sup><sup>3</sup> will care to

<sup>1</sup> Richard Cumberland.

<sup>2</sup> Arthur Annesley, M.A. formerly Fellow of Magdalene College, and one of the representatives of the University in Parliament. Succeeded to the peerage in 1710.

<sup>3</sup> Gabriel Quadring D.D. Master of Magdalene College.



make it a Publick thing: but I take it for granted, that all the Heads, o<sup>r</sup> Friends, will incourage it both themselves, and in their Colleges. Pray recommend it earnestly to them, from me, and all the rest of the Bishops, our friends. D<sup>r</sup> Mosse<sup>1</sup> and D<sup>r</sup> Smalridge<sup>2</sup>, are to have the chief care of the thing here, in laying out the money, and very good men in Scotland, in distributing the book. Pray give my humble service to all our Friends, and believe me to be,

S<sup>r</sup>,

Y<sup>r</sup> affectionate Brother

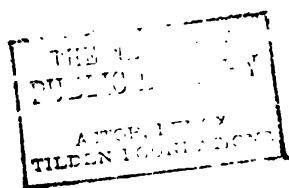
and assured Friend,

W. Cestricus.

Since I wrote this, L<sup>d</sup> Anglesey told me y<sup>t</sup> he would write to y<sup>e</sup> Vice-Chancell<sup>r</sup> upon the same subject.

<sup>1</sup> Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, Preacher to the Society of Gray's Inn, and afterwards Dean of Ely.

<sup>2</sup> Dean of Carlisle, afterwards Dean of Christ Church, Oxford, and Bishop of Bristol.





1. CARAUSIUS.



2. ALLECTUS.



3. ALLECTUS.

XXI. ON AN UNPUBLISHED COIN OF CARAUSIUS, OBTAINED IN CAMBRIDGE: TOGETHER WITH TWO SIMILAR UNPUBLISHED COINS OF ALLECTUS. BY CHURCHILL BABINGTON, B.D. FELLOW OF ST JOHN'S COLLEGE.

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[Read Nov. 17, 1862.]

THE coins of Carausius have long occupied the careful attention of English Numismatists. In the middle of the last century (1757—1759) Stukeley wrote an elaborate work upon them, which is still, in spite of its deficiencies and absurdities, of considerable value. He there figures 314 different coins in all metals; and enumerates all the types of the gold and silver coins that he could discover, some of which are not figured. The gold and silver amount to 86, of which 24 are not figured by Stukeley, some being contained in foreign collections. Since the time of Stukeley a good many others have been discovered, and very good figures of all the types which were accessible to the authors of the *Monumenta Historica Britannica* (1848) are to be found in plates v—xiv. comprising 338 coins of Carausius in all. Various additional types have likewise been described and figured by Mr Akerman, Mr C. Roach Smith, Mr Evans<sup>1</sup>, and by others.

<sup>1</sup> Akerman, *Coins of the Romans relating to Britain* (London, 1844, ed. 2), where a descriptive catalogue of the coins of Carausius is given, amounting to 287, but without distinguishing slight varieties; C. Roach Smith, *Collectanea Antiqua*, and *Numismatic Chronicle*, (passim); J. Evans in *Num. Chron.* (passim), where are also notices of coins of Carausius by Mr Bergne, Mr Jones, and Mr King.

Neither is it wonderful that English antiquarians should have been partial to the study of the coins of this usurper, who held the supreme command in this island from A.D. 287—293, since his history is in great measure to be decyphered thereby. The whole of his money is considered by M. Cohen<sup>1</sup>, a French writer, to have been struck in England, as well as the money of his lieutenant, murderer, and successor, Allectus, who reigned in Britain from A.D. 294—297. But Mr Roach Smith has shewn by engravings of a quantity found in France such a marked distinction, as to lead him to consider that early in the usurpation of Carausius his coins were struck in Gaul<sup>2</sup>. Such coins are palpably of different fabric to the general coinage, which, of course, we may safely refer to the British mint. Thus England is on all accounts the natural place in which the study of the coins of these rebel emperors should flourish.

It is, therefore, a pleasant task to lay before the Society an unpublished coin of Carausius, obtained from an intelligent youth in Cambridge in September last, and probably found in the neighbourhood; and also to give descriptions of two coins of his successor, likewise unpublished, which have the same type as the new Carausius, for impressions of which I am indebted to Mr Evans and to Mr Roach Smith.

### CARAUSIUS.

1. IMP. C. CARAVSIVS AVG. Radiated bust of Carausius to the right in the toga, beneath which armour appears to be worn.

R. FIDES MILIT. Four military standards, those on the outside naked at the top, on the second a hand (†), on the

<sup>1</sup> *Méd. Impér.* T. v. pp. 502, 540 (Paris, 1861). A considerable number however of coins of Carausius, including some novelties, were found at Rouen in 1846. C. Roach Smith, *Coll. Ant.* Vol. v. p. 242 (1861).

<sup>2</sup> *Coll. Ant.* Vol. v. Pl. xxvii.

third an eagle with the head turned to the right. In the exergue S. P. C.—Third brass<sup>1</sup>; in my possession<sup>2</sup>.

## ALLECTUS.

2. IMP. C. ALLECTVS P. F. I. AVG. Radiated bust of Allectus to the right in the toga.

R. FIDES EXERCIT. Four military standards, the two outside naked at the top, a hand on the second, a bird on the third as before: in the exergue S. P. C.—Third brass; in possession of Mr Roach Smith. This same I for *Invictus* occurs also occasionally on the coins of Carausius.

3. IMP. C. ALLECTVS P. F. AVG. Bust as before.

R. Exactly as before, but from a different die.—Third brass; in possession of Mr Evans. Differing from the preceding only by the omission of I on the obverse.

The types of the reverses of all the three coins are identical, and also the exergual letters, which probably denote the place of mintage, whatever that may be<sup>3</sup>. The legend of both the coins of Allectus is EXERCIT. (*exercitus*) instead of MILIT. (*militum*).

There are indeed coins of Carausius which have the same legend, FIDES MILIT. or MILITVM<sup>4</sup>, where a woman holds

<sup>1</sup> A learned friend suggests that the metal is billon, but I see no sufficient reason for so thinking.

<sup>2</sup> Mr C. R. Smith observes in a letter (Oct. 25, 1862): "I perceive by my notes that in 1852 Mr Webster had a coin similar to yours. Probably it may be the same." From an impression Mr Roach Smith has since ascertained that it is not the same coin as that in my possession, though very similar, and having the hand on the second standard *distinct*.

<sup>3</sup> Mr Akerman (*u. s.* p. 121) thinks that C stands for Clausentum, i. e. Bittern, near Southampton; but Camulodunum, i. e. Colchester, may also be suggested.

<sup>4</sup> *Mon. Hist. Brit.* pl. vii. figs. 13, 14. Mr Roach Smith has been good enough to call my attention to the fact that Tanini in his *Supplement* to

two military standards; and there are others which have for type four military standards, but with a different legend COHORT. PRAET<sup>1</sup>. A coin in Mr Roach Smith's collection, apparently unpublished, exhibits a winged (?) female, seated, and behind her a standard. The legend, unfortunately, is obscure, the coin being in an indifferent state of preservation.

We have a great many coins of emperors of the third century on which the legend FIDES MILITVM occurs: on most of them the type is one or more standards, frequently held by a woman. The idea is the same in all, though expressed with many minute variations of symbolism: viz. the allegiance of the army, sworn to the Emperor or the Fortune of the Emperor, upon the standards. "Iis enim adhibitis," says Rasche, "sacramento et militari jurejurando...milites fidem suam obligabant." (*Lex. Rei Num.* Vol. II. p. 1026.) These types are very appropriate, as Mr Akerman<sup>2</sup> justly remarks, to Carausius, (and also to Allectus,) who owed everything to his military partisans.

Banduri's *Numism. Imp. Rom.* describes two in silver and one in third brass, as follows:

1. FIDES MILIT. Woman, to the right, between two military standards. *Æ*.

2. FIDEM MILITVM NN. Woman, to the right; in her right-hand a pair of scales, in the left a cornucopia. *Æ*.

Banduri also (Vol. II. p. 117) gives these; and the latter is figured by G  n  brier, who (p. 40) explains FIDEM as signifying that Carausius had rewarded the fidelity of his soldiers. The accusative is not uncommon on Roman coins. (See also *Mon. Hist. Brit.* pl. v. f. 16.)

3. FIDEM MILITVM. A woman between standards. Third brass. Vienna Cabinet.

Banduri, also, has one in third brass:

FIDES MILIT. As above. (This last is exactly the same as the coin figured in *Mon. Hist. Brit.* pl. VII. f. 14, except that it has AVG. and not AV. on the legend of the obverse.)

<sup>1</sup> Id. pl. vi. figs. 12, 13, and C. Roach Smith, *Coll. Ant.* Vol. v. p. 184. Hobler, *Rec. Rom. Hist. on Coins*, Vol. II. p. 807.

<sup>2</sup> *u. s.* p. 130.

XXII. TWO LISTS OF BOOKS IN THE UNIVERSITY  
LIBRARY. COMMUNICATED BY HENRY BRAD-  
SHAW, M.A. F.S.A.

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[Read Nov. 17, 1862.]

THE originals of the two lists here printed are contained in a volume in the University Registry. It is a parchment book, in its primitive binding of boards, covered with leather, and lettered in the back "*Registrum Librorum et Scriptorum*, 1473."

The earliest entry is an inventory of goods belonging to the University, made in the reign of Henry V. This occupies the second quire. The next, in point of time, is the first of these two lists of books, which occupies the second and following quires, and must have been made in or before 1424. The first quire contains the inventory of the Library, and a few other things, made in 1473; and the end of the volume contains a list of documents, &c. in the registry, written by Matthew Wren.

The Catalogue of 1473 explains itself. It contains an account of the Library as it stood just before Rotherham founded the lesser Library. It is very interesting on that account, and it may well be compared with the similar list made exactly a century later by Matthew Stokys, in 1573, just before the great additions made by Abp Parker and his friends. I can only



find 19 out of the 330 volumes; but even this small residue, which escaped the violence of the Reformation movement, is enough to maintain the continuity of our Library; and the earlier list carries us still further back. This earlier one is a classified list of books with the donors' names; and as Richard Holme died at Cambridge in 1424, and as his will (printed by the Surtees Society) contains no notice of these books, it seems reasonable to infer that he gave the books in his lifetime, and that, accordingly, the list was drawn up in or before 1424. One of these books now remaining is a copy of Chaucer's translation of Boethius' *De Consolatione Philosophiæ*, and there are probably very few copies of any of Chaucer's works, of which it can be said, as it may of this, that they have remained in the same house since within so few years of his death. Various additions have been made to this catalogue by different hands, the latest however apparently not later than 1440. I have been at some pains to note these additions by marks which will be readily understood. There are some books still in the Library, given in 1444 by Walter Crome, D.D., which are not contained in this list, and there seems some ground for believing that the Common Library may have been first opened in that year, and that what is here given is an account of the various benefactions made before the Library was ready to receive the books.

Until Professor Willis's book comes out, we must be in uncertainty as to the exact dates of the various University buildings, especially of those on the south side of the quadrangle. But the generally received statement is that the north side was the first part built, containing the Divinity School below, and the Regent House above, and finished in the year 1400; that the south side was next built, containing the Philosophy (now the Law) School below and the Common Library above; and that the west side was commenced next, in 1458; and finally that, chiefly by Rotherham's munificence, the east side or front was finished in 1470, or thereabouts. It is known that King

Henry VI. granted some land towards the support of a common Library in 1439, and if we assume that this was finished by 1444, we may look upon the numbers mentioned below as referring to the books given after the opening of the Library on the Feast of St Hugh, 1444. Crome gave on that day a volume of St Augustine (now MS. Ii. 1. 28), which is said to be *primus liber donatus in ordine*; another is said to be *secundus*; another (now MS. Ii. 3. 9) given on the same day, is called *sextus liber in ordine donatorum*; another (now MS. Ii. 4. 23) is called *decimus &c.*; and in another (now MS. Ii. 4. 39) given 25 June 1452, we find "et est in numero librorum donatorum 93."

It is very difficult to procure absolute documentary proof of these matters, but enough has been said to show that it is not at all impossible that to-day may be the actual anniversary of the first public opening of the University Library, and, as such, a suitable opportunity for laying before the Cambridge Antiquarian Society these two earliest accounts of the collection.

It will be easy to perceive the leading features of the Library, in spite of the very brief and deceptive form in which the entries are, for the most part, made; as in the first list the books are directly classed under heads; and in the second, though not so classed by name, yet it will be seen that the works are arranged roughly, according to subject, in their respective desks or stalls. It is at any rate clear that the *Libri logicales* and *Libri theologicæ disputatæ* were very far from forming an undue or even large proportion of our Common Library in the fifteenth century, as most people have been persuaded to believe by the constant statements of writers of the present and last generation.

Registrum librorum per varios benefactores comuni librerie  
vniuersitatis Cantabr' collat'. [fo. 17<sup>a</sup>.]

In primis vna biblia in duobus voluminibus cuius prima pars  
continet Genes' Exod' Leuitic' Numeri Deutronom' Josue Judic'  
Ruth Regum iiij<sup>or</sup> Paralipomenon ij<sup>or</sup> Esdras ij Neemias Thobias  
Judith Hester Job Psalterium

et incipit in 2<sup>o</sup>. fo. aut cum l<sup>ra</sup>

et in penultimo quorum omnes locutum est

Secunda pars continet parabol' salamonis Ecc<sup>a</sup>sten Cantica canti-  
corum Sapi<sup>les</sup>les Ecc<sup>a</sup>sticum Ysaïam Jeremiam Lamentacoes Jereme  
Baruc j<sup>o</sup> Ezechielem Danielelem Osee Joel Amos Abdiam Jonam  
Michean Naum Abachuc Sophoniam Aggeum Zachariam Maca-  
beorum Malachiam Matheum Marcum Lucam Joh<sup>em</sup> Ad romanos  
Ad corintheos Ad galathas Ad ephesios Ad Philippens' Ad colocens'  
Ad thessalonicens' Ad thimotheum Ad titum Ad philomonem Ad  
hebreos Actus ap<sup>lorum</sup> Jacobum Petrum Joh<sup>em</sup> Apocalipsim Interpre-  
taciones biblie

et incipit in 2<sup>o</sup>. fo. handent semitas

et in penultimo vsen festinans

et fuit hec biblia ex dono Ric' Holm<sup>i</sup> licenciati in vtroque  
iure

(? 301, 302) [1, 2

Item alia biblia in vno volumine cum Interpretacōibus

et incipit in 2<sup>o</sup>. fo. suam scripturam

et in penultimo seushi sel m̄s

et fuit hec biblia ex dono Aylemer,

(167) [3

Item liber concordanciarum biblie

et incipit in 2<sup>o</sup>. fo. nec dum erant abissi

et in penultimo sepelluit

ex dono Aylemer,

(304) [4

Item psalterium cum comuni glosa

et incipit in 2<sup>o</sup>. fo. agit hoc modo

et in penultimo eius laudate

ex dono Magistri Roberti Teye.

(1 200 or 201) [5

Item doctor de lira in tribus voluminibus Primum continet Pen-  
tathacon Josue Judic' Ruth Regum iiij<sup>or</sup> Paralipom' ij<sup>or</sup> Esdre p<sup>m</sup>  
Neemie Hester Job Psalterium

et incipit in 2<sup>o</sup>. fo. quod inportat

et in penultimo homines in cognicōe

Secundum volumen continet Parabolas Ecc<sup>le</sup>sten Cantica Ysaïam  
Jeremiam Lamentac' Ezechiel Daniel De susanna De Ydolo nomine  
beel Osee Joel Amos Abdiam Jonam Micheam Naum Abachuch  
Sephoniam Aggeum Zachar' Malachiam Thobiam Baruch Ep<sup>ist</sup> Jer-  
emie que facit vj cap<sup>itula</sup> in baruch Judith Macabeorum ij<sup>or</sup> Sapi<sup>entia</sup> Ecc<sup>le</sup>-  
sticum Esdre 2<sup>m</sup>

et incipit in 2<sup>o</sup>. fo. bus sit adherend'

et in penultimo notus in sapi<sup>entia</sup>

Tercium volumen continet nouum testamentum et questionem deter-  
minatam a doctore de doctore de lira de probacione per scripturas  
a Judeis acceptas quod misterium xp' predictum a lege et prophetis  
sit impletum et responsionem dict' doctor' ad quendam Judeum ne-  
quiter arguentem ex verb' euangelii s' matheum contra xp<sup>m</sup>

et incipit in 2<sup>o</sup>. fo. cendum esset

et in penultimo sñ q̄ verba

ex dono Ric' Holme.

(157, 158, 170) [6, 7, 8

Item doctor de lira super Ep<sup>ist</sup> Pauli Jacobi Petri Joh<sup>is</sup> et Jude Item  
super Actus Ap<sup>ostolorum</sup> et super Apocalipsim

et incipit in 2<sup>o</sup>. fo. p<sup>ri</sup> optari

et in penultimo in quantum humanitas

ex dono Thome Paxton

(163) [9

Item Magister historiarum

et incipit in 2<sup>o</sup>. fo. n<sup>o</sup> 1 a<sup>o</sup> sunt

et in penultimo natiuitatem d<sup>ni</sup>

ex dono Aylemer.

(159) [10

Item Allegorie historiarum cum sermonibus multis et cum sermone  
Lincoln' qui incipit Q<sup>uestio</sup> cogitacio ho<sup>mo</sup> confitebitur tibi

et incipit in 2<sup>o</sup>. fo. feneratoros

et in penultimo vniuersum debitum

ex dono M<sup>agistri</sup> Nicholai Iue

(156) [11

Item liber in que continentur Gregorius in pastoli<sup>o</sup> Omelie eiusdem  
Idem super cantica Omelie Joh<sup>is</sup> Crisostomi in inperfo Tractatus de  
viciis et virtutibus Ep<sup>istola</sup> Aug<sup>ustini</sup> ad Cirillum de laude Jeronimi Ep<sup>istola</sup>

Cirilli ad Aug' de eodem Ep<sup>a</sup> Aug' ad comitem Aug<sup>us</sup> de immortalitate anime

et incipit in 2<sup>o</sup>. fo. fugere terrores

et in penultimo sit necesse est

ex dono d<sup>ni</sup> Joh<sup>is</sup> Prestoñ

(90) [12]

Item Wallensis in quo continentur Colloquium Ordinarium vite religiose Dietarium Locarium Itinerarium Legiloquium De vita ph<sup>orum</sup> Breuiloquium De pñ<sup>a</sup> et eius partibus Collectiloquium De virtutibus De penis Inferni De regul' Francisci De arte recte viuendi

et incipit in 2<sup>o</sup>. fo. Sextum de iure

et in penultimo debitum

ex dono d<sup>ni</sup> Joh<sup>is</sup> Prestoñ

(128) [13]

Item Aug<sup>us</sup> de ciuitate dei cum tabula eiusdem et cum retractacōibus eiusdem

et incipit in 2<sup>o</sup>. fo. Quippe vicerunt

et in penultimo h<sup>o</sup> dixisse

ex dono Ricardi Holme

(102) [14]

Item Aug<sup>us</sup> de mirabilibus sacre scripture Tractatus eiusdem de penis purgatorii Idem de xij abusioibus Testamenta xij patriarcharum s' Lincoln' Sermo Aug' de .x. plagis egipti Aug' de igne purgatorii Idem ad sororem suam viduam de vita xp<sup>iana</sup>. Vita sc̃i Thome Cantuariensis cum Ep<sup>is</sup> eiusdem

et incipit in 2<sup>o</sup>. fo. Ionis ascondam

et in penultimo Thomas Interpretatur

ex dono Mag<sup>ri</sup> Joh<sup>is</sup> Chirch

(264) [15]

Item Summa colleccōnum Wallensis cum floribus Bernardi cum Tabula super flores

et incipit in 2<sup>o</sup>. fo. h<sup>ec</sup>

et in penultimo in tabula Est vitanda

ex dono M<sup>agistri</sup> Jacobi Matissale

(? 266) [16]

Item Crisostomus in Imperfecto cum tabula

et incipit in 2<sup>o</sup>. fo. tabule Ap<sup>oli</sup> luci

et in penultimo rimas hereses

ex dono Thome Paxton

(? 161) [17]

Item liber in quo continentur tractatus retho<sup>us</sup> s' Thomam de nouo mercato et tractatus de arte predicandi s' Waleys

et incipit in 2<sup>o</sup>. fo. penultimam breuem

et in penultimo diligit

ex dono M<sup>agistri</sup> Joh<sup>is</sup> Water

(111) [18]

- Item Liber Anselmi in quo continetur Monologion Prosologion De concordia et predestinacione cum libero arbitrio Tres epistole eiusdem De casu diaboli De conceptu virginali et liber s<sup>n</sup>iarum s' eundem et incipit in 2<sup>o</sup>. fo. essentia dici  
et in penultimo que in terris  
ex dono d<sup>m</sup> Joh<sup>a</sup> Paxton (89) [19]
- Item Holcot. super librum sapi<sup>o</sup> cum tabula  
et incipit in 2<sup>o</sup>. fo. propositum  
et in penultimo tabule Nichil ita  
ex dono M<sup>r</sup> Will<sup>m</sup> Holler' (166) [20]
- Item Parisiensis de viciis  
et incipit in 2<sup>o</sup>. fo. libri pro quo xp<sup>o</sup>  
et in penultimo Inuenietur stulticia  
ex dono M<sup>r</sup> Jacobi Matissale (86) [21]
- Item sermones d<sup>m</sup>cales Abbavill' cum Raymand'  
et incipit in 2<sup>o</sup>. fo. tenetur  
et in penultimo p<sup>rem</sup> et m<sup>rem</sup>  
ex dono M<sup>r</sup> Jacobi Matissale (87) [22]
- Item Legenda s<sup>c</sup>orum cum diuersis tabulis  
et incipit in 2<sup>o</sup>. fo. flumina ignea  
et in penultimo tempora 3<sup>a</sup>  
ex dono M<sup>r</sup> Joh<sup>a</sup> Water (115) [23]
- Item liber in quo continetur Tractatus de p<sup>n</sup><sup>a</sup> Omelie per aduentum moraliza Tractatus M<sup>r</sup> Ricardi Leycester de diuersis materiis Innocencius de miseria condicionis humane Cotacões ep<sup>arum</sup> et euange<sup>orum</sup> per totum annum  
et incipit in 2<sup>o</sup>. fo. sperauit  
et in penultimo (naturam\*) [\*added in the margin]  
ex dono M<sup>r</sup> Jacobi Matissale (244) [24]
- Item Fasciculus morum  
et incipit in 2<sup>o</sup>. fo. Lest ye ofte  
et in penultimo tunc lapis  
ex dono M<sup>r</sup> Will<sup>m</sup> Holler' (1 ) [25]
- Item compendium pauperum  
et incipit in 2<sup>o</sup>. fo. distinctō plura<sup>ta</sup>  
et in penultimo tandem  
ex dono d<sup>m</sup> Joh<sup>a</sup> Prestoñ (276) [26]
- Item liber in quo continetur Biblia beate Marie Tractatus de gradibus ascencionis in deum Aug<sup>us</sup> de contemplando deum Hugo de arra

anime Tractatus qui dicitur Pharetra et tractatus qui incipit Angeli  
paci amare flebunt

et incipit in 2°. fo. micorum suorum demon'

et in penultimo inponebant

ex dono d<sup>ni</sup> Joh<sup>is</sup> Prestoñ

(103) [27]

Item Sermones d<sup>ni</sup>cales Januensis

et incipit in 2°. fo. est habenda

et in penultimo in tabula pe<sup>cc</sup> sunt 3<sup>ae</sup>

ex dono M<sup>ris</sup> Joh<sup>is</sup> Water

(82) [28]

Item Sermones Januensis de Sc<sup>is</sup>

et incipit in 2°. fo. magis inflammant

et in penultimo dz fideliter

ex dono M<sup>ris</sup> Joh<sup>is</sup> Water

(95) [29]

Item Distincções Januensis

et incipit in 2°. fo. creaturas

et in penultimo ypocrita

ex dono M<sup>ris</sup> Joh<sup>is</sup> Water

(97) [30]

Item expō super Ecc<sup>lesiasticum</sup> cum questionibus in fine

et incipit in 2°. fo. vitandi insidias

et in penultimo boni.

(257) [31]

\*Item Glosa super Epistolas pauli

et incipit in 2°. fo. Rote sic'

et in penultimo in glosa buste sunt igne.

(? ) [32]

Item Postilla super Genesim Tobiam Judith Ester Job Ecclesiasten  
sapientie prouerbiorum

incipit in ij°. fo. quia in montibus

et in penultimo Si dixerimus

(150) [33]

Item Postilla super libros regum paralipo' Esdre Neemi Josue Judi-  
cum Machabeorum

incipit in ij°. fo. gl' .i. lirico

et in penultimo n° patrie

(? 152) [34]

Item Postilla super Exodum et Deutronom'

incipit in ij°. fo. scribens actus

et in vltimo querit augustinus

(306) [35]

Item Postilla super Ecclesiasticum et Petrus de remediario conuer-  
sorum

incipit in ij°. fo. tina

et in vltimo multitudine.\*

(315) [36]

- \*\*Item postilla super apocalipsim  
 cui<sup>o</sup> 2<sup>m</sup>. fo. incipit. de agno  
 penulti<sup>m</sup> (309) [37]
- Item postilla super parabolas salamonis  
 c<sup>o</sup> 2<sup>m</sup>. fo. inc<sup>i</sup> in cruce  
 penulti<sup>m</sup> (296) [38]
- Item Summa predicantium  
 ex dono M. Joh<sup>is</sup> Thorp  
 cui<sup>o</sup> 2<sup>m</sup>. fo. inc<sup>i</sup> nem e<sup>t</sup> etiam\*\* (109) [39]
- †Item Greg<sup>orius</sup> in moralibus  
 ex dono M<sup>agistri</sup> Thome kyng vicarii de dunmow† (179) [40]
- ††Item Petrus de Aurora metrica super bibliam  
 cui<sup>o</sup> 2<sup>m</sup>. fo. p<sup>ro</sup>logum sic incipit Sunt viole qui sunt  
 et in penultimo Noster ab excelso †† (?) [41]
- ‡Item Gorham super spalterium  
 c<sup>o</sup> 2<sup>m</sup>. fo. inci<sup>us</sup> Construende  
 penulti<sup>m</sup> Ad glorifica<sup>onem</sup> (143) [42]
- Item Gregorius super ezechielem Omelie eiusdem lib<sup>ri</sup> pastoralium  
 lib<sup>ri</sup> dialog<sup>us</sup> Item de octo vicijs principa<sup>b<sup>us</sup></sup> Item de concordia tes-  
 ti<sup>onum</sup> sacre scripture Ome<sup>us</sup> b<sup>eati</sup> cesarij ep<sup>iscop</sup>i Monita patris s<sup>an</sup>cti basilij  
 Ome<sup>us</sup> Eusebij Ome<sup>us</sup> eiusdem de paschate lib<sup>ri</sup> b<sup>eati</sup> effrem<sup>i</sup> Jeronimus  
 de diuersis nominibus leprarum Ep<sup>iscop</sup>us eiusdem ad virgines Ep<sup>iscop</sup>us eius-  
 dem ad Celanam coniugem Ep<sup>iscop</sup>us eiusdem ad eustochium virginem  
 Ep<sup>iscop</sup>us eiusdem ad eustochium et paulam Augustinus de visitac<sup>o</sup>ne in-  
 firmorum lib<sup>ri</sup> eiusdem de vita x<sup>risti</sup>ana Sermo eiusdem de Igne pur-  
 gatorio  
 ex dono M<sup>agistri</sup> Joh<sup>annis</sup> holbrok  
 cui<sup>o</sup> 2<sup>m</sup>. fo. inci<sup>us</sup> Filios suos  
 penulti<sup>m</sup> tegitur vestimentis (101) [43]
- Item lincolniensis de lingua ( ^ cum alijs)  
 ex dono M<sup>agistri</sup> Thome Thurkyll  
 c<sup>o</sup> 2<sup>m</sup>. fo. inci<sup>us</sup> bonis omnibus  
 penult<sup>ima</sup> v<sup>ersus</sup> Auaricia tandem ' 125) [44]
- Item Mag<sup>ister</sup> historiarum  
 ex dono M<sup>agistri</sup> Cristofori Kyrkeby



- c<sup>o</sup> 2<sup>m</sup>. fo. inci<sup>t</sup> occupabant  
penulti<sup>m</sup> vero Canis qui (169) [45]
- Item M<sup>r</sup> historiarum  
ex dono .N.  
c<sup>o</sup> 2<sup>m</sup>. fo. tercie diei  
penulti<sup>m</sup> v<sup>o</sup> *vtique* († 154) [46]
- Item Notyngham super euangelia  
ex dono (A<sup>d<sup>m</sup></sup>) Joh<sup>s</sup> parys capell<sup>i</sup>  
c<sup>o</sup> 2<sup>m</sup>. fo. inci<sup>t</sup> premiorum precipit  
penulti<sup>m</sup> v<sup>o</sup> .Eius coniungit ‡ (96) [47]
- ‡‡Item Doctor de lira in tribus voluminibus  
ex dono Ep<sup>i</sup> Dunelmens<sup>i</sup> .s. Ric<sup>i</sup> Langley quorum primum  
incipit in 2<sup>o</sup>. fo. *et secundum sanum*  
in penultimo *debellantur*
- 2<sup>m</sup> volumen  
incipit in 2<sup>o</sup>. fo. *et ne diuinitas*  
et in pe. *derunt ydumei*
- 3<sup>m</sup> volumen  
incipit in 2<sup>o</sup>. fo. *in nouo*  
et in pe. *est in celis* (297, 299, 298) [48, 49, 50]
- Item Moralitytes Doctoris de lira  
ex dono eiusdem  
cui<sup>o</sup> 2<sup>m</sup>. fo. inci<sup>t</sup> *est reuersio*  
in pe. *mulier viros* (311) [51]
- Item ambrosius super lucam  
ex dono Mag<sup>r</sup>i Nicholai Wpton  
et incip<sup>t</sup> in 2<sup>o</sup>. fo. *Si laborem*  
in pen. *carnem et ossa.* (141) [52]
- Item S<sup>c</sup>s Thomas Secunda secunde  
ex dono M<sup>r</sup>i Rob<sup>u</sup> alne  
cui<sup>o</sup> 2<sup>m</sup>. fo. libri incipit *uidet id*  
et in penultimo *proficit aliquis* (192) [53]
- Item Melum contemplatiuorum per Ric<sup>m</sup> Hampoll  
ex dono eiusdem  
cui<sup>o</sup> 2<sup>m</sup>. fo. incipit *caligine*  
et in penultimo *ventores ‡‡* (66) [54]

Libri Theologie disputate. [fo. 21<sup>a</sup>.]

- In primis Magister sententiarum  
 et incipit in 2<sup>o</sup>. fo. mande sunt  
 et in penultimo viuit vt vult  
 ex dono Magistri Roberti Teye (275) [1]
- Item media villa super p<sup>m</sup> et 2<sup>m</sup> sniarum cum tabul'  
 et incipit in 2<sup>o</sup>. fo. per humanam  
 et in penultimo post mortem  
 ex dono M<sup>r</sup> Nich<sup>u</sup> Ive (190) [2]
- Item Tharantarius super 3<sup>m</sup> et 4<sup>m</sup> cum tabul'  
 et incipit in 2<sup>o</sup>. fo. Aut ergo  
 et in penultimo post mortem  
 ex dono M<sup>r</sup> Nicholai Ive (191) [3]
- Item Thomas contra gentiles cum tabula  
 et incipit in 2<sup>o</sup>. fo. inter omnia  
 et in penultimo sperabat  
 ex dono d<sup>ni</sup> Joh<sup>u</sup> Presto<sup>n</sup> (1269) [4]
- Item Boneuenturam super 4<sup>m</sup>  
 et incipit in 2<sup>o</sup>. fo. ideo oportuit  
 et in penultimo 2<sup>o</sup> queritur  
 ex dono Magistri Jacobi Matissale (258) [5]
- Item prima pars summe sc<sup>i</sup> Thome cum quodlibetis egidii de esse et  
 essencia de cognitione angelorum et de mensura angelorum  
 et incipit in 2<sup>o</sup> fo. ad eam non pertinet  
 et in penultimo quorum est numerus  
 ex dono Magistri Jacobi Matissale (259) [6]
- Item prima pars summe sc<sup>i</sup> Thome  
 et incipit in 2<sup>o</sup>. fo. doctrina est sci<sup>a</sup>  
 et in penultimo uni ad modum  
 ex dono M<sup>r</sup> Jacobi Matissale (271) [7]
- \*Item colibeta sutton  
 incipit in ij<sup>o</sup>. fo. agit set  
 et in penultimo de homine (265) [8]

- Item Albertus super primum et iij<sup>um</sup>  
 incipit in ij<sup>o</sup>. fo. et exaltacōnem  
 et in penultimo solum bonum (267) [9]
- Item Albertus super ij<sup>um</sup> et quartum  
 incipit in ij<sup>o</sup>. fo. ergo materia  
 et in penultimo sit illo \* (261) [10]
- \*\*Item prima pars summe s̄ci Thome  
 c<sup>o</sup> 2<sup>m</sup>. fo. inc<sup>o</sup> enim accipit. & (268) [11]
- Item Thomas super .4<sup>m</sup>.  
 cui<sup>o</sup> 2<sup>m</sup>. fo. inc<sup>o</sup> recipiencium. & \*\* (277) [12]
- ‡Item doctor bakynsthorp̄ super lib' sū<sup>arum</sup>  
 ex dono M<sup>i</sup> Ric<sup>o</sup> blyn̄nforth  
 in c<sup>o</sup> 2<sup>o</sup>. fo. est dare vacuum .i. n<sup>i</sup> inuenitur  
 penultimo v<sup>o</sup> de arte medicine (? 278) [13]
- Item Altisiodorens' super lib' sū<sup>arum</sup>  
 ex dono Cristofori Kyrkeby  
 c<sup>o</sup> 2<sup>m</sup>. fo. inci<sup>o</sup> Fluere (253) [14]
- Penulti<sup>m</sup> v<sup>o</sup> Exarcit vinea (253) [14]
- Item .S. Thomas super 2<sup>m</sup>. 2<sup>o</sup>.  
 ex dono d<sup>ni</sup> Joh<sup>is</sup> parys capell<sup>i</sup>  
 c<sup>o</sup> 2<sup>m</sup>. fo. inci<sup>o</sup> habitus virtutum  
 penulti<sup>m</sup> v<sup>o</sup> *utrum conuenitur* ‡ (193) [15]

### Libri moralis phi<sup>o</sup>. [fo. 24<sup>b</sup>.]

- In primis Egidius super Rethoricam Aristotelis Thomas super libros  
 Ethicorum et poethicorum  
 et incipit in 2<sup>o</sup>. fo. sill<sup>o</sup> et enunciacōes  
 et in penultimo cum dicit  
 ex dono Magistri Hugonis Parys (60) [1]
- Item Egidius de regi<sup>o</sup> principum cum tabula  
 et incipit in 2<sup>o</sup>. fo. grosse magis  
 et in penultimo ferra Q' .s.  
 ex dono Thome Paxton (63) [2]

- Item Boecius de consolacione phi<sup>o</sup> in latino et Anglico cum exposi-  
 cione Will<sup>m</sup> medici et cum tabula  
 et incipit in 2<sup>o</sup>. fo. querimoniam  
 et in penultimo mod' omnibus  
 ex dono Magistri Joh<sup>is</sup> Croucher (76) [3]
- Item Boecius de consolacione Phi<sup>o</sup> et de Trinitate  
 et incipit in 2<sup>o</sup>. fo. tabule Bonum finis omnium  
 et in penultimo ex p<sup>ri</sup>ma substantia  
 ex dono d<sup>ni</sup> Thome Paxton (17) [4]
- \*\*Item Albertus super metha<sup>ca</sup>  
 ex dono M<sup>ri</sup> Joh<sup>is</sup> Scot  
 c<sup>o</sup> 2<sup>m</sup>. fo. (A de cor<sup>o</sup> libri) inc<sup>t</sup> probantur in esse \*\* (77) [5]

Libri phi<sup>o</sup> naturalis. [fo. 28<sup>b</sup>.]

- In primis Palladius de Agricultura  
 et incipit in 2<sup>o</sup>. fo. dicendum  
 et in penultimo iacentes  
 ex dono Thome Paxton (127) [1]
- Item Textus meth<sup>o</sup>  
 et incipit in 2<sup>o</sup>. fo. maxime scire  
 et in penultimo sz non est  
 ex dono Magistri Joh<sup>is</sup> Wraughby (69) [2]
- Item expositio s<sup>ci</sup> Thome super xij libros Me<sup>o</sup>  
 et incipit in 2<sup>o</sup>. fo. a<sup>l</sup>ibus prudenciam  
 et in penultimo dubium  
 ex dono Magistri Joh<sup>is</sup> Wrauby (70) [3]
- Item Tabula natural' phi<sup>o</sup>  
 et incipit in 2<sup>o</sup>. fo. anima  
 et in penultimo secundum formam  
 ex dono Magistri Nicholai Ive (3) [4]
- Item Textus phisicorum de anima de cognicione de corrup<sup>o</sup>ne de  
 celo et mundo  
 et incipit in 2<sup>o</sup>. fo. si quid'  
 et in penultimo h<sup>o</sup> autem  
 ex dono M<sup>ri</sup> Joh<sup>is</sup> Wrauby (44) [5]

Item Expositio Magistri Walteri Burlee super octo libros phi<sup>coram</sup>  
et incipit in 2<sup>o</sup>. fo. cuiuscumque predi<sup>u</sup>

et in penultimo fi<sup>u</sup> requirit

ex dono M' Joh<sup>u</sup> Aylemer

(51) [6]

Item Textus natural' phi<sup>u</sup> in quo continentur octo libri phi<sup>coram</sup> de  
celo et mundo Item libri metheororum De generacione et corrup-  
cione De anima De sompno et vigilia De sensu et sensato De  
memoria et reminissencia De lineis De numero De bona fortuna  
De longitudine et breuitate vite De Iuuentute et senectute De  
coloribus De motu animalium De progressu animalium Item de  
milo

et incipit in 2<sup>o</sup>. fo. resoluta

et in penultimo superinfundit

ex dono M' Jacobi Matissale

(52) [7]

Item Commentum Aueroy super libros phi<sup>coram</sup>

et incipit in 2<sup>o</sup>. fo. le intelligi<sup>o</sup>

et in penultimo et v<sup>liter</sup>

ex dono M' Jacobi Matissale

(46) [8]

\*Item Antonius super Metha<sup>coram</sup>

incipit in ij<sup>o</sup>. fo. vt ens et vnum

et in penultimo eius sub<sup>u</sup> \*

(65) [9]

‡Item Burley super lib' de Anima cum alijs tractatibus

ex dono M. Joh<sup>u</sup> Smethes quondam vic' de castre

c<sup>o</sup> 2<sup>m</sup>. fo. inci<sup>u</sup> consideratur

penulti<sup>m</sup> dic<sup>u</sup> ph<sup>u</sup> ‡

(43) [10]

‡‡Item Textus problematum Ar<sup>u</sup> cum alijs

ex dono M. Rob<sup>u</sup> alne

cui<sup>o</sup> 2<sup>m</sup>. fo. inci<sup>u</sup> *erit et non vna*

et in penultimo *Item ad perpetuam*

(56) [11]

Item petrus paduwanens' super problemata Ar<sup>u</sup>

ex dono eiusdem

cui<sup>o</sup> 2<sup>m</sup>. fo. incipit *et valentem*

et in penultimo *tosum* ‡‡

(58) [12]

## Libri medicinalis phi°. [fo. 33°.]

In primis liber in quo continetur Galienus de complexionibus  
Galienus de malicia complexionis Joh<sup>us</sup> Damascenus de inpressioni-  
bus in alto quid' tractatus Galienus de simplici medico Galienus  
de creticis diebus Galienus de Crisi Galienus de interioribus

et incipit in 2°. fo. ver tempus

et in penultimo minus poterit

ex dono M<sup>o</sup> Joh<sup>us</sup> Tesdale

(29) [1

Item liber in quo continentur Galienus super pronostica ypocratis  
Comentum eiusdem super libro ampho<sup>rum</sup> ypocratis Expositio super  
librum regimenti acutorum morborum ypocratis Galienus de ingenio  
sanitatis

et incipit in 2°. fo. cognicio

et in penultimo cōtatibus

ex dono M<sup>o</sup> Joh<sup>us</sup> Tesdal

(32) [2

Item liber in quo continentur tres libri canonis Auicenne cum libro  
Serapionis

et incipit in 2°. fo. Accipe stipit'

et in penultimo minorat ex virtute

ex dono M<sup>o</sup> Joh<sup>us</sup> Tesdale

(? 36). [3

Item Rasis in Almasorio cum quo sunt diuisiones Rasys Antita-  
darius Rasys de dolore capitis Rasys de passionibus uicturarum  
De passionibus puerorum Idem liber experimentorum cum expo-  
sitiōe difficilium dictionum Rasys in Almasorio

et incipit in 2°. fo. et virge

et in penultimo Allemdia

ex dono M<sup>o</sup> Joh<sup>us</sup> Tesdale

(24) [4

Item liber in quo continentur Galienus de morbo et acti<sup>o</sup> Ampho-  
ris<sup>i</sup> damasceni cum commento ysodori solectorium Aueroys Libellus  
Aueroys de tirriatis Auicenna de viribus cordis et medicinis cordia-  
libus Cantio<sup>i</sup> Auicenne cum com<sup>o</sup> Aueroys liber 4<sup>us</sup> meth<sup>orum</sup> Egi-  
dius de vrinis cum commento

et incipit in 2°. fo. quot sunt

et in penultimo sentitur grauedo

ex dono M<sup>o</sup> Joh<sup>us</sup> Tesdale.

(23) ↓ 5

Libri logice. [fo. 35<sup>b</sup>.]

Textus logice in quo continentur liber porfirij predicamentorum  
peryarmonias .vj. principiorum diuisionum Topicorum Boecij Elenco-  
rum Topicorum Aristotelis Priorum et Posteriorum

et incipit in 2<sup>o</sup>. fo. q<sup>d</sup> quid est tundendum est  
ex dono M<sup>i</sup> Jacobi Matissale

(59) [1]

Libri Poetrie. [fo. 37<sup>b</sup>.]‡ Libri Sophisticales. [fo. 39<sup>a</sup>.]

Item in primis j<sup>o</sup> liber in quo continetur liber consequenciarum Fere-  
brigg' cum hystebery cum alijs

c<sup>o</sup> 2<sup>m</sup>. fo. inci<sup>t</sup> Capitulum  
penulti<sup>m</sup> v<sup>o</sup> tarde alterabitur ‡

(2) [1]

Libri gramaticales. [fo. 39<sup>b</sup>.]

## Hugucio

et incipit in 2<sup>o</sup>. fo. est vel optime  
et in penultimo duobus vt quis  
ex dono d<sup>ni</sup> Thome Paxton

(18) [1]

‡ Item vn<sup>o</sup> liber in quo continetur porphirius cum alijs libris veteris  
logic' et in eodem libro Prec' in minori cum a<sup>u</sup>

c<sup>o</sup> 2<sup>m</sup>. fo. s<sup>o</sup> inci<sup>t</sup> Sit spe<sup>s</sup>  
penulti<sup>m</sup> v<sup>o</sup> Gradatim pergens

(6) [2]

Item Prec' in maiori

c<sup>o</sup> 2<sup>m</sup>. fo. inci<sup>t</sup> Queratur  
penulti<sup>m</sup> temperarent

(9) [3]

Item liber (Λ lucanus a.) de bell' romanis

c<sup>o</sup> 2<sup>m</sup>. fo. inci<sup>t</sup> In se magna  
penulti<sup>m</sup> At t'

(5) [4]

- Item Prec' in ma<sup>r</sup> et minori  
 ex dono Kendale  
 c<sup>o</sup> 2<sup>m</sup>. fo<sup>m</sup>. p<sup>o</sup> prohe<sup>m</sup> inci<sup>t</sup> Significacio  
 penulti<sup>m</sup> vero Inquisiti<sup>a</sup> verba (f 1) [5]
- Item petrus hel' in ma<sup>r</sup> et minori  
 ex dono eiusdem Kendale  
 c<sup>o</sup> 2<sup>m</sup>. fo. inci<sup>t</sup> Substan<sup>m</sup>  
 penulti<sup>m</sup> v<sup>o</sup> vitabit lingua mea (8) [6  
 Westhawe. ‡

Libri Cronicales. [fo. 42<sup>a</sup>.]

Libri Juris Canonici. [fo. 44<sup>b</sup>.]

- Liber decretorum  
 et incipit in 2<sup>o</sup>. fo. textus Senatus  
 et in penultimo saporis  
 ex dono M<sup>r</sup> Ricardi Holme (221) [1]
- Item Archidiaconus in Rosario  
 et incipit in 2<sup>o</sup>. fo. enim ponitur  
 et in penultimo l<sup>a</sup> plana  
 ex dono M<sup>r</sup> Ricardi Holme (213) [2]
- Item Speculum Judiciale  
 et incipit in fo. vnio' .c. vnico  
 et in penultimo ic. Si quis in a<sup>o</sup>  
 ex dono M<sup>r</sup> Joh<sup>h</sup> Aylemer (f 179) [3]
- Item Reporto<sup>m</sup> Duranti cum li<sup>o</sup> card<sup>h</sup> Bartholomei Bryxens' et summa  
 de officio aduocatorum  
 et incipit in 2<sup>o</sup>. fo. vt ex<sup>a</sup>  
 et in pe<sup>o</sup> quia in rebus  
 ex dono M<sup>r</sup> Joh<sup>h</sup> Aylemer (177) [4]
- Item decretales cum constitucionibus Innocencij pape .iiij. et consti-  
 tucionibus Nicholai  
 et incipit in 2<sup>o</sup>. fo. rentur peruenire in textu  
 et in penultimo suis que in ecc<sup>iam</sup>  
 ex dono M<sup>r</sup> Ricardi Holme (243) [5]



Item Joh<sup>m</sup> in Nouella in duobus voluminibus super decretales p<sup>a</sup> pars  
et incipit in 2<sup>o</sup>. fo. Aliquibus vtilibus  
et in penultimo tunc enim

**Secunda pars**

· incipit in 2<sup>o</sup>. fo. nichil exigit  
et continet in fine tractatum Joh<sup>m</sup> de lig<sup>no</sup> super arbore consanguini<sup>u</sup>  
Item Summa Joh<sup>m</sup> Andree super libro decretalium Item Distinc-  
cões Joh<sup>m</sup> Sald' super decretalibus Item scripta d<sup>m</sup> Thome Paxton  
et Petri Flandrini super c<sup>o</sup> vt circa de eleccõibus libro .vj. Item  
tractatum d<sup>m</sup> Frederici de Senis super materia permutacõis Item  
formam appellandi in beneficia<sup>m</sup> secundum stilum curie romane.  
Item minorica bartholi super regul' et statu fratrum minorum  
et incipit in vltimo fo. decedens

ex do<sup>o</sup> M' Ric<sup>i</sup> Holme (216, 207), [6, 7

Item liber sextus decretalium cum tribus doctoribus et cum dyno  
super regul' Juris

et incipit in 2<sup>o</sup>. fo. vicecancellarium

et in penultimo regula optinet

ex dono Ric<sup>i</sup> Holme

(210) [8

Item Joh<sup>m</sup> in Nouella super sexte

et incipit in 2<sup>o</sup>. fo. hic Archid'

et in penultimo Marth' quesuisti

ex dono Ric<sup>i</sup> Holme

(? ) [9

Item liber decretorum

et incipit in textu in 2<sup>o</sup>. fo. n<sup>i</sup> quirites

et in penultimo prohibeatur

ex dono Thome de castro Bernardi

(235) [10

Item Decretales

et incipit in 2<sup>o</sup>. fo. mento altaris

et in penultimo statutum est

ex dono eiusdem

(230) [11

Item Hostiensis in summa

et incipit in 2<sup>o</sup>. fo. tres legis

et in penultimo re .ui.

ex dono Ric<sup>i</sup> Holme

(234) [12

Item Joh<sup>m</sup> in collectaria

et incipit in 2<sup>o</sup>. fo. infctam

et in penultimo vxorem alterius

ex dono Ric<sup>i</sup> Holme

(247) [13

## Item Decretales

et incipit in 2°. fo. textus carne

et in penultimo impendant

ex dono M' Joh<sup>u</sup> Thornell

(226) [14]

Item Joh<sup>u</sup> in Nouella super decretales in duobus voluminibus P<sup>m</sup>

incipit in 2°. fo. rari auctorem

et in penultimo firmant'

## Secunda pars

incipit in 2°. fo. creare solet

et in penultimo in fi, cui sper'

ex dono M' Joh<sup>u</sup> Aylemer

(217, 225) [15, 16]

Item Joh<sup>u</sup> in Nouella super sexto

et incipit in 2°. fo. ad partem

et in penultimo proidi

ex dono eiusdem

(224) [17]

## Item Innocencius super decretales

et incipit in 2°. fo. de rerum di

et in penultimo vt diximus

ex dono Ric<sup>i</sup> Holme

(245) [18]

## Item liber Clementinarum

et incipit in 2°. fo. in textu Fidei

et in penultimo in altera dioc'

ex dono M' Joh<sup>u</sup> Aldewyk.

(231) [19]

## ‡ Item Speculum Judiciale

c<sup>o</sup> 2<sup>m</sup>. fo. inci<sup>t</sup> vacantepenulti<sup>m</sup> vero Et pro<sup>r</sup> C. del'.

(249) [20]

Item Glosa Joh<sup>u</sup> de Antona super consti<sup>tu</sup> Octoni et Octobonic<sup>o</sup> 2<sup>m</sup>. fo. inci<sup>t</sup> micis mortalibuspenulti<sup>m</sup> suo marc' precedat

(219) [21]

Item vn<sup>o</sup> doctor super decretaliac<sup>o</sup> 2<sup>m</sup>. fo<sup>m</sup>. inci<sup>t</sup> *Reeligere*penulti<sup>m</sup> *determinacōem* ‡

(248) [22]

## ‡‡ Item Archidiaconus in rosario

ex dono M<sup>r</sup> Rob<sup>u</sup> Alnecui<sup>o</sup> 2<sup>m</sup>. fo. *et euangelica in*pe. *moraliter* ‡‡

(223) [23]

¶ Registrum M<sup>n</sup> Radulphi Songer et Ric<sup>i</sup> Cokeram Procuratorum Cant' compilatum A<sup>o</sup> d<sup>ni</sup> Mil<sup>mo</sup> CCC<sup>mo</sup> lxx<sup>o</sup> tercio. [fo. 1<sup>a</sup>.]

¶ In primo staulo co<sup>h</sup> librerie in parte boriali continentur xix<sup>ta</sup> libri quorum primus est

Prescianus

cuius 2<sup>m</sup>. fo. diffiniunt (¶ Gram. 5) [1]

Libr' Sophestrie fferebrigg

cuius 2<sup>m</sup>. fo. ca<sup>m</sup> et (Soph. 1) [2]

Libr' Tabula super veterem lo<sup>com</sup>

c 2<sup>m</sup>. fo. de anima (Nat. Phil. 4) [3]

Libr' Memoriale Juniorum

c 2<sup>m</sup>. fo. In quinta [4]

Libr' vo' Lucanus de bellis romanorum

c 2<sup>m</sup>. fo. In se magna (Gram. 4) [5]

Libr' Purphirius

c 2<sup>m</sup>. fo. sit species (Gram. 2) [6]

Libr' Ouidius de transformatis

c 2<sup>m</sup>. fo. nil renouatis [7]

Libr' vocatur Petrus helias in magno et minori

c 2<sup>m</sup>. fo. substantia (Gram. 6) [8]

Libr' Precianus in ma<sup>ti</sup>

c 2<sup>m</sup>. fo. queratur discretis (Gram. 3) [9]

Libr' Pres' de 4<sup>ta</sup> partibus

c 2<sup>m</sup>. fo. huius [10]

Libr' Burley super Purphu<sup>m</sup> cum aliis

c 2<sup>m</sup>. fo. conceptus rei [11]

Libr' Claudianus

cuius 2<sup>m</sup>. fo. cerabies [12]

Liber Cornubiens de octo partibus 9<sup>ua</sup>tie

cuius 2<sup>m</sup>. fo. vbicunque [13]

Libr' Exposicões parcium difficilium prologorum

c 2<sup>m</sup>. fo. Rego gis [14]

<b>Libr' Donatus Cornubiensis</b>	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. abboteca	[15]
<b>Libr' Januensis in suo Catholicoñ</b>	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. O in V mutatur	[16]
<b>Libr' Boicius de consolacōne</b>	
cuius 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. bonum finis	(Mor. Phil. 4) [17]
<b>Libr' Hugucio</b>	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. est vel	(Gram. 1) [18]
<b>Libr' Elimentarium Papie</b>	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. Inuenimus	[19]

¶ In secundo staulo continentur xxj<sup>m</sup> libri quorum primus est

<b>Rasis de almaserio</b>	
cuius 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. necessarij	[20]
<b>Petrus de crescencijs</b>	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. cuiuslibet generis	[21]
<b>Constantinus in viaticis</b>	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. morbos	[22]
<b>Galienus de morbo</b>	
cuius 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. quot sunt	(Med. 5) [23]
<b>Rasis in almaserio</b>	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. et v <sup>l</sup> ge	(Med. 4) [24]
<b>Auerroys in medicinis</b>	
cuius 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. et quia	[25]
<b>Lilium medicine</b>	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. cum fetore	[26]
<b>Palladius</b>	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. nec ieiuna	(? Nat. Phil. 1) [27]
<b>Sentencie tegni galieni</b>	
cuius 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. compositus	[28]
<b>Galienus in multis libris</b>	
cuius 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. ver tempus	(Med. 1) [29]
<b>Passiones messway</b>	
cuius 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. de luperis	[30]
<b>Questiones super tagnay</b>	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. primo modo	[31]
<b>Comentum Galieni</b>	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. cognicō	(Med. 2) [32]

Theorica Constantini	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. discordabant	[33]
Compendium medicinale	
cuius 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. innaturalem	[34]
Quinque libri auicenne	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. theorica	[35]
3 <sup>m</sup> libri canonis auic'	
cuius 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. deracoem	(? Med. 3) [36]
Egregius arcium liberalium medicine	
cuius 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. depascōi	[37]
Addiciones mesue	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. virtutem	[38]
Exposicō Johan <sup>a</sup> cum questionibus	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. cum tenetis	[39]
Johan <sup>a</sup> Alexandri	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. sui causas	[40]

¶ In 3<sup>o</sup> staulo continentur xvij libri quorum primus est

Albertus de anima	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. animarum	[41]
Scharp de anima	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. Intellina monet	[42]
Burley de anima	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. consideratur	(Nat. Phil. 10) [43]
Textus phi <sup>a</sup> naturalis	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. siquidem	(Nat. Phil. 5) [44]
Textus de animalibus	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. lacimus edenchia	[45]
Auyreys super phi <sup>corum</sup> libros	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. le intelli <sup>a</sup>	(Nat. Phil. 8) [46]
Ysiderus in ethimologiis	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. xpc ipse	[47]
Dubulton in to <sup>a</sup> phi <sup>a</sup>	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. extra inte <sup>m</sup>	[48]
Textus noue logice	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. de vno dicuntur	[49]
Egidius de regimine principum	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. sciendum est	[50]

Burley super libros phisicorum	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. cujuscumque predi <sup>u</sup>	(Nat. Phil. 6) [51]
Textus phi <sup>o</sup> naturalis	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. resoluta adinuicem	(Nat. Phil. 7) [52]
Albertus de natura locorum	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. que sunt cause	[53]
*Orosius de ornuida mundi	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. ardentem malis	[54]
Albertus super libros phisicorum	
cuius 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. esse competit	[55]
Aristotelis naturalia problemata .	
cuius 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. erit et non vna	(Nat. Phil. 11) [56]
Franciscus de remedijs vtriusque fortune	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. nomina	[57]
Problemata Aristotelis	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. valentem	(Nat. Phil. 12) [58]

¶ In 4<sup>to</sup> staulo continetur xix libri quorum primus est

Textus logice	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. quod quid	(Log. 1) [59]
Expositio moral' phi <sup>o</sup>	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. silogismos	(Mor. Phil. 1) [60]
Tabula politicorum	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> fo. tabilia	[61]
Ep <sup>o</sup> senece	
cuius 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. quocienscumque l <sup>ra</sup>	[62]
Egidius de regimine principum	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. grosse magis	(Mor. Phil. 2) [63]
Textus Ethicorum	
cuius 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. oz autem	[64]
Antonius super metha <sup>o</sup>	
cuius 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. vt ens	(Nat. Phil. 9) [65]
Aristotelis de secretis secretorum	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. caliginem	(Theol. 54) [66]
Tryuet super libros Boecij	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. dorrice	[67]
Tabularum optimarum	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. esse c <sup>um</sup>	[68]

Textus metha <sup>m</sup>	
cuius 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. maxime scire	(Nat. Phil. 2) [69]
Thomas super metha <sup>am</sup>	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. animalibus	(Nat. Phil. 3) [70]
Glosa co <sup>la</sup>	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. auferat	[71]
Manupulus cronicorum	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. set comparacōe	[72]
Tonale musicale	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. Inter quot	[73]
Retho <sup>m</sup> tullij	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. mo cum	[74]
Alexander super metha <sup>am</sup>	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. quod voco	[75]
*Boecius de consolacōe	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. querimoniam	(Mor. Phil. 3) [76]
Albertus super metha <sup>am</sup>	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. probatur in esse.	(Mor. Phil. 5) [77]

¶ In 5<sup>to</sup> staulo continentur 26 libri quorum primus est

Glosa co <sup>la</sup> super 5 libros Salo <sup>m</sup>	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. memoriam virtutum	[78]
Gregorius in moralibus	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. cibum	(Theol. 40) [79]
Distincōnum Lino <sup>i</sup>	
cuius 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. au' homo	[80]
Tractatus de donis	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. dicebat	[81]
Januensis in d <sup>ni</sup> calibus	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. est habunda	(Theol. 28) [82]
Ric <sup>m</sup> de sancto victore	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. set h' in hijs	[83]
Januensis super opus quadragesimale	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. ad hec	[84]
Bernardus de diligendo d <sup>m</sup>	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. testimonis	[85]
Pariciensis de vicijis	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. pro quo	(Theol. 21) [86]

Raymundus cum sermonibus d <sup>ni</sup> calibus	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. tenetur	(Theol. 22) [87]
Lactancius de falsa religione	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. permixta	[88]
Ancelmus	
cuius 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. essencia	(Theol. 19) [89]
Sancti gregorij de pastorali cura	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. fugere	(Theol. 12) [90]
Armachanus de pauperie xp <sup>i</sup>	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. quam	(Crome 2) [91]
Augustinus lxxxij. q <sup>um</sup>	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. erunt	[92]
Distincōnum mauricij	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. abscondit	[93]
Pariciensis de sacramentis	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. qui	[94]
Jannensis de sc̄is	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. magis	(Theol. 29) [95]
Notyngham super euangelia	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. premiorum	(Theol. 47) [96]
Distincōes Januensis de ordine predicatorum	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. creaturas	(Theol. 30) [97]
Dicta Lincolniensis cum a <sup>l</sup> <sup>is</sup>	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. voluntate	[98]
Isidorus de ortu et obitu sanctorum patrum ad adam vsque ad ste- phanum	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. sacerdos	[99]
*Originalium Augustini	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. sumus	(Crome) [100]
Gregorius super ezechielem	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. filios	(Theol. 43) [101]
Augustinus de ciuitate dei	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. quippe	(Theol. 14) [102]
Beate virginis marie	
cuius 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. inimicorum suorum.	(Theol. 27) [103]
In 6 <sup>to</sup> staulo continentur libri xxvj.	
Recellencis	
cuius 2 <sup>m</sup> fo. sp <sup>ale</sup>	[104]



Tryuett super	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. meleche v°	[105]
Parisiensis super s̄cos	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. gradus	[106]
Odo in sermonibus	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. est	[107]
Athbery super trenos	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. inqt <sup>l̄</sup> e	[108]
Summa predicancium	
cuius 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. nem est	(Theol. 39) [109]
Repyngdon	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. huius seculi	[110]
Retho <sup>m</sup> Tho°	
cuius 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. penultimam	(Theol. 18) [111]
Ep <sup>la</sup> pauli	
cuius 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. xp <sup>i</sup> d <sup>r</sup>	[112]
Rabanus de 2 <sup>a</sup> parte psalterij	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. de glorifica <sup>m</sup>	[113]
Robertus de padway	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. alterius culpe	[114]
Legenda s̄corum	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. flumina ignea	(Theol. 23) [115]
Ep <sup>la</sup> parisiensis	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. nem	[116]
Libr' diuersorum sermonum	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. relinquend'	[117]
Sermones d <sup>u</sup> cales	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. sine qua	[118]
Postille super eziehelem	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. oracōes imperf̄cas	[119]
Tomiloquium Wallensi	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. operis coniugal'	[120]
Pariciens de vicijs	
cuius 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. autoritatibus	[121]
Postilla iordanis	
cuius 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. statuerunt duos	[122]
Prima pars Jordanis super euangelia	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. ad 1 <sup>m</sup>	[123]

<b>*Libr' sermonum Aug'</b>	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. nō n ille	(Crome) [124]
<b>Tractatus de lingua</b>	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. monet ap <sup>l</sup> us	(? Theol. 44) [125]
<b>Concordantie super concordancias b<sup>l</sup>is</b>	
cuius 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. bia	[126]
<b>Libr' sermonum</b>	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. sz	[127]
<b>Summa Wallencis</b>	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. sextum	(Theol. 13) [128]
<b>Origenis super genesim</b>	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. non sit.	[129]

In 7<sup>mo</sup> staulo continentur 24 libri quorum primus est

<b>Glosa super leuiticum</b>	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. sanguinem eius	[130]
<b>Postilla super lucam</b>	
cuius 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. o <sup>d</sup> idit	[131]
<b>Prologus primus in quintum librum doctrinal' ecc<sup>e</sup> xp'i</b>	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. a sensu	[132]
<b>Hugo de Vihenna super ysaiam</b>	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. bibliam	[133]
<b>Augustinus de agone xp'ano et penitencia</b>	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> fo. ducere	[134]
<b>P<sup>a</sup> pars diccōnarij</b>	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo.	[135]
<b>2<sup>a</sup> pars diccōnarij</b>	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. prosperitatis	[136]
<b>Tercia pars diccōnarij</b>	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. labitur	[137]
<b>Quarta pars diccōnarij</b>	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. salice	[138]
<b>Ep<sup>l</sup> fr<sup>l</sup> Thome Waldeñ</b>	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. beacōr	[139]
<b>N<sup>a</sup> glosa super ep<sup>l</sup>us pauli</b>	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. ver	[140]
<b>Ambrosius super lucam</b>	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. si laborem	(Theol. 52) [141]

Postilla super Matheum	[142]
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. sonat	
Liber ympnorum	(Theol. 42) [143]
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. construende	
Liber distincōnum	[144]
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. lassata	
*Augustinus contra Faustum	(Crome) [145]
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. n <sup>r</sup>	
*Augustinus de doctrina xp'ana	(Crome) [146]
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. oomperi	
Jeronimus super Ezechielem	[147]
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. contempni	
Wallensis super triginta	[148]
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. contra quod	
Waldan	[149]
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. s' dicant	
Postille super genesim	(Theol. 33) [150]
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. quia	
Ep <sup>la</sup> Augustini	[151]
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. adme	
Postille super li <sup>os</sup> regum	(? Theol. 34) [152]
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo.	
*Omilie origenis	(Crome) [153]
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. d <sup>m</sup> .	

In staulo octauo continentur 17 libri quorum primus est

Petrus comestor	(? Theol. 46) [154]
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. vbique ergo	
Augustinus super Tanonicam Johannis	[155]
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. fōus est	
Allogorie Historiarum	(Theol. 11) [156]
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. feneratores	
Postilla super librum psalmorum	(Theol. 6) [157]
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. quod inportat	
Postille de lira	(Theol. 7) [158]
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. bus	
Magister Historiarum	(Theol. 10) [159]
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. n' aliud	

Omellie grisostini	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. leticie	[160]
Grisostimus super matheum	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. d <sup>o</sup> sed	(? Theol. 17) [161]
*Augustinus de verb' d <sup>ai</sup>	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. O quam bonus	(Crome 1) [162]
Pars de lira	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. possunt optari	(Theol. 9) [163]
Prima pars biblie	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. non potuerunt	[164]
*Augustinus de q <sup>n</sup> ibus	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. rem	(Crome) [165]
Holcot super sapi <sup>am</sup>	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. propositum	(Theol. 20) [166]
Biblia	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. suam scripturam	(Theol. 3) [167]
Sermones Repyngdon	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. misit	[168]
Histo <sup>a</sup> scolastica	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. ocupabant	(Theol. 45) [169]
Rno Nich' de lira	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. cand'	(Theol. 8) [170]

In primo staulo ex parte australi continentur 15 li' quorum primus est

Porteferium	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. angelo	[171]
Barthall' super F no	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. edi priuatus	[172]
F no	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. velit	[173]
F no	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. neque opus	[174]
F ve	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. et in primis	[175]
F no	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. causa	[176]

Quoddam volumen in cuius princi° continentur brocardica b' brix  
cum alijs

c 2<sup>m</sup>. fo. vt ex° (Jur. Can. 4) [177

Cynus

c 2<sup>m</sup>. fo. tunc [178

Will<sup>m</sup> in speculo

c 2<sup>m</sup>. fo. vnccōe (Jur. Can. 3) [179

\*Collaccōes

c 2<sup>m</sup>. fo. nā [180

\*Gestum vetus

c 2<sup>m</sup>. fo. cato [181

\*Cynus

c 2<sup>m</sup>. fo. et in furto [182

\*Codex

c 2<sup>m</sup>. fo. in rēa [183

\*F in for

c 2<sup>m</sup>. fo. alterius [184

Doctor super F ve

c 2<sup>m</sup>. fo. puniri [185

In secundo desco continentur 17 libri quorum primus est

Johannes de lingnasio

c 2<sup>m</sup>. fo. n<sup>i</sup> (Jur. Can. 7) [207

Liber decretorum

c 2<sup>m</sup>. fo. sub eodem [208

Libr' parui voluminis

c 2<sup>m</sup>. fo. igitur [209

Apparatus d<sup>i</sup> digni in 6<sup>to</sup>

c 2<sup>m</sup>. fo. vicescancellarium (Jur. Can. 8) [210

\*Liber 6<sup>m</sup> decretalium

c 2<sup>m</sup>. fo. et alijs [211

Apparatus innocencij

c 2<sup>m</sup>. fo. fructibus [212

Rosarium archidiaconi

c 2<sup>m</sup>. fo. enim ponitur (Jur. Can. 2) [213

\*Libr' F noui

c 2<sup>m</sup>. fo. nunciacōem [214

<b>Septulum</b>	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. 2 <sup>a</sup> petri 2 <sup>o</sup>	[215]
<b>Prima pars Joh<sup>h</sup> nouelle</b>	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. aliquibus	(Jur. Can. 6) [216]
<b>2<sup>a</sup> pars Joh<sup>h</sup> nouelle</b>	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. autorem	(Jur. Can. 15) [217]
<b>Lectura abbatis</b>	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. probiliter	[218]
<b>Glo<sup>a</sup> Joh<sup>h</sup> de Attona super constitu<sup>bus</sup></b>	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. duorum	(? Jur. Can. 21) [219]
<b>Summa Raymundi</b>	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. ex de	[220]
<b>*Apparatus decretorum</b>	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. senatus	(Jur. Can. 1) [221]
<b>Lynwode</b>	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. ice ub	[222]
<b>Archidiaconus in rosario</b>	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. et euang'	(Jur. Can. 23) [223]

**In 3<sup>o</sup> desco continentur 14 li<sup>i</sup> quorum primus est**

<b>Joh<sup>h</sup> in nouella super 6<sup>m</sup> librum decretalium</b>	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. ad partem	(Jur. Can. 17) [224]
<b>Nouella Joh<sup>h</sup> an super 9 li<sup>is</sup> decretalium</b>	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. creatura solet	(Jur. Can. 16) [225]
<b>Decretalia</b>	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. si carne	(Jur. Can. 14) [226]
<b>Ostiensis in lectura</b>	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. temporatum	[227]
<b>Ostiensis</b>	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. declarat	[228]
<b>Petrus in salinis</b>	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. magest'o	[229]
<b>Constitu<sup>m</sup> N pape</b>	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . mento	(Jur. Can. 11) [230]
<b>Constitu<sup>m</sup> clementine</b>	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. fidei	(Jur. Can. 19) [231]

Petrus de salinis	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. etat'	[232]
Tabula marciiani super decre <sup>ta</sup>	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. quid abbas	[233]
Summa de titul' decre <sup>ta</sup>	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. 3 <sup>ae</sup> leges	(Jur. Can. 12) [234]
Textus decretorum	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. n <sup>i</sup> q <sup>u</sup> rites	(Jur. Can. 10) [235]
Apparatus archidiaconi	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. et 1 <sup>a</sup>	[236]
Innocencius super decretale	
cuius 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. de quibus	[237]

In quarto desco continentur 14 li<sup>i</sup> quorum primus est

Antiquitatum liber	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> fo. de cetero	[238]
Johannes in addiccōibus	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. non recipiat	[239]
Textus decretorum	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. cum illi	[240]
Glo <sup>a</sup> super clement'	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. gregoriani	[241]
Tabula iuris	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. abbolucō	[242]
*Consti <sup>o</sup> N	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. tentur	(Jur. Can. 5) [243]
Tractatus de pñi <sup>a</sup>	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. sperauit	(Theol. 24) [244]
Innocencius super decre <sup>ta</sup>	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. de rerum	(Jur. Can. 18) [245]
*Racio <sup>o</sup> diuinorum	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. gum servitur	(Salle) [246]
Joh <sup>o</sup> gaufridus	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. infra	(Jur. Can. 13) [247]
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. negligere	(Jur. Can. 22) [248]

Apparatus d <sup>m</sup> digni in 6 <sup>to</sup>	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. vacante	(Jur. Can. 20) [249]
Liber 6 <sup>to</sup> decretalium	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> fo. n <sup>ra</sup>	[250]
Apparatus Joh <sup>is</sup> andree	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. seu o <sup>io</sup>	[251]

In 5<sup>to</sup> desco continentur 27 li<sup>i</sup> quorum primus est

Mag <sup>us</sup> super libros sentenciarum	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. videlicet	[252]
Magister Will <sup>elmus</sup> Teall	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. fluerat	(Theol. disp. 14) [253]
Tabula reductorij moral'	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. adquirere	[254]
Reductorium morale	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. sexta	[255]
Exp <sup>o</sup> super iiij <sup>or</sup> libros senten <sup>arum</sup>	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. dies	[256]
Quedam expo <sup>o</sup> super ecc <sup>o</sup> sticum	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. vitande	(Theol. 31) [257]
Bonouentura super 4 <sup>m</sup> senten <sup>arum</sup>	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. ideo	(Theol. disp. 5) [258]
Egidius de mensura angelorum	
cuius 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. adeam	(Theol. disp. 6) [259]
Expo <sup>o</sup> super 4 <sup>m</sup> sentenciarum	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. dux o <sup>im</sup>	[260]
Albertus super iiij <sup>to</sup> senten <sup>arum</sup>	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. ergo	(Theol. disp. 10) [261]
Tarentasius super 4 <sup>m</sup>	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. samaritanus	[262]
Dicta Lincolni'	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. commisit	[263]
Legendi b <sup>e</sup> thome	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. lonis	(Theol. 15) [264]
Sutton	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. agit	(Theol. disp. 8) [265]



Collecções Wallensis	
o 2 <sup>a</sup> . fo. debent	(† Theol. 16) [266]
Albertus super primum et 3 <sup>a</sup> sententiarum	
o 2 <sup>a</sup> . fo. et exaltat'	(Theol. disp. 9) [267]
S̄cūs Thomas in prima parte summe	
o 2 <sup>a</sup> . fo. enim	(Theol. disp. 11) [268]
Franciscus de maronis	
c 2 <sup>a</sup> . fo. inter omnia	(† Theol. disp. 4) [269]
S̄cūs Thomas super j <sup>m</sup> sententiarum	
c 2 <sup>a</sup> . fo. instant	[270]
Thomas super primum	
c 2 <sup>a</sup> . fo. doctrina	(Theol. disp. 7) [271]
Bedly super ep <sup>la</sup> cano <sup>ca</sup>	
c 2 <sup>a</sup> . fo. vt prop.	[272]
Boecius consolacōis	
c 2 <sup>a</sup> . fo. ma apud	[273]
Augustinus super septem li <sup>os</sup> qu <sup>o</sup> num	
c 2 <sup>a</sup> . fo. tue gratuletur	[274]
Magister sententiarum	
c 2 <sup>a</sup> . fo. amande	(Theol. disp. 1) [275]
Compendium pauperis	
c 2 <sup>a</sup> . fo. distincō	(Theol. 26) [276]
Summa s̄ci Thome de aliquo	
o 2 <sup>a</sup> . fo. recipiencium	(Theol. disp. 12) [277]
Bacunthor̄p	
c 2 <sup>a</sup> . fo. vtrum sic	(† Theol. disp. 13) [278]

In 6<sup>to</sup> desco continentur 21 libri quorum primus est

Jeronimus in ep <sup>la</sup>	
c 2 <sup>a</sup> . fo. ramt'	[186]
Glo <sup>a</sup> co <sup>la</sup>	
c 2 <sup>a</sup> . fo. filij	[187]
Josaphus in antiquitatibus	
c 2 <sup>a</sup> . fo. deficit'	[188]
Tabula super summam Thome contra gentiles	
c 2 <sup>a</sup> . fo. ad modestam	[189]

<b>Media villa Nich' Ive super primum et 2<sup>m</sup> sñiarum</b>	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. per humanam	(Theol. disp. 2) [190]
<b>Tarentazius super 3<sup>m</sup>. et 4<sup>m</sup>.</b>	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. aut' ergo	(Theol. disp. 3) [191]
<b>Secunda 2<sup>o</sup></b>	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. videt	(Theol. 53) [192]
<b>Secunda 2<sup>o</sup></b>	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. habitus	(Theol. disp. 15) [193]
<b>Stephanus cantuariensis super libros regum</b>	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. psalmi	[194]
<b>Contra adimantum</b>	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. aut	[195]
<b>Glo<sup>a</sup> super omnes pauli ep<sup>l</sup><sup>ae</sup></b>	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. noscere	[196]
<b>Exposicō euangeliorum s' Hildebrand</b>	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. seminat	[197]
<b>Sermo Augustini quod tñme non sunt excoercende</b>	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. perniciosā	[198]
<b>Glosa super libros biblie</b>	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. iudaici	[199]
<b>Psalterium cum glo<sup>a</sup></b>	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. quia iam	[200]
<b>Jeronimus super psalterium</b>	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. dirumpamus	[201]
<b>Glo<sup>a</sup> iudicum</b>	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. ei caleph	[202]
<b>Glosa co<sup>l</sup> super matheum et marcum</b>	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. consilij	[203]
<b>Floretum</b>	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. i. s' glosam	[204]
<b>Gesta romanorum</b>	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. custodite	[205]
<b>De ciuitate xp<sup>i</sup></b>	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. renouatum	[206]
 <b>In septimo desco continentur 15<sup>ae</sup> quorum primus est</b>	
<b>Hugo de Vienna super sapien<sup>l</sup><sup>ae</sup></b>	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. sint ergo	[279]

Gorram super Joh <sup>am</sup>	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. causal'	[280]
Prima pars tabule dictorum s̄ci Thome	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. facit	[281]
2 <sup>a</sup> pars tabule	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. indesta <sup>am</sup>	[282]
3 <sup>a</sup> pars tabule	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. et idem	[283]
Hugo de Vienna super apocalipsim	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. sed xp <sup>m</sup>	[284]
Hugo de Vienna super libros trenorum	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. q <sup>o</sup> Jerimias	[285]
Gorram super lucam	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. vocandus	[286]
Hugo de Vienna super lucam	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. ta ecce	[287]
Opus Magistri Will' Milington contra peykok	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. actenus obligatur	[288]
Gorram super matheum	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. imploranda	[289]
Hugo de Vienna super matheum	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. galathas 4 <sup>to</sup>	[290]
Hugo de Vienna super marchum	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. predicatorem	[291]
Hugo de Vienna super duodecim prophetas	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. vnum	[292]
Gorram super matheum	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. erat	[293]

In octauo desco continentur 23 libri quorum primus est

Origines super ep <sup>lam</sup> pauli ad romanos	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. sp̄c	[294]
Glo <sup>a</sup> quedam super lucam	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. fabul'	[295]
Parobole salamonis glo <sup>a</sup>	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. in cruce	(Theol. 38) [296]

<b>Prima pars doctoris de lira s' fr<sup>m</sup> Nich<sup>m</sup></b>	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. et secundum	(Theol. 48) [297]
<b>2<sup>a</sup> pars eiusdem</b>	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. in nouo	(Theol. 50) [298]
<b>3<sup>a</sup> pars eiusdem</b>	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. et ne	(Theol. 49) [299]
<b>Monachus beccensis super parabola salo<sup>a</sup></b>	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> fo. odit	[300]
<b>Prima pars biblie</b>	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. sciant	(? Theol. 1) [301]
<b>2<sup>a</sup> pars biblie</b>	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. apprehendent	(? Theol. 2) [302]
<b>Petrus Johannes super M<sup>a</sup></b>	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. ad p <sup>m</sup>	[303]
<b>Concordancie</b>	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. viij C	(Theol. 4) [304]
<b>Co<sup>a</sup> glosa super quinque libros sapien<sup>m</sup> cum expo<sup>m</sup> Hugonis de Vienna</b>	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. patris	[305]
<b>Postille super exodum cum alijs</b>	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. scribens	(Theol. 35) [306]
<b>Jeronimus contra Jouinian<sup>o</sup></b>	
cuius 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. fiaz	[307]
<b>Tractatus super Joelem</b>	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. et vt	[308]
<b>Expō super apocalips</b>	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. agno	(Theol. 37) [309]
<b>Glo<sup>a</sup> super matheum</b>	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. et quod	[310]
<b>Postilla mora<sup>r</sup></b>	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. est	(Theol. 51) [311]
<b>Libri plurimi augustini de mirabilibus noui et veteris testamenti</b>	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. carencium	[312]
<b>Frater Nich<sup>m</sup> de hanapis de exemplis sacre scripture</b>	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. concilium	[313]
<b>Tryuet super exodum</b>	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. canan	[314]
<b>Petrus de remediaro conuersorum</b>	
c 2 <sup>m</sup> . fo. collatinam	(Theol. 36) [315]

Job glosatus ex expō eiusdem

c 2<sup>m</sup>. fo. sidet

[316]

In nono desco continentur xiiij<sup>am</sup> libri quorum primus est

Glo<sup>a</sup> co<sup>la</sup> super Pentacon

c 2<sup>m</sup>. fo. Aug<sup>us</sup>

[317]

Glo<sup>a</sup> co<sup>la</sup> super libros regum

c 2<sup>m</sup>. fo. oculati

[318]

Glo<sup>a</sup> co<sup>la</sup> super ep<sup>las</sup> pauli

c 2<sup>m</sup>. fo. distab'

[319]

Glosa co<sup>la</sup> super marcum

c 2<sup>m</sup>. fo. ad finem

[320]

Glo<sup>a</sup> co<sup>la</sup> super ysaïam

c 2<sup>m</sup>. fo. hoc A

[321]

Glosa comunis super parabolas

c 2<sup>m</sup>. fo. adolescenti

[322]

Glosa co<sup>la</sup> super Job

c 2<sup>m</sup>. fo. vermibus

[323]

Glo<sup>a</sup> co<sup>la</sup> super actus ap<sup>lorum</sup>

c 2<sup>m</sup>. fo. Aug<sup>us</sup>

[324]

Glosa co<sup>la</sup> super lucam et Johannem

c 2<sup>m</sup>. fo. ante deum

[325]

Glosa comunis super Ezechielem

c 2<sup>m</sup>. fo. die xl<sup>a</sup>

[326]

Glosa co<sup>la</sup> super sapi<sup>am</sup>

c 2<sup>m</sup>. fo. p<sup>i</sup>

[327]

Glosa co<sup>la</sup> super

c 2<sup>m</sup>. fo. caderanda

[328]

Glo<sup>a</sup> co<sup>la</sup> super Josue et Judic'

c 2<sup>m</sup>. fo. moyses

[329]

Floretum Bartholomei

c 2<sup>m</sup>. fo. scienciam iungaris.

[330]

De pertinentibus cruci vniuersitatis.

Summa pars crucis cum ymagine crucifixi et ymaginibus sōe Marie  
et sancti Joh<sup>is</sup>.

Tabernaculum crucifixi cum ymaginibus Patrie et s̄c̄e Marie cum angelo supra capita.

Alia pecia magna cum minore in capite cum ymaginibus Mich<sup>a</sup> sancti Nich<sup>i</sup> s̄c̄e Marie et gabrielis et s̄c̄i Thome deauratis cum duodecim penaculis maioribus et minoribus.

Aliud Tabernaculum paruum cum cristallo pro sacramento deferendo cum vno *pyr̄*.

Baculus deauratus dimisus in tres pecias deauratas et duas pecias ligneas argenteas in finibus cum vno *vice*.

Item sex angeli deaurati cum alis omnibus extra vna et vnum *vice* argenteum fractum.

Item alia pecia que vocatur *Soket* pro pede crucifixi.

Item duo penacula sine cruce cum alijs duodecim paruis pecijs argenteis et deauratis.

Item duo superpelicia cum vno *Poket*.

Qui quidem libri omnes ac singuli cum cruce et eidem pertinencijs per procuratores supradictos eidem M<sup>r</sup> Johanni Ocley traditi sunt die et anno d<sup>ni</sup> supradictis. Et a<sup>o</sup> rr<sup>to</sup> Edwardi quarti post conquestum Angl<sup>i</sup> (terciodecimo).

## ADDITIONAL REMARKS.

In the first list Richard Holme gave 16 out of the 76 volumes which form the original entry. His will dated Cambridge 18 April was proved 22 May 1424, and has been printed by the Surtees Society, *Test. Ebor.* Vol. i. p. 405. I omitted at first to notice that he refers for particulars to an inventory of legacies which is now apparently lost; so that we need not suppose the list to have been compiled so early as 1424, but must look to the entries themselves for a guide to the date. Thomas de Castro Bernardi was probably the Master of Peterhouse, who was succeeded by John Holbroke in 1418. William Hollere may be the vicar of Halvergate in Norfolk 1415—1426, mentioned by Parkin, *Hist. of Norf.* Vol. xi. p. 105. The earliest additional entries I have

marked \*; those by a third hand \*\*; those by a fourth †; those by a fifth ††; those by a sixth ‡; and those by a seventh hand ‡‡. Of the entries marked ‡ the list of *Libri grammaticales* is subscribed "Westhawe," possibly Thomas Westhaugh, who was elected fellow of Pembroke Hall in 1432, and who may have made the entry. Of the donors of the books marked ‡, John Holbrok was Master of Peterhouse in 1418, and seems to have died in 1431 or 1437. (See Tanner.) Kendale was probably Richard Kendale the grammarian, mentioned as living in 1431. (See Tanner.) Thomas Thurkyll is probably the person who formerly owned MS. li. 3. 9, which afterwards belonged to William Lavender, who sold it in 1432 to Walter Crome, by whose gift it came to the Library in 1444. Of the donors of books marked ‡‡, Thomas (not Richard) Langley, Bishop of Durham, died in 1439, and the volumes are mentioned in his will, printed by the Surtees Society, *Hist. Dunelm. Scriptorum tres*, App. p. ccxli. Robert Alne died in 1440. His will dated 24 Dec. and proved 26 Dec. 1440, is printed in the *Test. Ebor.* Vol. 11. p. 78. It mentions, besides these books, a copy of *Franciscus [Petrarcha] de remediis utriusque fortunæ*, which Mr John Otryngham, Master of Michaelhouse in Cambridge, was to retain during his life; and accordingly this book appears (No. 57) in the later list printed above, and not in the earlier. Mr Nicolaus Wpton is probably the well-known writer of the treatise on heraldry.

In the second list, the books marked with an asterisk are those which I have identified as still existing in the Library. They are all in the first list, except those given by Walter Crome in 1444 and 1452, and one (No. 246) which came to the library "ex legati M<sup>r</sup> Joh<sup>is</sup> Salle decretorum doctoris nuper socii Aule sancte Trinitatis." There is no date, and the Trinity Hall records throw no light on it, but the book must have been given between 1440 and 1473, and the donor may have been John Salle, Vicar of Happisburgh in Norfolk 1429—1455.

XXIII. AN EARLY UNIVERSITY STATUTE CONCERNING  
HOSTELS. COMMUNICATED BY HENRY BRADSHAW,  
M.A.

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[Read 11 May, 1863.]

THE following Statute occurs on the last page of one portion of a miscellaneous volume in the University Library, (MS. Mm. 4. 41), none of the contents of which can well be later than the 14th century, while the part in question may probably be assigned to the reign of Edward the First. The handwriting is the same as that of the treatises immediately preceding it, and it is quite possible that it was copied into this book very soon after the time at which it was first made.

A statute concerning Hostels, made in the reign of Edward the First, carries us back to a time in the history of the University when Peterhouse was the only College, and nearly all the members lived in these *Hospitia*. It is therefore less remarkable that we do not find this statute among the *Statuta Antiqua* in the printed editions; as the old Proctors' books, from which the materials chiefly came for the edition of 1785, seem not to have been drawn up till the end of the 14th century at the earliest, and so represent a time when the Collegiate system had begun to get a firm footing in the University. The Statute on the subject (No. 67) in the printed editions, is materially different from the one here given.



## Statuta Universitatis Cantabrigiæ.

Si aliquis velit habere aliquam principalitatem alicujus hospitii in dicta universitate, veniat ad dominum hospitii illius in die Sancti Barnabæ apostoli; quia ab illo tempore [11 Jun.] usque ad Nativitatem Beatæ Mariæ [8 Sept.] possunt offerri cautiones et admitti, et nullo alio tempore anni.

Item qui prior est tempore prior est jure; ita, qui prius offert cautionem domino domus, stabit cautio; et illa cautio debet præferri coram Cancellario.

Item scholaris ille qui dare debet cautionem ipse debet venire domino hospitii in prædicto die vel infra illud tempus, sed quanto citius tanto melius, et in præsentia bedelli vel notarii vel duorum testium et cautionem sibi exponere cum effectu, si velit; ita videlicet cum effectu, vel cautionem fidejussoriam vel pignoratitiam, id est, vel duos fidejussores vel unum librum vel aliud tale; et, si non admittatur, ille scholaris debet statim adire Cancellarium et sibi exponere cautionem in præsentia illorum testium et dicere qualiter dominus hospitii te minus juste recusavit in cautione recipienda; et hoc probato Cancellarius statim te admittet ad illam cautionem et ad illam principalitatem invito domino hospitii.

Item ille qui scholaris est et principalis alicujus hospitii non potest cedere nec alicui clerico scholari socio renuntiari juri suo, sed tantum domino hospitii.

Item cessiones hujusmodi prohibentur quia fuissent in præjudicium domini hospitii; quod fieri non debet.

Item si aliquis sit principalis alicujus hospitii, et aliquis alius scholaris velit inhabitare tanquam principalis in eodem hospitio, adeat dominum hospitii et exponat sibi cautionem, ut dicitur supra, ita dicens: Domine, si placeat tibi, peto me admitti ad principalitatem hospitii tui in illa parochia; quandocunque principalis velit cedere vel renuntiari juri suo, ita quod ego primo et principaliter et immediate possim sibi succedere, si placeat tibi,

salvo jure suo dum principalis fuerit. Si non vult, exponas cautionem Cancellario, ut te admittat ad illam conditionem quod quandocunque non fuerit principalis, quod tu possis esse principalis et sibi succedere in eodem hospitio præ omnibus aliis; et Cancellarius te admittet invito domino et invito principali.

Item si aliquis dominus dicit alicui scholari: Vis tu esse principalis illius hospitii mei? Scholaris dicit quod sic; sed dominus hospitii dicit quod non vult quod hospitium taxetur aliquo modo; scholaris dicit quod non curat; scholaris ingreditur tanquam principalis et accipit sibi socios scholares in hospitio suo. Isti scholares hospitii possunt adire Cancellarium et facere hospitium eorum taxari invito principali et invito domino, non obstante contractu inter dominum et principalem, quia contractus privatorum non potest præjudicare juri publico.

Item nullus potest privare aliquem principalem sua principatitate nec aliquo modo supplantare, dummodo solvit pensionem, nisi dominus hospitii velit inhabitare, vel nisi dominus vendiderit vel hospitium alienaverit.







**SKULL OF BOS PRIMIGENIUS WITH CELT.**

XXIV. ON A SKULL OF *BOS PRIMIGENIUS* ASSOCIATED  
WITH FLINT IMPLEMENTS. BY CHARLES C. BABBINGTON, M.A. F.R.S. F.S.A.

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[Read Feb. 23, 1863.]

It has been believed for some time that species of oxen now extinct coexisted with man in these islands. Abundant evidence of the *Bos longifrons* having served as food for man has been found in Ireland as well as England, and Owen supposes them to have been domesticated by the ancient Britons; but until recently we did not possess any very certain evidence of *Bos primigenius* having been hunted in England. In January 1863, persons engaged in digging for the so-called "coprolites" near the village of Reche, but in Burwell Fen, Cambridgeshire, found a head of that ox lying upon the chalk-marl, and covered by about four feet of peat. It was broken across at the level of the upper margin of the orbits of the eyes, and when first examined the fractured surface was covered by a considerable quantity of peat. None of this peat was removed until the skull arrived at Cambridge, nor had the workmen any means of knowing that anything unusual was concealed by it. Upon its removal a flint celt was found firmly fixed in a fracture of the frontal bone. The celt had penetrated the skull to a depth of  $2\frac{3}{4}$  inches, and broken off at what was the outer surface of the skin of the animal, so that it now measures exactly three inches in length. It is a chipped celt formed out of a chalk-flint. The surface exposed by the fracture is evidently old, for its appearance exactly corresponds with that of the

other parts of the celt. It is thinner than the celts usually found, and very sharp. The broadest end of the celt is imbedded in the skull: at the fracture it measures two inches in breadth by three-fourths of an inch in thickness. As it penetrated the anterior lobes of the brain, it must have caused the death of the animal, if driven into the place where it was found during life. Apparently it was broken by having struck the inner surface of the base of the skull. Probably it was fixed in a heavy handle so as to increase the weight of the blow, and so placed as to resemble an adze, rather than an axe. A portion of the frontal bone has been carried inwards with the celt. Such would naturally be the result if the wound was given when the flesh and skin covered the bone, and prevented the broken pieces of the latter from easily becoming detached.

I had the pleasure of examining the skull, in company with Mr James Carter, before all the peat had been removed from the outside of the frontal bone about the celt, and we arrived at the opinion that it was quite impossible that the celt could have been recently placed in the situation where we saw it; and that there was no reasonable cause to doubt its having entered the skull, and caused the injury during the life or immediately after the death of the animal. When we first saw it the interior of the skull was quite full of compact peat, which held the celt tightly in its place; but since that time the peat has shrunk in drying, and it has become necessary to insert a wedge of wood to prevent the celt falling out.

The measurements of the skull are:

	ft.	in.
Total length now that the front part has been added	2	3
Width between the orbits ... ..	0	10½
Circumference of the base of the horn ... ..	1	1
Length of the core of horn, following the outer curvature ... ..	2	2
Distance between the tips of the horn-cores ...	1	11½

This is about the average size of the skull of *Bos primigenius*.

The discovery of the celt caused a further search to be made in the place where the skull was found, which resulted in our obtaining the anterior bones of the face, which exactly fitted the edges of the fractured surface, and have been carefully replaced by Mr Carter: also many other parts of the skeleton; namely, nearly all the vertebræ, the scapulæ, some ribs, the tibiæ, humeri, sacrum; but none of the smaller bones and no femur.

It is intended that these interesting remains should be deposited in the Woodwardian Museum, so that they may be safely preserved and available for study. They are of great value to the paleontologist from the certainty that they all belong to the same animal. It is believed that no other museum is in possession of so large a part of the skeleton of this species of extinct ox.

We are informed that remains of trees were found with the bones. No naturalist has seen the wood, for none was preserved; the workmen called it yew, and as many yew-trees have been found buried in the peat of the fens, they are probably correct.

It would be out of place to enter here upon a consideration of the paleontographical interest of these bones. Mr Jas. Carter has discussed that subject in a paper recently read to the Cambridge Philosophical Society. But it may be allowable to remark that it has seldom been possible to determine the species of ox to which fossil bones (other than the skull) belonged; and that the discovery of so many parts of the skeleton has afforded an opportunity of describing their structure so as probably to allow of the identification of detached bones of *Bos primigenius*. Much credit is due to Mr Carter for the careful mode in which he has preserved the skull, and the skill which he has shown in determining the osteological character of the other bones.



The annexed wood engraving is derived from two photographs, one representing the skull on the day after its arrival at Cambridge, and the other showing its present state. The photographs were very cleverly taken by Mr Farren. The engraver has made the socket of the left eye appear rather too prominent, from not very clearly showing that much bone has fallen away from its lower side.

XXV. ON ROMAN INTERMENTS BY THE SIDE OF THE  
SO-CALLED VIA DEVANA, NEAR CAMBRIDGE. BY  
CHARLES C. BABINGTON, M.A., F.R.S. F.S.A.

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[Read *April 27, 1863.*]

THE Roman way which the antiquaries of the last century called the "Via Devana" is believed to have left CAMBORITUM (Castle End, Cambridge) at the same place where the present turnpike road to Huntingdon passes out of the town, or perhaps very slightly to the west of that spot; to have passed over or by the side of what until recently was called "The Hill of Health," and through the grounds of a gentleman's house called The Grove. Its course afterwards was probably through the fields lying to the west of the present road, for there is no doubt that it traversed the closes opposite to Howe's House. All trace of this ancient road was removed at some former period, for it has been usual in this district to remove the gravel and stones from the Roman ways for use in the formation or repair of modern roads. It therefore often happens that there is very little, except perhaps a slight rise in the ground, to show where the Roman way passed.

One of the fields bordering the western side of the present road and also adjoining the old inclosures of Howe's House, at

about a mile from Cambridge, has been recently trenched to the depth of many feet in order to obtain the so-called "coprolites" contained in the soil. Thus many hundred yards of the supposed course of the Roman road, and the land lying on each side of it, has been thoroughly examined; and from the attention paid to the matter by Mr Swan Wallis, the tenant of the farm (Gravel Hill) and the extractor of the coprolites, it is probable that nothing of much interest has escaped notice. These trenching operations were commenced in 1861, when a considerable number of broken pieces of Roman pottery together with 2 or 3 perfect vessels were found by the side of the supposed line of the ancient way. There were a few fragments of the red Samian pottery, but most of the pieces noticed belonged to a smoky-looking, dark, rather rude ware. They were accompanied by burned bones, and were certainly the relics of interment after cremation.

In 1863 the workmen discovered two large stone coffins, placed at a few feet apart, one about 2 and the other nearly 4 feet beneath the modern surface of the ground, and lying at right angles to the direction of the road. The coffins are rudely formed of what appears to be Barnack stone; are very massive; and that which has been removed for preservation is rounded at one end. They were covered by large thick slabs of the same kind of stone. A single skeleton was found in each of them, one male and the other female; the male skeleton was utterly disarranged, owing to water having had access to the interior of the coffin, and floated the bones from their original places. The other coffin was water-tight or nearly so, and there the female skeleton lay as it had been originally deposited; except that the bones had fallen to the bottom. All the bones were beautifully preserved, but presented no remarkable feature. Mr Humphry informs me the crania are of Caucasian type, and are not in any way remarkable.

The smaller coffin, which is now placed under the southern wing of the portico of the Fitzwilliam Museum, is six feet six

inches in length externally, two feet wide, and one foot two inches high; the covering slab is four inches and a half thick. The whole is supposed to weigh about three quarters of a ton.

Before the larger coffin was used to contain the remains found in it, it had been broken into several pieces, and mended by means of iron clamps, of which very clear traces were seen when it was removed. As these coffins must have been costly from the amount of labour expended upon them, and the distance to which the stone was conveyed from its quarry in Northamptonshire, we may perhaps conclude that economy caused a mended coffin to be used: or the fact may have been that no other coffin was ready, and of course the corpse could not be kept until another had been excavated.

The coffins only contained the bones; but at the end of the smaller of them, which inclosed the female remains, four glass bottles and one vase of pottery were found; also an oval armlet of jet, having a longer diameter of three inches, and a shorter of two and a half; also two rather elegant pins made of jet and another of bone. Likewise a thin sheet of bronze forming a shallow vessel, but having its whole edge broken away, so as to render it difficult to form a guess at its use; and a thin circular dish of coarse pottery having a diameter of about four inches and less than half an inch in thickness. The latter appears to be quite perfect, and no guess is made at its use. The annexed plate will show the form of the bottles, and their circular top is shown below them. They are exactly alike in shape, and respectively measure four and three quarter, five, and five and a quarter inches in height and seven and seven and a half inches in circumference at



their thickest part. The small bottle is four inches high and four inches in circumference. It has two rudely formed but rather elegant handles formed by attaching the glass when plastic to the shoulder of the bottle, carrying it up to the neck and then back again parallel to itself. The earthen vase is six and a quarter inches in height, and measures eleven inches round its thickest part: a representation of it is given on a plate.

The antiquities have been liberally given to the Museum of our Society by Mr Swan Wallis.

It will be remembered that two inscribed stones were found by the side of this same road, at about three miles from Cambridge, in the year 1820 (See *Anc. Cambridgeshire*, pp. 23 and 71). They have now been safely placed under the portico of the Fitzwilliam Museum.

P. S. I avail myself of this opportunity to correct an error in my *Ancient Cambridgeshire*. The Akeman Street did not pass through CAMBORITUM, but ran parallel and close to the north-western side of that station, from the western angle of which the road traversed the ground now occupied as a garden by Mr Cumming; crossed the long lane leading to the footpath to Coton at about the middle of the hedge bounding the last field on its northern side; and left St John's farm a little to the west, thus avoiding the brook, which is sometimes flooded, and must formerly have rendered the adjoining land soft and swampy.



Two glass bottles found on Gravel Hill Farm.



**Vase found on Gravel Hill Farm.**





## CONTENTS.

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- XIX. REMARKS BY DR ASHTON, FORMERLY MASTER OF JESUS COLLEGE, (I.) ON THE AGE OF A SYRIAC MS. OF THE PENTATEUCH, AND (II.) GLOUCESTER RIDLEY'S ACCOUNT OF A SYRIAC MS. OF THE NEW TESTAMENT. Communicated by G. E. CORRIE, D.D. Master of Jesus College . . . 219
- XX. DOCUMENTS CONNECTED WITH THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN SCOTLAND IN THE REIGN OF QUEEN ANNE. Communicated by G. E. CORRIE, D.D. Master of Jesus College . . . 225
- XXI. ON AN UNPUBLISHED COIN OF CARAUSIUS, OBTAINED IN CAMBRIDGE: TOGETHER WITH TWO SIMILAR UNPUBLISHED COINS OF ALLECTUS. By CHURCHILL BARINGTON, B.D. Fellow of St John's College . . . 235
- XXII. TWO LISTS OF BOOKS IN THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY. Communicated by HENRY BRADSHAW, M.A. F.S.A. . . 239
- XXIII. AN EARLY UNIVERSITY STATUTE CONCERNING HOSTELS. Communicated by HENRY BRADSHAW, M.A. F.S.A. . . 279
- XXIV. ON A SKULL OF BOS PRIMIGENIUS ASSOCIATED WITH FLINT IMPLEMENTS. By CHARLES C. BARINGTON, M.A., F.R.S., F.S.A. . . . 285
- XXV. ON ROMAN INTERMENTS BY THE SIDE OF THE SO-CALLED VIA DEVANA NEAR CAMBRIDGE. By CHARLES C. BARINGTON, M.A., F.R.S., F.S.A. . . . 289

# REPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS.

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## REPORT

PRESENTED TO

**The Cambridge Antiquarian Society,**

AT ITS TWENTY-FOURTH GENERAL MEETING,

MAY 9, 1864.

---

ALSO

## Communications

MADE TO THE SOCIETY.

No. XIV.

COMPLETING THE SECOND VOLUME.

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CAMBRIDGE:

PRINTED BY C. J. OLAY, M.A. AT THE UNIVERSITY PRESS.

DEIGHTON, BELL & CO.; MACMILLAN & CO.

BELL AND DALDY, FLEET STREET; J. R. SMITH, SOHO SQUARE,  
LONDON.

1864.

PUBLICATIONS  
OF THE  
CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.

---

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# REPORT

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1864.



# R E P O R T,

&c.

---

YOUR officers are happy to say that the Society is in as healthy a state as on the last occasion of their addressing the members, but they would have been pleased if it had been in their power to add that it has made progress. Unfortunately the scientific study of Antiquities is not so popular in this University and therefore does not attract so many members to our Society as might reasonably have been expected. Our number, although very small, continues tolerably constant: the unavoidable losses being about supplied by the election of new members.

An inspection of the Balance Sheet annexed will shew that the sum now in the Treasurer's hands is rather larger than it was at the preceding Annual General Meeting. The chief part of this increase is caused by the receipt of a composition from one of the Members. The receipts therefore have only just met the expenditure which is believed to have been reduced to the lowest possible amount. The expense of management, including rent, only just exceeds six pounds. As there is an abundance of valuable matter awaiting publication until such time as the funds of the Society can bear the expense the members will see that it is their interest to add to our income as much as possible by obtaining for us a considerable increase of members. The permanent changes would not be materially

greater even if we were a much more numerous body, but the number of pages of the Communications would be much increased.

Your officers think that the present part of the Communications will be found adequately to support the character attained by the preceding numbers. This number concludes the second volume of the CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN COMMUNICATIONS and is accompanied by a Title, Contents and Index.

The most interesting Antiquarian event of the past year, as far as our Society is concerned, is the discovery of the remains of the infirmary which belonged to the ancient Hospital of St John the Evangelist. As these remains will have to be removed a rather full account of them with illustrations is given in the COMMUNICATIONS.

The East Anglian being now firmly established in public estimation the Council has determined to discontinue the gratuitous distribution of it. If gentlemen wish to continue it, they must make private arrangements for the purpose.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT FOR THE PERIOD ENDING MAY 9, 1864.

RECEIPTS.		£	s.	d.	PAYMENTS.		
Subscriptions					East Anglian		£ 3 0 0
	for 1863 . .	3	3	0	Postage and Parcels		0 13 1
	for 1864 . .	35	14	0	Coins . . . . .		3 13 6
Composition . . . . .		10	10	0	Antiquities . . . . .		1 10 2
				49 7 0	Printers . . . . .		22 16 0
Sale of Books . . . . .				7 0 6	Engravers . . . . .		5 17 0
In hand, May 11, 1863 . . . . .				80 15 11	Rent . . . . .		5 0 0
					Collector, &c. . . . .		0 8 6
					In hand, May 9, 1864 . . . . .		94 5 2
				£137 3 5	£137 3 5		



## OFFICERS AND COUNCIL,

(*Elected May 9, 1864*).

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### President.

The Rev. Henry Richards Luard, M.A. Trinity College, Registrar of the University.

### Treasurer.

Charles Cardale Babington, M.A. F.R.S. F.S.A. St John's College, Professor of Botany.

### Secretary.

The Rev. T. G. Bonney, M.A. F.G.S. St John's College.

### Council.

The Rev. George Elwes Corrie, D.D. Master of Jesus College.

The Rev. H. J. Hotham, M.A. Trinity College.

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The Rev. Richard Edward Kerrich, M.A. F.S.A. Christ's College.

The Rev. George Williams, B.D. King's College.

The Rev. John E. B. Mayor, M.A. St John's College.

The Rev. W. G. Searle, M.A. Queens' College.

J. W. Hales, M.A. Christ's College.

AN ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS AT THE  
MEETINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

---

Nov. 16, 1863. The Rev. J. E. B. Mayor, President, in the chair.

The Rev. R. E. Kerrich exhibited and remarked upon the original office copies of Sir Henry Unton of the correspondence between Queen Elizabeth of England and King Henry IV. of France in 1596; they have been printed by the Roxburgh Club.

Mr C. H. Cooper read two papers (1) on Agnes lady Wenman the translator of Zonaras; and (2) on Richard Dunthorne, Astronomer, Engraver and Antiquarian Artist.

Dec. 3, 1863. The Rev. J. E. B. Mayor, President, in the chair.

Professor Babington exhibited an imitation of a leaden Pilgrim's badge; being one of a number recently made to impose upon the public.

A paper was communicated by G. B. Mead, M.D. of Newmarket, entitled, A history of the court at Newmarket during the reign of King James I.

Feb. 15, 1864. The Rev. J. E. B. Mayor, President, in the chair.

Mr Bradshaw exhibited a transcript of the process of the Papal Legates in the case of the divorce between Henry VIII. and Katherine of Arragon. (Univ. Lib. MS. Dd. xiii. 26.)

Feb. 29. The Rev. J. E. B. Mayor, President, in the chair.

Professor Babington read a paper on the remains of the Hospital of St John the Evangelist at Cambridge.

Mr C. H. Cooper read Remarks on a recently published selection from the wills of eminent persons.

**April 25. The Rev. J. E. B. Mayor, President, in the chair.**

The President exhibited the contents of Bishop Fisher's box of papers preserved in the Muniment Room of St John's College.

**May 9. The Rev. J. E. B. Mayor, President, in the chair.**

The Officers and Council for the ensuing year were elected.

The Treasurer gave an account of the financial condition of the Society.

The President exhibited some MS. forms of prayer used at the coronation of Charles I. and II. and James II; also forms of prayer used at the consecration of the chapel of Peterhouse, A. D. 1632. They are in the handwriting of Archbishop Sancroft.

Rev. R. E. Kerrich exhibited a printed poem entitled "A poem attempting something upon the varieties of the most renowned University of Cambridge. 1673.

## PRESENTS AND PURCHASES. 1863-1864.

---

Proceedings of the Kilkenny Archæological Society, Nos. 40—43. *From the Society.*

Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archæology, Vol. III, No. 3. *From the Institute.*

Original Papers of the Norfolk Archæological Society. Vol. VI, Parts 3 and 4. *From the Society.*

Sussex Archæological Collections. Vol. XV. *From the Sussex Archæological Society.*

Three pieces of Roman Ware and a Mediæval vessel from Haslingfield. *From the Rev. T. G. Bonney.*

A stone celt from Swaffham Fen. *From Mr A. Deck.*

Three flint flakes or knives from the ancient copper mines in the Wady Magarah, Mount Sinai; brought from thence by Major C. K. Macdonald. *From Mr A. W. Franks.*

Ancient chipped flints from Icklingham. *From Mr. C. C. Babington.*

Anglo-Saxon head of a spear found in Waterbeach Fen.

Two small vases found near St John's College.

Seventeen Roman Denarii from Luton Park.

Seven Roman Denarii found at Cambridge.

Miscellaneous coins and tokens from Messrs Churchill Babington, C. C. Babington, T. G. Bonney, A. Deck, &c.

## L A W S.

I.—THAT the Society be for the encouragement of the study of History, Architecture, and Antiquities; and that such Society be called “THE CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.”

II.—That the object of the Society be to collect and to print information relative to the above-mentioned subjects.

III.—That the subscription of each Member of the Society be *One Guinea* annually; such subscription to be due on the first day of January in each year: on the payment of which he shall become entitled to all the Publications of the Society, during the current year.

IV.—That any person who is desirous of becoming a Member of the Society, be proposed by two Members, at any of the ordinary Meetings of the Society, and balloted for at the next Meeting: but all Noblemen, Bishops, and Heads of Colleges, shall be balloted for at the Meeting at which they are proposed.

V.—That the management of the affairs of the Society be vested in a Council, consisting of a President, (who shall not be eligible for that office for more than two successive years,) a Treasurer, a Secretary, and not more than twelve nor less than seven other Members, to be elected from amongst the Members of the Society who are graduates of the University. Each Member of the Council shall have due notice of the Meetings of that body, at which not less than five shall constitute a quorum.

VI.—That the President, Treasurer, and Secretary, and at least three ordinary Members of the Council, shall be elected annually by ballot, at a General Meeting to be held in the month of May; the three senior ordinary Members of the Council to retire annually.

VII.—That no Member be entitled to vote at any General Meeting whose subscription is in arrear.

VIII.—That, in the absence of the President, the Council at their Meetings shall elect a Chairman, such Chairman having a casting-vote in case of equality of numbers, and retaining also his right to vote upon all questions submitted to the Council.

IX.—That the accounts of the receipts and expenditure of the Society be audited annually by two auditors, to be elected at the Annual General Meeting; and that an abstract of such accounts be printed for the use of the Members.

X.—That the object of the usual Meetings of the Society be, to read communications, acknowledge presents, and transact miscellaneous business.

XI.—That the Meetings of the Society take place once at least during each term: and that the place of meeting and all other arrangements, not specified in the Laws, be left to the discretion of the Council.

XII.—That any Member be allowed to compound for his future subscriptions by one payment of *Ten Guineas*.

XIII.—That Members of the Society be allowed to propose Honorary Members, provided that no person so proposed be either resident within the County of Cambridge, or a member of the University.

XIV.—That Honorary Members be proposed by at least two Members of the Society, at any of the usual Meetings of the Society, and balloted for at the next Meeting.

XV.—That nothing shall be published by the Society, which has not been previously approved by the Council, nor without the author's name being appended to it.

XVI.—That no alteration be made in these Laws, except at the Annual General Meeting or at a Special General Meeting called for that purpose, of which at least one week's notice shall be given to all the Members; and that one month's notice of any proposed alteration be communicated, in writing, to the Secretary, in order that he may make the same known to all the Members of the Society.

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*It is requested that all Communications intended for the Society, and the names of Candidates for admission, be forwarded to the Secretary, or to the Treasurer.*

Subscriptions received by the Treasurer, or by his Bankers, Messrs Mortlock and Co., Cambridge; or at the Bank of Messrs Smith, Payne, and Smith, London, "To the Cambridge Antiquarian Society's account with Messrs Mortlock and Co., Cambridge."







# CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN COMMUNICATIONS

BEING

PAPERS PRESENTED AT THE MEETINGS

OF THE

**Cambridge Antiquarian Society.**

---

**No. XIV**

BEING THE FIFTH AND LAST No. OF THE SECOND VOLUME.

---

**CAMBRIDGE:**

PRINTED BY G. J. CLAY, M.A.

**AT THE UNIVERSITY PRESS.**

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M.DCCC.LXIV.



XXVI. AN ACCOUNT OF THE VISITS OF KING JAMES I.  
TO NEWMARKET. BY GEORGE B. MEAD, M.D.,  
PH. D., AND M.A. OF GIESSEN, L.R.C.P. LOND.

---

[Read Nov. 30, 1863.]

JAMES was the first English monarch who had a residence at Newmarket. The wide plains around that place had prior to his time become famous for the facilities they afforded for various kinds of sports, as racing, hunting, coursing, &c. The pedantic monarch took more delight in field sports than state business, declaring that his health demanded an active life, and, though an indifferent horseman, he was fond of hunting and racing.

Early in February, 1604-5<sup>1</sup>, the king paid what was probably his first visit to Newmarket, "proceeding to the enjoyment of his favorite recreation of field sports in the neighbourhood, and in a letter dated Feb. 15, Lord Cecil writes, "The king will return from Cambridgeshire in a few days." On the 26th and 27th the king knighted six gentlemen at Newmarket; the 27th was passed principally in the sports of the field. The following entry appears in the Register of Fordham, Cambridgeshire:—

"1604-5. Upon Wednesday the 27th of February, the high and mighty Prince James, by the grace of God, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c., did hunt the hare, with his own hounds, in our fields of Fordham,

<sup>1</sup> Nichols, *Progresses of James I.* Vol. I. p. 496.

and did kill six, near a place called Blackland, and did afterwards take his repast in the field, at a bush near the King's Path."

James spent full half his year in hunting, and if any person or party had an urgent matter to prefer, the only opportunity for it was by waylaying him in his rides. The Dissenters, as the time approached for the enforcement of the new canons of the Church, presented a petition to him near Newmarket, praying a prolongation of the time allowed them for conforming. James received them with savage fierceness; told them that it was from such petitions that the rebellion in the Netherlands originated; that his mother and he had been haunted by Puritan devils from their cradles; and that he would sooner lose his crown than encourage such malicious spirits; and if he thought his son would tolerate them in his time, he would wish to see him that moment lying in his grave. The Nonconformists complained that he persecuted the disciples, whilst he favoured the enemies of the Gospel. This was referring to his reception of the Catholics at Court, and his promises not to molest them if they abstained from the open prosecution of their worship. But James left them under no mistake on that head: he expressed an equally vehement hatred of Papists; and on Feb. 22 he issued a proclamation, enjoining the banishment of all Catholic missionaries, and ordered the penal laws to be enforced against all who did not fully conform to the rites and ordinances of the Church.

Early in March<sup>1</sup> the king went on to Thetford, and after a short stay there returned to Newmarket, where he stayed three days, and then proceeded to Royston.

Dec. 16. A grant<sup>2</sup> was made for life to John Banks of the office of keeper of the king's rabbit-warren and game at Wilbraham Bushes, between Newmarket and Shelford.

Master John Banks<sup>3</sup> had by order, dated Feb. 20, 1606, granted to him the sum of £73. 13s. 4d. as remainder of a further

<sup>1</sup> Nichols, Vol. i. pp. 497-8.

<sup>2</sup> *State Papers*.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid*.

sum (of which no record remains), which he had already had, and employed for certain timber for impaling a warren for hares between Newmarket and Shelford, and for the making of certain bridges, for his majesty's safer and more easy passage, appearing to be his due, by his oath taken Feb. 10, before Sir George Snigge, one of his Majesty's Barons of the Exchequer.

It was probably about this time that the king purchased of Lord O'Brien, Earl of Thomond, a house that nobleman had at Newmarket, for his own use. Before James's time, Newmarket had become a place of fashionable resort for the nobility, several of whom had houses there. This house was small and mean, and extensive alterations were necessary to fit it for the king's use.

The king was at Newmarket in October 1606, for a few days, and again in April 1607<sup>1</sup>. Nov. 24, Sir John Wood writes thus, "from Charing Crosse" to the Earl of Shrewsbury. "His Majestie, about eight days since, went to Newmarket; and yt ys thought will follow his disports there till yt be nere Christmas ere he retourneth." From Newmarket, on the 29th, Sir George Chaworth corresponds as follows with the Earl of Shrewsbury<sup>2</sup>.

"The King is endifferently well pleased with his hunting; and, which is to me as great newes as ease, ys not so earnest, without all intermission or respect of wether, be yt hott or cold, drye or moyst, to goe to his hunting and haulking as he was; for though he be as earnest, being at yt as he was, yet ys he more apt to take hould of a lett, and a reasonable wynd will blowe him to, and keep him at mawe all daye. I seldom or never, except uppon an extraordinarie cause have known a greater court of gentlemen then nowe is; but all them cannot appease and satisfye the King why a fayre whyte jer-faulkon of his lately flewe awaye, and cannot be heard of againe! But the court will lessen for a season within these two dayes, for that my Lord Haddington, and all his favorytes, followers, and parakells goe shortly to Huntington to a match of hunting that he there hath against my Lord of Sheffield's

<sup>1</sup> Nichols, Vol. II. p. 100.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* Vol. II. p. 159.

horse.—And well may he afford to lose such a match; yea, better then so poore a man as I be at cost to trayne and dyet my horse to win one; by reson that (as I conseve yt) his losing is wining; for he had a good and a gratiouse makar in this terrestrial globe; for he that made him saved and delivered him out of the merchants books; yea yf I heard truth, he being £10,000 deepe lately. But, good Lord, yt was well bestowed of him, and the King could doe no lesse for him, he being to match so well as to my Lord of Sussex daughter, which makes a mayde of Honor weare willowe, and keepe her Christmas in the country!”

Nov. 26. A payment<sup>1</sup> of a further sum of £100 was made to John Banks for impaling the warren for hares at Wilbraham Bushes.

The Griffin<sup>2</sup>, a house next the king's at Newmarket, was purchased in 1608, pulled down, and additions to the king's house made on the site. The lessee, Richard Hamerton, received the sum of fifty pounds for the surrender of his leases, and was made keeper of the king's house for life, and the owner of the freehold of the Griffin was paid ten pounds per annum for reserved rent of the house. Ultimately this payment was commuted for the sum of £400, the king thus becoming owner of the fee simple. The grant to Hamerton of the office of keeper of the king's house, dated April 20, is now extant, as also a covenant to him, dated Feb. 12, for £60 for the king's charges at Newmarket, and others to Richard Brass, yeoman of the buckhounds for £26, and Thomas Norton for £5. 13s. 4d. for making certain bridges between Newmarket and Royston.

The king was at Newmarket<sup>3</sup> during March, remaining until the middle of April. “On Sunday<sup>4</sup>, Oct. 12, the king went to Newmarket, and so little was the Sabbath regarded that his Majesty before his journey not only transacted some public business, but had a very angry recontre with Lord Coke.”

<sup>1</sup> *State Papers.*

<sup>2</sup> Nichols, Vol. II. p. 190.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.* Vol. II. p. 210.

The warren at Wilbraham Bushes was completed in 1609. John Banks<sup>1</sup> received June 5, £46. 19s. 8d. for finishing impaling the same. The state of the roads between London, Royston and Newmarket were very bad, and for their improvement Thomas Norton was appointed July 22, way-maker, at a salary of 3s. 4d. per day, and the sum of £18 repaid already disbursed by him; during the same year £11. 10s. was paid him for attendance about that service. In December, James hunted at Newmarket, and expressed himself very much displeased with certain enclosures, which impeded his sport.

The king<sup>2</sup> departed from London towards Newmarket, April 25, 1610. On May 2, Mr Beaulieu wrote to Mr Trumbull, that, upon some Parliamentary "difficulties, his majesty, who did purpose to stay a fortnight or three weeks longer in the country, is now out of hand to return hither."

The king<sup>3</sup> was at Newmarket in February and on March 14, 1611. On the 2nd of November, Mr Chamberlain<sup>4</sup> writes to Sir Dudley Carleton, "The Spanish Ambassador went the last week to the King at Newmarket, without acquainting any of the Council, which is thought somewhat a strange course." And on the 20th, Mr Chamberlain again writes to Sir Dudley, "The King is hunting at Newmarket; and the Queen practising for a new masque<sup>5</sup>." The state of the roads being still very bad, proposals in writing were made for their repair during the winter. A grant in reversion was made Oct. 13, 1612, to Sir Robert Vernon, of the office of keeper of the king's house at Newmarket for life.

The king was at Newmarket, February, 1613, where he was joined in March by Prince Charles and the Prince Palatine, who had just married the Princess Elizabeth. Mr Chamberlain in a letter to Sir Ralph Winwood, dated<sup>6</sup> March 14, writes,

<sup>1</sup> *State Papers.*      <sup>2</sup> Nichols, Vol. II. p. 308. Cooper's *Annals*, III. p. 56.

<sup>3</sup> Nichols, Vol. II. p. 408.

<sup>4</sup> Birch's *MSS.* 4173.

<sup>5</sup> *State Papers.*

<sup>6</sup> Nichols, Vol. II. p. 606.



“ Upon Tuesday was se’ennight (March 6), the Prince and he (the Prince Palatine) went from Newmarket to Cambridge, where I hear they found great entertainment, and had two very commendable Acts in Divinity and Philosophy, besides two excellent Comedies; but they marred them with length, and made them grow tedious, the one of them lasting between seven and eight hours.

During their being at Cambridge, the King escaped a great danger at Newmarket, by reason the foundation of the house where he lay began to sink on the one side with great cracks, so that the doors and windows flew open, and they were fain to carry him out of his bed with all possible expedition, but the next day he removed to Thetford. It is probable that it was in the newly erected portion of the king’s own house that this mishap occurred. The walls were built of flint-stones and mortar, and unless great care is exercised in making them round and solid, or if run up too quickly, they are liable to settle and so endanger the structure<sup>1</sup>. A proclamation was issued at Newmarket dated March 11 prohibiting the use, manufacture or importation of pocket dags, or pistols, and commanding the surrender of all such. Sir Thomas Overbury<sup>2</sup> and the Earl of Rochester were with the King during his visit, and for some private reason had a great quarrel there. Overbury returned very pensively to London; he was soon afterwards arrested, placed in the Tower, where he died of poison, administered it is believed at the instigation of Rochester.

William Marston<sup>3</sup>, gamekeeper at Newmarket, had a salary of £45. 12s. 6d. per annum, and John Banks one of £73, viz. 2s. per diem as keeper of the warren at Wilbraham Bushes, and 2s. per diem for keeping the game within ten miles’ circuit of Newmarket. This was the largest salary paid to any keeper of the king’s warrens. The Manors<sup>4</sup> of Great and Little Wilbraham had always been noted for field-sports; they anciently belonged to

<sup>1</sup> *State Papers.*

<sup>2</sup> *First Fourteen Years of James I.*

<sup>3</sup> *State Papers*, and Nichols, Vol. II. p. 608; also, *First Fourteen Years of James I.*

<sup>4</sup> *Cambr. Antiq. Comm.* I. p. 170.

the Knights Templars, who had a grant of free warren from the king. In the 7th Edw. I. part of Gt. Wilbraham was held by Roger Loveday under Will. Pikot by service of finding every year a sore hawk to be brought to the King's court where he had a right to maintenance for twelve days, with two horses, two grooms and two hounds.

On February the 10th, 1613-14<sup>1</sup>, Mr Chamberlain wrote thus to Sir Dudley Carleton, "The King went away on Monday; and thought it long till he was gone; for he went through that night to Royston, and so to Newmarket. On the 19th of Feb<sup>r</sup> from the Court at Newmarket Sir Thomas Lake the Royal Secretary wrote, by the King's command, to some nobleman unknown. 'His Majesty is this morning gone to a house of Sir Nicholas Bacon's to Hawk, but, before his going forth, calling for me to receive direction to my Lord Chancellor, for passing the Patent for Glass, which his Lordship had stayed.' Sir Nicholas's house was probably at Barnham, twelve miles from Newmarket. On the 20th the King went to Royston."

On the 4th of November<sup>2</sup>, Mr Chamberlain, wrote to Sir D. Carleton, Mr Secretary "goes next week towards Newmarket, to the King; who upon Saturday last had a dangerous fall with his horse in hunting; yet without any great hurt, more than a bruise in the side and arm from the weight of his horse, that lay upon him. Butler was sent for from Cambridge, who would have let him blood, and purged him the next day; but, because he rested reasonably well that night, he would not be persuaded to it, but only useth outward means. The Council wrote to condole the mischance, and congratulate the escape; with a reverend advertisement, that he would be more careful hereafter. The Queen wrote to have leave to come to see him, but it was thought needless.

"The fortunes of Villiers, the new Favorite, seems to be at a stand, or at least not to go very fast forward; for when it was expected he should be made one of the Bed-chamber, one Carre,

<sup>1</sup> Nichols, Vol. II. pp. 754-5.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* Vol. III. p. 25.

a bastard kinsman of the Lord Chamberlain, is stepped in and admitted to the place."

Dec. 1<sup>1</sup>, Mr Chamberlain again wrote to Sir D. Carleton, "Mr Secretary went on Monday towards the King at Newmarket, in very foul weather, as it hath been almost continually all this winter hitherto." On the 15th, Chamberlain again wrote, "Mr Secretary came from Newmarket this day seven night, and went yesterday to meet the King at his coming to Theobald's."

Nov. 19<sup>2</sup>, a grant was made to Thomas Punter, of the office of keeper of the king's garden at Newmarket, for life.

The king left London for Newmarket, January 8, 1615, intending to stay there till Shrovetide<sup>3</sup>. On Feb. 1, Mr Chamberlain writes, that Mr Secretary had another of his uncomfortable journeys in the hard cold weather, through frost and snow to the king at Newmarket, whence he returned on the 8th in a day. "A sore journey, as the ways are, being at least 54 miles; but he had coaches laid for him in three places."

In March<sup>4</sup> the king went over to Cambridge from Newmarket, at the entreaty of Somerset, where he was entertained with great solemnity in the Hall of Trinity College, at a play called *Ignoramus*, that stirred up a great contention between the common lawyers and students; a copy of the play, once in the possession of Archbishop Sancroft, is now in Emmanuel College Library, and the names of the actors are preserved in Nichols<sup>5</sup>. The comedy<sup>6</sup>, says Hawkins, afforded the king such great delight that his majesty at his going up to London from Newmarket, where he had sported in May, was fully resolved to hear the said comedy acted again, whereupon the actors were suddenly called together, and they made speedy preparation, and it was again performed with some additions by Mr Ruggles, the author.

The king returned to Newmarket in December. On the 17th,

<sup>1</sup> Birch's MSS. 4173.

<sup>2</sup> *State Papers*.

<sup>3</sup> Nichols, Vol. III. p. 58.

<sup>4</sup> *First Fourteen Years of King James I.* Coop. Ann. III. p. 69 & 84.

<sup>5</sup> Vol. III. p. 61.

<sup>6</sup> Hawkins' *Ignoramus*, 1787.

Sir John Throckmorton<sup>1</sup> wrote to Mr Trumbull, "The King is at Newmarket, where there are at the present twenty Earls and Barons attending, and such a number of principal Gentlemen, as that it is wondered how they can lodge in that poor village. The King hath sent for some of his great horses to Newmarket, and for St Anthony, the rider (Mons. St Anthoine, who had been one of Prince Henry's French Equerries). Every morning Sir G. Villiers is on horseback, and taught to ride; whose favour increaseth." The royal visits were periods of considerable bustle and importance, the king disliked crowds, unlike his predecessor Elizabeth, the "people" were his abhorrence. His manners were uncouth and ungainly, he sadly lacked the bland patronizing manners of the maiden queen<sup>2</sup>. His popularity suffered much from this, and it weakened the people's attachment to his throne and family. James's mode of life was low, twice a week he went to the cock-pit, and the rest of his time was given up to the pleasures of the chase from dawn to twilight, and the night was wound up by a gormandizing supper and a drunken debauch. Business was the last thing he would attend to. Foreign Ambassadors were kept at Newmarket for considerable periods, unable to gain audience, although implored by his ministers upon their knees to see them. Anonymous letters were addressed to him, in the vain hope of recalling him to a sense of duty, and actors even introduced into court theatricals representing a mad huntsman, cursing his hawk and hounds, striking his attendants in his fury, eating like a glutton, and drinking like a bacchanal. This only irritated him, and he declared sooner than be chained to the Council table, or locked in a closet, he would go back to Scotland, for his health required pleasure and exercise. He evidently rejoiced in having escaped from the control of the Presbyterian clergy, and haughty rudeness of the Scottish nobles, and at the exchange of the restraint and poverty of Scotland for the affluence and luxury of the English court. The whole country round Newmarket was preserved for the king, who was very severe

<sup>1</sup> Birch's *MSS.*, Brit. Museum, 4176.

<sup>2</sup> Cassell, Vol. III. 2—40.

against those who disturbed him in his favourite amusement. If any were known to have killed game, a proclamation with the description of the person was forthwith penned by the Attorney General, and the penalty of his majesty's high displeasure (by which was understood the Star Chamber) threatened against all that did abet, comfort or relieve him. So severe was this Sylvan prince against poachers. "I saw him<sup>1</sup>," says Osborne, "in the next year after his inauguration, in a suit as green as the grass he trod on, with a feather in his cap, and a horn instead of a sword by his side, his costume resembling that of a host at Ampt-hill, formerly a shepherd."

While surrounding himself at Newmarket by all the means and appliances for sport, he was especially mindful for the recreation of his attendants. In 1615<sup>2</sup> he appointed a tennis court "to be builded for the recreation and exercise of the nobility and others His Majesty's attendants, and such as had cause to repair to his court there;" and there was granted to Sir George Reeve the sum of £100 for the due furnishing the same. Besides the usual throng of court attendants, the nobility and gentry of the surrounding counties flocked in to pay court to the moody and pedantic monarch. The little town was filled to overflowing, and multitudes encamped on the surrounding heaths during the whole time of the royal visit. Pedlars came hither with their wares, merchants with their broadcloth, and a regular saturnalia was held. Prince Charles, Villiers, Carr and other celebrities of the day were there; play was high amongst the attendants of the court, and many a noble gentleman had to rue the day when he visited Newmarket in the train of his monarch.

The expenses<sup>3</sup> of building or rather enlarging the king's house at Newmarket, were provided for thus: His Majesty bought the materials, and their carriage was charged on the counties of Suffolk and Cambridge<sup>4</sup>. The royal purveyors, however, seized

<sup>1</sup> Osborne's *History*.

<sup>2</sup> *State Papers*.

<sup>3</sup> *State Papers*, temp. Chas. II. Petition from Woodbridge.

<sup>4</sup> Cassell, Vol. III.

the property of the subject just as they pleased, took horses, carts, carriages and provisions at will, called out men to labour for the royal pleasure, paying or not just as suited them, felled trees, and committed other depredations. The counties also were taxed for the provision of the king's household, when at Newmarket<sup>1</sup>.

In 1862 portions of the foundations of the original house were uncovered, the walls had evidently been of flint cemented together by mortar of such strength, as with lapse of time to have become so hard as to defy any attempts to separate them.

The ambassador of Savoy<sup>2</sup> came to see the king at Newmarket on the 2nd of March, 1615-6. He was fetched by Sir John Finett, the assistant master of ceremonies, in the lord chamberlain's coach with four horses, in company with the Lord Worcester, Sir James Spence and Sir William Anstroder, from his lodging, two miles out of the town, to the Presence chamber, where he attended till the lord chamberlain coming forth out of the king's withdrawing chamber, brought him to his audience there. This done, the ambassador prayed leave to kiss hands, but it was objected that he ought to have asked previously to this; the ambassador replied, that he had no spare time between his arrival at Court, and immediate repair to his Majesty, which excuse being admitted, he was immediately introduced to his Highness in his lodgings.

The king returned to town, March 16; on his way up from Newmarket he had a play at Royston, by some young Cambridge men. On April 3, the king returned to Newmarket, going back to town on the 20th to celebrate St George's Feast, and returning the Wednesday following remained there till May 15.

King James wrote a sonnet, occasioned by the bad weather, which hindered his sports at Newmarket in January, 1615-6<sup>3</sup>:

<sup>1</sup> Petition of Inhabitants of Woodbridge.—*State Papers*.

<sup>2</sup> Finetti *Philoxenis*, p. 32.

<sup>3</sup> Nichols, Vol. III. p. 1099.

How cruelly these catives do conspire  
 What loathsome love breeds such a baleful band  
 Betwixt the cankered king of Creta land<sup>1</sup>  
 That Melancholy, old, and angry sire,  
 And him who went to quench debate and ire<sup>2</sup>.  
 Amongst the Romans, when his ports were closed,  
 And now his double face is still disposed,  
 With Saturn's help to freeze us at the fire.  
 The earth, orecover'd with a sheet of snow,     •  
 Refuses food to fowl, to bird, and beast;  
 The chilling cold lets every thing to grow,  
 And surfeits cattle with a starving feast.  
 Curs'd be that love, and mought continue short,  
 That kills all creatures and doth spoil our sport.

In November<sup>3</sup> the king was at Newmarket, arriving about the 18th, and staying a full month. On Dec. 7, Mr Chamberlain wrote to Sir D. Carleton<sup>4</sup>. "The Lord Coke hath been twice within these two months to Newmarket. The first time he had good access, and kissed the king's hand. The motive of his first journey was the report of some of his friends to the King how much he was dismayed and dejected, whereupon the King answered, that, if he came to him, he should find that he owed him no further displeasure, and indeed has given order before to clash certain suits commenced in the Star Chamber against him.

"There is a rumour as if the Blazing Star (Villiers) [at last was towards an eclipse. There hath been of late big words and looks from him and the lord Hay, towards the present Favorite, which is taken for ominous, and withall he hath been crazy [unwell] ever since he came to Newmarket." Again, on the 21st, Mr Chamberlain wrote<sup>5</sup>, "The Lord Coke was twice with the King at Newmarket, so well and graciously used, that he is as jocund and jovial as ever he was. It is generally said he shall shortly be made a Baron; but some interpret this kindness to be but for the compassing of a match for the Lord Villiers' brother with one of his daughters."

<sup>1</sup> Saturn.<sup>2</sup> Janus.<sup>3</sup> Nichols, Vol III. p. 227.<sup>4</sup> Birch's MSS. 4173.<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*

Sir Robert Vernon<sup>1</sup> had granted to him Dec. 6, the reversion of the office of keeper of the king's house at Newmarket for life, and at the same time the reversion of the office of keeper of the warren at Wilbraham Bushes, also for life.

The usual royal visit in the spring of 1617 was omitted, the king being engaged in preparing for his progress into Scotland.

The latter part of November the king went to Newmarket, where he was visited by the sons of the Prince of Anhalt<sup>2</sup>. On the 10th of December the king gave an audience at Newmarket to the Swedish, or, as Camden styles him, the Saxon ambassador. On the 28th of November, says Sir John Finett<sup>3</sup>, "Sir Thomas Spence, The Lord of Wormstone, who had been a Generall in the wars of the King of Sweden, let me know that an Ambassador Extraordinary of that King was arrived at Gravesend, and there attended order for his proceeding." After much consultation it was determined that the ambassador's expenses were "not to be defraied, as that had never yet been done to any of that King's Ambassadors, neither would his majesty bring up any such custom, but that he should have carriages for his Train and baggage, with the hire of two horses." Sir John Finett set out from London (Cruchet Friars) with the ambassador Dec. 8, and came the first night to Puckerage, when he sent a servant to Buckingham, "to signify our approach, if his Majesties pleasure were to do any further honor by incounter of any Noble person on the way." But the king and earl being horsed for hunting, "all rested without further order till the evening that we arrived at our lodging; whence I went immediately to my Lord of Buckingham, to solicit the Ambassador's audience; this being deferred to the next morning, I acquainted Mr Secretary Lake and the Lord Fenton, with the Ambassador's desire of dispatch, and at 11 A.M. obtained the King's pleasure for accesse at 2 P.M.

"The Lord Clifford with halfe a dozen gentlemen of the Privy

<sup>1</sup> *State Papers.*

<sup>2</sup> *Camden's Annals.*

<sup>3</sup> *Finetti Philoxenis*, pp. 41—44.



Chamber, his Majesty's coach, and the Bishop of Winchester's, went to receive him at his lodging, and, with the Ambassador's followers in other four coaches that brought us from London, brought him to Court. He was conducted, without stay anywhere, to the Presence Chamber, where his Majesty was already come forth to receive him. Having delivered his letters of credence, he made an Oration, to the purpose of mediation for Peace, between the Kings of Denmark and Sweden of almost an hour long. Which finished, and briefly answered by his Majesty, the Ambassador turned to the Prince and beginning another Speech also in Latin the King left him. So did the Ambassador after a while the Prince, and returned to his lodging. This was on Thursday.

"The Saturday following about ten o'clock at night, came to my lodging one of the Pages of the Bedd chamber to tell me from his Majesty that his pleasure was I should invite the Ambassador to dine with him the next day; which I performed in the morning, and had his Majesties coach (but no more) attending at the Court gate about noone, when, the King having ordered that a Noble-man should fetch him from his lodging, it was held by others needlesse, and, except at his first Audience (now past) and at his last, I onely might serve the turne for his conduction. Which was allowed, and I with Sir James Spence onely brought him through the Presence into the Withdrawing-chamber, where the King within a while entering, he took him with him to dinner in the Presence Chamber. About the midst of the table, as accustomed, sate the King; at his left hand the Prince, and at the tables end beneath, the Ambassador, who had for his Carver none but the Prince's, and for his Cup one of his own Gentlemen. Before dinner a question grew, which was diversely argued according to opinions, whether the Prince were to sit covered at dinner or no in the presence of his Father, seeing the Ambassador as a King's representant was not to set uncovered? Some affirmed they had seen the Prince sit bare-headed, when an Ambassador

had his hat on; others otherwise. But the King cleared all, when, after I had given him an hint of the question, and that himselfe had sate a while uncovered, he put on, and willed the like to be done by the Prince, and the Ambassador. The Ambassador's Gentlemen had no table appointed for them, by the King's expresse order; because, he said, the young Prince of Anhalt's Gentlemen, who had been with him the weeke before, had none; though the reason might not seem to serve for one as for the other, the different qualities of their masters considered. Two or three of the chiefe of them were sent to the table of the Groome of the Stoole, the Lord Fenton; the rest dined after with the Prince's waiters.

"When dinner was done, the King retyred himselfe, and left the Ambassador in the Withdrawing Chamber to attend there his returne, which was an houre after; and, then holding with him a private conference, his Servants were after admitted into the roome; with whom I entring, his Majesty drew out my sword, and Knighted with it the Ambassador.

"From thence the Ambassador went, by assignation from the Prince, streight to his Highnesse' lodgings, and, after a short Audience, tooke his leave. His Majesty, by the mediation of Sir James Spence, was pleased, besides giving him a patent for confirmation of his Knighthood, to add a marke of honour to his coate of arms. The following day he left Newmarket."

It was said<sup>1</sup> at the private interview the ambassador asked leave to levy men in England in case the war went on between Sweden and Poland; and that the king would enter into the union with the Princes of Germany in support of Protestantism.

On James' way to Newmarket a sermon was preached before him at Royston by Edw. Simpson<sup>2</sup> of Trinity College, Cambridge. The king was displeased at his exposition of Armenius's doctrine touching the universality of grace, and sent the sermon to be examined by the Doctors, and heads of houses in Cambridge,

<sup>1</sup> Birch's *MSS.*, Brit. Museum, 4173.

<sup>2</sup> Cooper's *Ann.* iii. p. 116.

whose answer not satisfying the king, he sent for all or the most part to Newmarket, where the question was narrowly discussed, and Simpson enjoined to retract what he had said in another sermon on the king's return after Christmas.

On Jan. 30, 1617-18, James was at Newmarket where Feb. 1 Sir Henry Carey was made comptroller of the king's household, and Sir Thomas Edmonds (the comptroller) was made treasurer instead of my Lord Wotton<sup>1</sup>. The Baron of Winninberg<sup>2</sup>, ambassador of the Prince Palatine, visited Newmarket to communicate the birth of a new prince, and invite Prince Charles, and other princes to be godfathers. Subsequently the sum of £177. 4s. was granted to Sir Lewis Lewknor for defraying the expenses of the Ambassador's journey by order of the Earl of Pembroke, Lord Chamberlain of the Household. Simpson of Cambridge<sup>3</sup> came over and preached before the king as was appointed to retract the Armenian points he had advanced, he made a very excellent sermon otherwise, but spake not a word of that was looked for and enjoined him. The king was much displeased, and ordered that in another sermon he should clearly deliver his mind on the disputed points. The king left for London, Feb. 7th.

Nov. 18<sup>4</sup>. The king was at Newmarket. On the 22nd, Sir Philip Mainwaring wrote from Newmarket to the Earl of Arundel as follows<sup>5</sup>.

"The Prince his birth-day hath beene solemnized heere by those few Marquises and Lords which found themselves heere and to supplie the want of the Lords, Knights and Squires were admitted to a consultation wherein it was resolved that such a number should meete at Gamiges and bring every man his dish of meate. It was left to their own choyces what to bring, some strove to be substantiall some curios and some extravagant: Sir George Gorings invention bore away the bell and that was foure

<sup>1</sup> Camden's *Annals*.

<sup>2</sup> Birch's *MSS.* 4174.

<sup>3</sup> Lodge's *Howard Papers*.

<sup>4</sup> *State Papers*.

<sup>5</sup> Bacon's Works, Vol. III. p. 556.

huge brawny piggs pipeinge hott bitted and harnised with ropes of sarsiges all tyde to a monstrous bag pudding: The king takes no more notice of the blasinge starre<sup>1</sup> than he hath always done of the day starre, nor will acknowledge it for any other."

On the 28th, Mr Chamberlain<sup>2</sup> wrote to Sir Dudley Carleton, "We hear nothing from Newmarket, but that they devise all the means they can to make themselves merry; as of late there was a feast appointed at a farm house not far off, whither every man should bring his dish. The king brought a great chine of beef, the Marquis of Hamilton four pigs incircled with sausages, the Earl of Southampton two turkies, another six partridges, and one a whole tray full of buttered eggs; and so all passed off very pleasantly."

On the 19th of December, Mr Chamberlain again wrote to Sir Dudley, "The Commissioners of the States<sup>3</sup> returned this day se'night from the voyage to Newmarket, where they had reasonable entertainment, though nothing so much as was first bruited. They had otherwise a journey bad enough by reason of the foul weather and the overthrowing of two of their coaches. And withall the King, as I hear, forebore not to tell them their own." The king went Dec. 19 from Newmarket to Theobalds.

The king returned to Newmarket Jan. 8, 1618-19, staying till the end of January<sup>4</sup>. On the 30th Mr Chamberlain wrote, "The king went lately from Newmarket to Sir Nicholas Bacons<sup>5</sup> to dinner to see a young gentlewoman, his grandchild, daughter to one Sir Bassingborne Gawdy, that is dead long since. The gentlewoman is marvellously commended both by the King, Prince, and Lord of Buckingham, and much made of by them all. The Prince is said to be so far in liking that these verses I send you are fathered upon him, wherein she is compared to the late blazing

<sup>1</sup> A comet which appeared at this time, described by Bainbridge.

<sup>2</sup> Birch's MSS.

<sup>3</sup> Birch's MSS. and Camden's *Annals*.

<sup>4</sup> Birch's MSS. 4174.

<sup>5</sup> At Culford.

star. But the chief grace and curiosity, they say, consists in new and gay, which is the anagram of her name.

Heaven's wonder late, but now Earth's glorious ray,  
With wonder shines; that's gone, this *new and gaye* (Ann Gawdye)  
Still gazed on; in this is more than Heaven's light;—  
Day obscur'd that; this makes the day more bright."

In February and March the court was very gay, a grand tournament being held<sup>1</sup>. The Earl of Oxford and Lord Hunsdon ran at tilt, but Prince Charles and Buckingham did not. James had a severe fit of the stone, which prevented his enjoying the sport. His consort, Anne of Denmark, died March 2, at Hampton Court. In her last moments she earnestly desired to see James, but he was so ill at Newmarket as to be quite unable to travel<sup>2</sup>. The festivities immediately on the news of the queen's death were postponed.

By patent, dated Newmarket, March 16, Walter, second Lord Scott of Buccleuch, was advanced to the titles of Earl of Buccleuch, Lord Whitechester, and Eskdale, in the Peerage of Scotland. On the 19th there was a horse-race at Newmarket, at which the king tarrying too long, in his return from Newmarket was forced to put in at an inn at Widford<sup>3</sup> bridge, by reason of his being indisposed, and came very late in the night to Royston<sup>4</sup>. By patent, dated Newmarket, March 20, Thomas, first Lord Binning and Byres, was advanced to the title of Earl of Melrose in the Peerage of Scotland. On the 22nd<sup>5</sup>, the Prince went to meet his father; and shortly after most of the higher sort of nobility went also, upon the report of the king's indisposition. The secretary, Sir Robert Naunton, stayed with the king, whose ill health, and the untoward condition of public affairs, gave rise to great uneasiness in the public mind, which was easily excited by any foolish rumour. The deputy lieutenants of Lancashire and Wigan transmitted<sup>6</sup> to Naunton, March 31, a letter containing

<sup>1</sup> *State Papers*.

<sup>2</sup> Nichols, Vol. III. p. 531.

<sup>3</sup> Now called Whittlesford Bridge.

<sup>4</sup> Camden's *Annals*.

<sup>5</sup> Camden's *Annals*.

<sup>6</sup> *State Papers*.

sedition matter, which was brought to them at the meeting of the musters. One Matthew Mason, an apprentice lad living at the Faulchion in the Poultry, and serving his uncle, who was chaplain to the Bishop of London, wrote a letter to his father, Gilbert Mason, at Wigan, stating that great changes were portended in England, for there had been a miraculous appearance at Newmarket of a sword and hand rising out of the ground, which upon the king going to see it struck at him. This had so affected the king, that he had kept his chamber ever since. Gilbert Mason the father deposed that he "went to church and took the sacrament," no doubt at the time great points in his favour. Shewed the above letter from his son Matthew to several persons, but gave no copies of it; and the affair was much talked of in Wigan till it reached the ears of the justices, who forthwith arrested Gilbert Mason, and committed him to prison till the king's pleasure was known. William Hyton of Pemberton, Lancashire, carrier, who brought the letter, deposed that he was ignorant of the contents till after its delivery. Margaret, wife of Gilbert Mason, deposed that she had two sons in London, Matthew and Henry. One Peter Green read Matthew's letter publicly in Wigan streets, and after one of the children plastered it on a chest. Peter Green swore that he read the letter, but returned it. Copies of these depositions were sent to Newmarket, but the result is not recorded, though no doubt the Mason family were in a terrible fright at the hubbub, the lad having repeated the common tattle of a London inn, little dreaming of the annoyance and inconvenience likely to ensue.

A warrant was granted, Nov. 5, to Sir Robert Vernon, to take 50 braces of hares and the like number of partridges, and turn them out at Newmarket, or where the king shall appoint for the preservation of game<sup>1</sup>.

Nov. 9th. His majesty "set out from Theobalds after ser-

<sup>1</sup> *State Papers.*

mon, designing for Newmarket<sup>1</sup>, returning to Whitehall to keep Christmas, as had ever been his practise<sup>2</sup>."

On January 22, 1619-20, the king was again at Newmarket<sup>3</sup>, having been hindered on his journey by a heavy fall of snow. Lady Bingley followed him to solicit the restoration of an office of which her husband had been deprived, but was unsuccessful, it having been given to one Robert Pye, a creature of Villiers, now the reigning favorite<sup>4</sup>. On the 27th, Baron Denow, ambassador from the Elector Palatine (now King of Bohemia), came to Newmarket, attended by the king's agent, one Master Williams; he had audience there Jan. 30<sup>5</sup>, when the "Marquis of Buckingham, the Earl of Montgomery, the Lords Viscounts of Purbeck and Doncaster, the Lord Gray, and divers other of his majesties better sort of servants, did him the honor on foot to come to his inn, his Majesties coach walking by, and accompany him thence on foot to the Court, where his Majesty, receiving him in the Withdrawing Chamber, took him instantly with him into his inner lodgings; whence, after an hour and an halfe's conference, he was reconducted by all the Lords mentioned on foot as before to his lodging." After this he had free access to the king by special order.

On the 12th of February, Mr Chamberlain wrote<sup>6</sup>, "They pass the time merrily at Newmarket, and the running masque ranges all over the country where there be fit subjects to entertain it, as lately they have been at Sir John Crofts (at Saxham) near Bury, and in requital those Ladies have invited them to a masque of their own invention, all those fair sisters being summoned for the purpose, so that on Thursday next the King, Prince, and all the Court go thither a shroving."

A tragical event marked this visit<sup>7</sup>. Sir Robert Ker and one

<sup>1</sup> Camden's *Annals*.

<sup>2</sup> Nichols, Vol. iii. p. 583.

<sup>3</sup> Birch's *MSS.* Brit. Museum, 4174.

<sup>4</sup> *State Papers*.

<sup>5</sup> Finetti *Philoxenis*, p. 61.

<sup>6</sup> Birch's *MSS.* Brit. Museum, 4174.

<sup>7</sup> *Ibid.*

Charles Maxwell quarrelled at Thomas Murray's table, this led to a challenge. Maxwell was a famous duellist, having killed a man in France and another in Scotland, but on this occasion was killed dead on the spot by Ker. A coroner's inquest was held, and a verdict of manslaughter returned, and the following March Ker was tried at Cambridge assizes, found guilty, and sentenced to be burned in the hand, but having pleaded his rank in life, was discharged on giving bond for £2000 to come up for execution of sentence when called upon. The Prince, Duke of Lennox, and Marquis of Hamilton made earnest entreaty for him; he was ultimately in lieu ordered to be banished the king's dominions during pleasure. He retired to Holland, but returned the following year, and was restored to the prince's service, and in 1633 was created Earl of Ancrum<sup>1</sup>. John Dynes, who was engaged superintending the erection of the new buildings at Newmarket for the king's use, complained that Sir Robert Mansell, the holder of the glass patent, and his man, refused to sell him the glass required for them<sup>2</sup>. Early in November the king went to Newmarket to stay till Christmas, accompanied by Buckingham.

On Dec. 1, 1621, Chamberlain wrote to Sir Dudley Carleton<sup>3</sup>, "It is much marvelled that, so much business being now on foot both at home and abroad, the king should keep still at Newmarket, where, by reason of the foul weather and ways, he can take no great pleasure, nor have any store of company, the Lord Marquis of Buckingham, his Lady, and his mother the Countess with the Lady of Purbeck, being all of note that I can hear are about him."

A very angry feeling was manifested against the King's arbitrary proceedings<sup>4</sup> by the House of Commons, and it was resolved to send a petition of remonstrance to him at Newmarket on his neglect of public business, against the marriage of the Prince to

<sup>1</sup> Nichols, Vol. III. p. 587.

<sup>2</sup> *State Papers*.

<sup>3</sup> Birch's MSS. Brit. Museum, 4174.

<sup>4</sup> Cassell's *Hist.* Vol. III. pp. 88-9.



a Catholic, his conduct in prosecuting some of the members, against Catholics, especially the King of Spain, who was represented as the worst enemy of the country. James received a private copy of the petition, which greatly enraged him; he forthwith despatched a letter to the Speaker, dated Newmarket, Dec. 1, 1621; in it he says he "Has heard that his detention by ill health at a distance from Parliament has led some fiery spirits to meddle with matters far beyond their capacity; he forbids any further meddling in State mysteries, as the Princes match, attacks on the King of Spain, or meddling in individual cases which belong to the court of justice. Has not committed Sir Edwin Sandys for misdemeanours in parliament, but considered himself free to punish all insolence in Parliament, will not deign to hear or answer the proposed petition if it touch on the points forbidden<sup>1</sup>." This letter was received by the house while their messengers were on their way to Newmarket, and its tone, together with the fact that their plans were evidently communicated to the king by some traitor in their camp, produced profound consternation. The house forthwith sent to the king a declaration of their reasons for forwarding the petition. On the 15th, Mr Chamberlain wrote to Sir Dudley Carleton<sup>2</sup>, "Twelve of the Lower House had a cold journey to Newmarket, to present their Remonstrance and Petition to the King; which were a kind of answer to the King's letter, that did a little daunt them at first, but they soon recovered their spirits.

"The Messengers came back on Thursday. It seems they had a favorable reception, and the King played with them in calling for stools 'for the Ambassadors to sit down,' but in conclusion, read the Remonstrance, but would not look at the Petition, and for answer returned his pleasure in writing." An angry correspondence ensued, and the Commons sent a still stronger remonstrance, which so excited James, that, forgetting he had represented he was ill, he hastily left Newmarket, rode up to

<sup>1</sup> *State Papers.*

<sup>2</sup> *Birch's MSS.* 4174.

London, and ordering the journals of the house to be brought to him, tore out the obnoxious protests with his own hand, and soon after in an insulting proclamation dissolved the parliament.

These squabbles did not prevent the king amusing himself. Dec. 22, he was entertained with a Masque by Sir John Crofts and his daughters, who visited him at Newmarket.

A list of stages and their rates of wages per day and other allowances to the office of Master of the Posts, payable by the letters of Privy Seal, was published June 5, 1621<sup>1</sup>.

The Court .....	2	0	Royston .....	3	4
London .....	3	4	Baberham .....	2	0
Waltham .....	3	4	Newmarket .....	4	4
Ware .....	3	0			

On Feb. 13, 1621-2, being Ash Wednesday, Bishop Andrews preached before the king at Newmarket, on Matthew vj. 16<sup>2</sup>. On the 16th he was still at Newmarket, but expected in London within ten or twelve days. He was to go shroving to Sir John Crofts the following week; Lady Crofts and her daughter Cecily having been much at Newmarket of late<sup>3</sup>. The king suffered much from gout, and went abroad in a litter. Commissioners sat at Newmarket Sep. 15, to settle the Willingham controversy between Sir Miles Sandys and Jesus College, Cambridge, respecting the right of pasturage over fen lands. The commissioners decided that all landowners had a right in proportion to their acreage<sup>4</sup>.

This year the royal buildings at Newmarket had further additions made to them. The Swann, an inn adjoining the king's house being purchased, pulled down, and offices erected on the site<sup>5</sup>. On the 20th the king was still at Newmarket, and settled the list of sheriffs for the year.

<sup>1</sup> Nichols, *Issues of the Exchequer of James I.*

<sup>2</sup> Nichols, *Progresses of James I.* Vol. III. p. 752.

<sup>3</sup> Birch's *MSS.* Brit. Museum, 4174.

<sup>4</sup> *State Papers.*

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*

The States Commissioners did not go to Newmarket in November<sup>1</sup>, as expected, but the Muscovy and East India merchants went and attended their coming four or five days, to their great trouble and expense, and came away unheard. In December they went, but had bad luck in their setting out, for their secretary Huygens having charge of a bag of papers with £200 in gold for their expense, had no sooner put it in the coach and turned his back but it was stolen. He offered a reward of £20 for the money. The king was out of health, and much troubled with the gout. Sir Thomas Vernon received £150 for the Swann Inn, taken for building offices for the king's house.

On Monday, Feb. 17, 1622-3, the king went to Newmarket, and Prince Charles and Buckingham<sup>2</sup> went to Newhall, pretending they were going to join the king, instead of this they went to Dover, and took ship for Spain. The rumour of this flew to Newmarket, where James had arrived. The council knelt to the king and implored him to tell them if the news were true, the king acknowledged it was. The Prince desiring to finish the business, James reminded them how he, his father and grandfather, had gone long journies to fetch their wives. On March 2nd, Sir John Mead was knighted at Newmarket. The king wrote frequently from Newmarket to the prince in Spain, and sent out messengers with jewels and other presents<sup>3</sup>.

On Wednesday, Feb. 26<sup>4</sup>, Boiscot, the Austrian ambassador, was fetched from Cambridge to Newmarket in the king's coach, by the Lord Warden, with three or four gentlemen the king's servants, from Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was staying, to Newmarket; he occupied the prince's lodgings, and was introduced by the Earl of Arundel from the presence through the Withdrawing chamber into the king's bed-chamber, where he had an hour's audience, M. Van Mall, his agent, only being present;

<sup>1</sup> Birch's *MSS.* 4174.

<sup>2</sup> Hardwick's *Letters*, p. 481.

<sup>3</sup> Harleian *MSS.* Brit. Museum, 389 and 6987.

<sup>4</sup> Finetti *Philoxenis*, p. 119. Cooper's *Annals*, Vol. III. p. 155.

he returned that night to Cambridge. James was to have met the ambassador at Cambridge, but was prevented by the gout. The king left Newmarket and was at Theobald's April 1<sup>1</sup>.

On Jan. 17, 1623-4, Mr Chamberlain wrote to Sir Dudley Carleton<sup>2</sup>, "The King hath been of late much troubled with pain and weakness in his feet, so that he looked little abroad, yet means this day to be at Newmarket, though his physician and most about him were against the journey, and he is so desirous to see certain hawks fly that he would not be stayed.

"Here is a Monsieur come from the French King with a present of fifteen or sixteen casts of hawks, some ten or twelve horses, and as many setting dogs. He made his entry very magnificently, with store of torchlights and bravery. The hawks fly at anything, kites, crows, pies, or whatsoever comes in their way. He is to tarry until he have instructed and enured our men to this kind of falconry, which had not need be long, being so costly, for he and his Train stand the King in £25 or £30 a-day. He is a Baron and a good falconer. William Lamplough, clerk of the kitchen, had granted to him on Jan. 29, £200 to defray the expenses of these gentlemen during their residence at Newmarket.<sup>3</sup>"

The king gave audience Jan. 28th to Sir Robert Shirley, the Persian ambassador<sup>4</sup>. On the 27th, Sir John Finett was sent to Saxham (where he was staying with his sister Lady Crofts) with the king's coach and five gentlemen, the king's servants, and early the next morning they came to court, when the ambassador was conducted to the prince's privy chamber, which in the prince's absence was purposely hung for his reception, whence he was fetched by the Earl of Anglesey, through the privy and Withdrawing chambers, where the duke met him, into the king's bed-chamber; there having made his obeisance twice, with his turban on, his whole habit being Persian, at the third he took it off and

<sup>1</sup> Harl. MSS. 6987.

<sup>2</sup> Birch's MSS. 4174.

<sup>3</sup> *Issues of the Exchequer of James I.*

<sup>4</sup> *Finetti Philoxenis*, p. 135.

laid it at the king's feet, and made his speech of entrance kneeling, till the king willing him to arise and cover, he did, and presented his letters of credence written in Persian, and un-understood for want of an interpreter, nowhere then to be found in England; after this, having gracious words and countenances from his majesty, he returned to his lodgings, where Secretary Conway had an hour's discourse with him, and after he returned to Saxham.

The king left Newmarket early in March. An order for the payment of £24 to Paulo Marco for the diets and lodging of Signor John Baptist Gabillione, extraordinary ambassador from the Duke of Savoy, for charges in his journey to Newmarket to the audience of his majesty six days, coming, going and returning, is extant. Paulo Forrey had also granted £35 to defray the expenses of Baron Donaw, ambassador from the Palatine, in journeying to Newmarket<sup>1</sup>. Sir Edward Peyton had a warrant granted to him, dated March 7, to take one hundred partridges yearly in the Isle of Ely, Marshland, Holland, and the woody parts of Norfolk, and transfer them to the champain country about Isleham and Newmarket<sup>2</sup>. Among the State Papers are also preserved the bond of William Baron of Newmarket, Suffolk, John Nunn of Twitnam, Middlesex, and James Yonger, servant to Earl Kelley, for the appearance of Baron before the Council and for his dutiful carriage in the king's service, dated March 27. James, it appears, was attended in his journeys to Newmarket, and while there, by a considerable guard of soldiers, to which many objected on the ground of the expense. Oct. 30, Thomas Johnstone had granted a warrant to preserve the game about Newmarket and Royston, with authority to seize dogs, guns and nets used to destroy it<sup>3</sup>.

During the reign of James, Newmarket appears to have been surrounded by marshy tracts of ground, the haunts of various

<sup>1</sup> *Issues of the Exchequer of King James I.*

<sup>2</sup> *State Papers.*

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*

kinds of wild fowl; these were probably at certain seasons of the year temporarily converted into small lakes by the overflow of highland streamlets after heavy rains, the outfall through the fens being choked up. More recently the removal of these obstructions, and the drainage of the Great Bedford Level, has so expedited the passage of the upland waters as to convert large tracts of land, that formerly were mere marshes, into high land. From its elevation it is certain that no land near Newmarket was at this time subjected to inroads from the ocean; its marshy condition was owing to the imperfect drainage, and proper channels being provided, the land at once drained naturally. Feb. 12, 1624, complaint was made<sup>1</sup> of the great destruction of wild fowl at Crowley (Cheveley); if it were prevented, Newmarket would abound with wild fowl. A warrant was issued March 14<sup>2</sup>, for payment of £40 to John Tyson (also called Fyson), gamekeeper of heron, duck and mallard at Newmarket, for inclosing ground near the river there, to feed young fowl in for increase of game. The king also wrote March 26<sup>3</sup> to William Lord Petre, owner of land at Kennet, about impaling a place for the preservation of the fowl, which were his chief pleasure about Newmarket, desiring his lordship to require his tenant to suffer the pales to be put up on the ground required, on promise of immediate payment of considerable satisfaction. In making this preserve some delay appears to have occurred. Lord Petre explains in a letter to Secretary Conway, dated April 9th<sup>4</sup>, that the tenant wished to see the ground that was to be taken in, but had not been there. His lordship hoped not to be suspected of slackness or desire not to attend to the king's wishes. Fyson, the gamekeeper, in a letter to Secretary Conway, dated April 20<sup>5</sup>, complains that he had been hindered a month because Lord Petre's man forbids the workmen to proceed till he had spoken to Conway. The ground they make so much fuss about, was worth, Fyson estimated, about 40s. a-year, and he asks the king's warrant to proceed with the business.

<sup>1</sup> *State Papers.*<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*

Probably Lord Petre's tenant had already experienced the value of the royal promises of payment, and preferred doing business for ready money. One Thomas Wright acted as king's messenger at this time, and his bill, dated March, 1624, for post horses, guides, &c. for riding post from the court at Newmarket to London, is still preserved.

On the 19th of November the king was at Newmarket<sup>1</sup>, the Prince and Buckingham, who had returned from Spain, were with him, having joined him at Royston<sup>2</sup>. Their fruitless journey had involved the king in troubles and debt, which much abated the pleasure of their company; they had brought home neither wife nor her much required money; but on the contrary had spent the king's last shilling, involved him in debt, and thrown away the jewels he had sent them<sup>3</sup>. The dethroned Prince Palatine was in a worse condition than before, and they were now vehement to urge him to a war with Spain. James' health was very bad, he suffered a martyrdom from gout in his hands and arms<sup>4</sup>, and under the gloomy apprehension of his embarrassments and severe bodily sufferings lost even his appetite for hunting and hawking, shut himself up, spending most of his time in bed. He returned to town for Christmas, as usual. Early in February, 1624-5, he was again at Newmarket for his final visit. On the 16th he created Sir George Calvert, Baron Baltimore of Baltimore, co. Longford, the famous founder of the city of Baltimore in Maryland<sup>5</sup>. He went to Chesterford Park on the 24th<sup>6</sup>, and was at Royston on the 23<sup>rd</sup>, whence he went to Theobald's, where, on March 13, returning from hunting, he was attacked with symptoms of tertian ague<sup>7</sup>. He was a most unruly patient<sup>8</sup>; his constitution thoroughly undermined by his gross habits of eating and

<sup>1</sup> Nichols, Vol. III. p. 1007.

<sup>2</sup> Birch's MSS. 4174.

<sup>3</sup> Harleian MSS. 6987, and Hardwick's *State Papers*, Vol. I. p. 416.

<sup>4</sup> Birch's MSS. 4174.

<sup>5</sup> Vide Chalmers' *Biographical Dictionary*.

<sup>6</sup> Hardwick's *State Papers*, Vol. I. p. 550.

<sup>7</sup> *Ibid.* I. p. 562.

<sup>8</sup> Birch's MSS. 4174.

drinking, was unable to stand the attacks of disease. He had a strong repugnance to doctors and physic, but now the Court physicians were called in, their remedies were soon rejected for the infallible plaster and julep of an Essex quack named Remington<sup>1</sup>. Under these the king rapidly grew worse, and expired on Sunday, March 27, in the 59th year of his age, and 23rd of his reign.

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## APPENDIX.

Tradition states that the King's Warren at Wilbraham Bushes was the enclosure now known as Lower Hare Park. The Upper Hare Park, situated rather less than a mile further from the town of Newmarket, is said to have been enclosed at a more recent date.

Since the death of James I. the King's house at Newmarket has undergone various changes. It was visited several times by Charles I., his last visit being when he was brought there as a prisoner by the Parliamentary Army. After the king's execution it was seized by one Okey, who turned out Ford, the housekeeper, and pulling down a considerable portion divided the rest into tenements. At the Restoration Ford obtained an order, and again took possession of the remains of the buildings. His report of what portion of the House remained is still preserved among the State Papers. Charles the Second became a regular visitor to Newmarket, and it was for him that the erection known as the Newmarket Palace was built, a portion of which now remains in the occupation of Mr James Godding. The royal stables also built for Charles are still remaining, or at any rate the greater portion, and for size and convenience vie with any modern erection. They have recently been purchased and thoroughly restored by Mr Godding. The portion of the palace facing the high street was built of red bricks of excellent quality, beautifully faced and fitted together closely, being cemented by thin layers of very tenacious mortar. The greater portion of this front has been converted into shops and private dwellings within the last century, except a small portion at the western end abutting upon the remains

<sup>1</sup> Fuller's *Church History*, Book x. p. 113, and Harleian MSS. 405.



of James the First's palace. This was fitted up as a dwelling and occupied during the race meetings by George IV., when Prince Regent, and the Duke of York, and subsequently by the late Duke of Rutland, at whose death it was sold by the crown, and in 1862 pulled down and the "Palace Chapel" erected on its site.

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LIST OF PERSONS KNIGHTED BY JAMES I. AT  
NEWMARKET.

1606.	Octob.	17.	Sir Nicholas Hayes of Hampshire.
	"	18.	Sir William Hewet of London.
	"	19.	Sir Thomas Plater of Suffolk.
	"	"	Sir Edward Lewknor of Suffolk.
	"	"	Sir Edward Cheney of Cambridgeshire.
1607.	April	16.	Sir Edward de Vere of Essex.
	"	"	Sir John de Vere of Essex.
1608.	March	4.	Sir Robert Quarles of Essex.
	"	"	Sir Thomas Seckford of Bedfordshire.
	April	8.	Sir Francis Harris
	"	17.	Sir Edward Barret of Essex.
1611.	Feb.		Sir Henry Pallavicini of Cambridgeshire.
	March	14.	Sir Henry Vane or Fane of Kent.
1613.	Feb.		Sir Humphrey May.
	"		Sir Robert Wingfield
	"		Sir Olave Lea
	"		Sir Edward Underhill of Hampshire.
	"		Sir ——— Clopton.
	"		Sir Edmund Wylde.
1614.	Nov.	21.	Sir William Some.
	"	"	Sir John Repington of Warwickshire.
1615.	March	17.	Sir William Lampton.
	"	19.	Sir Nicholas Foster.
	April	26.	Sir Samuel Tyrone of London.
	Dec.	4.	Sir John Leighton.
	"	"	Sir William Brunkard.
	"	15.	Sir Alexander Muncriffe.

1616.	Jan.	27.	Sir Thomas Bland.
	May	14.	Sir Stephen Boteler.
	Dec.	16.	Sir George Lamplugh.
	"	"	Sir Thomas Wentworth.
1617.	Nov.	17.	Sir Robert Digby.
	"	28.	Sir William Fish.
	Dec.	3.	Sir Charles Hussey.
	"	6.	Sir Richard Salstonstall of London.
1618.	Jan.	30.	Sir Francis Blundell of Ireland.
	Feb.	3.	Sir Simon Norwich.
	"	7.	Sir Michael Longeville.
	"	8.	Sir Jasper Herbert.
	Nov.	22.	Sir Richard Salstonstall (2nd).
	"	23.	Sir Edward Yardley.
	"	"	Sir George Ellis.
	"	"	Sir Robert Kemp.
	"	24.	Sir Benjamin Thornborow.
	"	30.	Sir Nathaniel Napper.
	Dec.	1.	Sir Thomas Dereham.
	"	4.	Sir John Hare.
	"	5.	Sir Philip Bedingfield.
	"	11.	Sir Robert Willoughby.
	"	12.	Sir Francis Leigh.
	"	15.	Sir John Brewes.
1619.	Jan.	21.	Sir Robert Lacey.
	"	"	Sir John Miller.
	"	22.	Sir Edward Dering of Kent.
	Feb.	26.	Sir Thomas Fleetwood.
1620.	Dec.	19.	Sir Francis Michell.
1621.	Nov.	13.	Sir Alexander Culpeper.
	Dec.	8.	Sir Thomas Lydall.
1622.	Feb.	12.	Sir George Hayes.
	"	21.	Sir Thomas Barker of Suffolk.
	Nov.	16.	Sir William Becher.
	Dec.	3.	Sir Giles Estcourt of Newton, Wiltshire.
	Dec.	3.	Sir William Master.
	"	11.	Sir Thomas Wanton.
1623.	March	2.	Sir John Mead.
	"	25.	Sir Thomas Symons.

1624. Nov. 19. Sir Philip Parker of Arweston, Suffolk.  
Dec. 2. Sir Alexander Brett.  
1625. Feb. 8. Sir Thomas Culpeper of Kent.  
„ 15. Sir Roger Thornton of Snailwell.

NICHOLS' *Progresses of James I.*

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XXVII. ON AGNES LADY WENMAN, TRANSLATOR OF  
ZONARAS. BY CHARLES HENRY COOPER, F.S.A.

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[Read 16 Nov. 1863.]

IN the University Library are two large folio MS. volumes (Dd. 1. 18, 19) having at the beginning of Vol. I. this title:

The Historyes and Chronicles of the world. By John Zonaras.....Contayneing all the most memorable actions happened in the world in the revolution of sixe thousand sixe hundred yeares and more. Digested into three Books.....Done out of Greeke into French with annotations in the margeant, vpon the diuersitie of the Greeke copyes; with aduertisements, and Index of the most memorable things....Paris....for John Parent in Saint James Streete, M.D.LXXXIII. And done into English, by the noble and learned Lady, the Lady Agnes Wenman, sometime wife of the Right honourable Richard Lord Vis-Count Wenman deceased.

These volumes appear to have been transcribed from Lady Wenman's autograph of which a portion (corrected by the person who made the transcript) is contained in another MS. in the same Library (Mm. 3. 32).

The foregoing description of the noble and learned lady by whom Zonaras was done into English, although strictly accurate,

might induce the supposition that she was a noble author who has been overlooked by the indefatigable Horace Walpole. It will be seen, however, that her death occurred before her husband's elevation to the peerage, and consequently she had no claim to insertion in Walpole's work.

She was the only surviving daughter of Sir George Fermor, of Easton Neston, in Northamptonshire, by his wife Mary, daughter and heiress of Thomas Curson, Esq. It does not appear at what period she married Sir Richard Wenman, who was knighted in 1596, for his gallant behaviour at the taking of Cadiz.

It is probable that she was a Roman Catholic, for immediately after the discovery of the gunpowder plot she underwent examination, touching a letter written to her by Mrs Elizabeth Vaux, bidding her be of good comfort, for there should soon be toleration for religion. Sir Richard Wenman, her maid Margaret Pain, and Lady Tasburgh, her mother-in-law, were also examined on this matter. (*Green's Cal. Dom. State Papers. James I.* i. 240, 259, 266—268, 271).

She was buried at Twyford in Buckinghamshire, 4th July, 1617. Mr Baker, in his elaborate pedigree of the family of Fermor (*Hist. of Northamptonshire*, ii. 143) erroneously states that she was living in 1634.

Her children were, Thomas, second Viscount Wenman; Edward, who died unmarried; Philip, third Viscount Wenman; Charles, who died young; Penelope, wife of Sir John Dynham; Jane, wife of Arthur Goodwin, Esq.; Dorothy, buried at Twyford, 12th Nov., 1624; and Mary, wife of Martin Lister, Esq.

Her husband, Sir Richard Wenman, who was created an Irish peer, by the title of Viscount Wenman of Tuam, 30th July, 1628; died in the 67th year of his age on the 3rd of April (Good Friday), 1640, being buried on 7th of April, at Twyford, where is a monument to his memory.

He married two other wives, namely, Elizabeth, buried at Twyford, 27th April, 1629; and Mary, buried there 28th July,

1638 (Willis's *Hundred of Buckingham*, 340). It is remarkable that no notice is taken of either of the wives in the inscription on Viscount Wenman's monument at Twyford, or in the pedigree of Wenman, given by Lipscomb (*Hist. of Buckinghamshire*, III. 131, 132).

John Lodge (*Peerage of Ireland*, II. 367, ed. Archdall, IV. 282) gives an imperfect and very erroneous account of this nobleman. He states not the date of his death; speaks of his promoting the interests of Charles I. during the civil war, and his giving a kind and generous reception to Seth Ward when expelled from Sidney College (utterly unmindful of the fact, that he died before the civil war began, and of course before Seth Ward's expulsion from Sidney). He makes no mention whatever of his second or third wives, and states that his children by his first wife were Thomas, Viscount Wenman; and Elizabeth, the wife of Greville Verney, Esq., who died 9th December, 1648; thus suppressing the names of seven of his children, and making him the father instead of the grandfather of Mrs Verney, who was really the daughter of his son, Thomas Viscount Wenman (Willis's *Hundred of Buckingham*, 330; and Bridges's *Northamptonshire*, I. 535).

Messrs. Burke (*Extinct and Dormant Baronetcies*, 557) have followed Lodge's account of Viscount Wenman, and seem not to have been aware of the more accurate biography given by Browne Willis.

It must be noted, however, that Willis makes two singular mistakes. He states in one place that Viscount Wenman was 40 years old when his father died, in 1577. If so he would have been in his 103rd year in 1640, when he himself died. His parents did not marry till 1572, and therefore it cannot be doubted that for *forty* ought to be read *four*. Indeed in another place Willis states that he died in his 67th year. He also states that Viscount Wenman's daughter Jane, the wife of Arthur Goodwin, Esq., was mother to Philip Lord Wharton. She was

his mother-in-law, Lord Wharton having married her daughter Jane (Pedigree of Goodwin in Langley's *Hundred of Desborough*, 442).

Lady Tasburgh, described as the mother-in-law of Lady Wenman, was her husband's mother, and was a widow when the examinations to which allusion has been made were taken. She was Jane, daughter of William West Lord Delawarr, and married Thomas Wenman, Esq. (the father of Sir Richard Wenman) at St Dunstan in the West, London, 9th June, 1572. His death occurred 22nd July, 1577; she subsequently married James Cressie, Esq., who was buried at Twyford, 23rd June, 1581. On 16th Jan., 1587-8, she married at Twyford, Thomas Tasburgh, Esq., who was knighted in or before 1590. After his death, which occurred in 1602, she took for her fourth husband Ralph Sheldon, Esq., of Beoly, co. Worc., who died 30th March, 1613, æt. 77 (Willis's *Hundred of Buckingham*, 327, 329, 339, 340. *Cal. Chan. Proc. temp. Eliz.* III. 161; Suckling's *Suffolk*, I. 199; *Collect. Topogr. et Geneal.* II. 9; V. 213; Malcolm's *Lond. Rediv.* II. 221).



**XXVIII. ON RICHARD DUNTHORNE, ASTRONOMER,  
ENGINEER, AND ANTIQUARIAN ARTIST. BY  
CHARLES HENRY COOPER, F.S.A.**

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[Read 16 Nov. 1863.]

A PLAIN marble tablet on the wall of the south aisle of S. Benedict's Church in Cambridge is thus inscribed;—

In Memory of  
Richard Dunthorne,  
Who died March 3, 1775,  
Aged 64 years.

Also of  
Elizabeth his wife,  
Who died January 8th, 1789,  
Aged 74 years.

The man thus modestly commemorated, although now in a manner forgotten, acquired celebrity and a good position in the world by the force of natural genius.

He was a native of Ramsey, in Huntingdonshire; but a search for a record of his baptism, kindly made by the Incumbent of that parish, has not been successful. After being instructed in reading, writing, and arithmetic in the school at



his native place, he without any assistance cultivated the mathematics, making surprising progress in a short time.

He then settled at Alconbury, in Huntingdonshire, where he kept a private school with reputation and success.

Having been recommended to Dr Roger Long, the learned Master of Pembroke Hall, he induced him to remove to Cambridge, where he was settled in the doctor's service, till he was preferred by him first to the mastership of the free school at Coggeshall, in Essex, and then to the office of butler of the college.

In 1739 he published, in a small 8vo. volume, "The Practical Astronomy of the Moon; or New Tables of the Moon's Motions. Exactly constructed from Sir Isaac Newton's Theory, as published by Dr Gregory, in his Astronomy. With Precepts for Computing the Place of the Moon, and Eclipses of the Luminaries...—Cambridge: Printed for the Author, and sold by John Senex, at the 'Globe,' over against St Dunstan's Church, Fleet-street, London; and by James Fletcher, in Oxford."

This work, which is dedicated to Dr Long, seems to be extremely scarce. It is not in the British Museum or the Bodleian Library; but there are three copies in our University Library. One of them (marked Hh. 16. 2) has on the fly-leaf, in his own neat hand:

"To the Publick Library of the University of Cambridge, this Book is humbly presented by the Author."

He was a correspondent of the *Ladies' Diary*, 1735-7-8-9-42. (*Diarian Miscellany*, II. 33, 53, 64, 74, 86, 91, 93, 99, 141). Amongst his contributions is An Account of the Transit of Mercury over the Sun, Oct. 31, 1736, for Ramsey, calculated by Astronomia Carolina.

On 4th Nov. 1746, he addressed a letter to the Rev Charles Mason, F.R.S., Woodwardian Professor, concerning the Moon's

motion. This was read to the Royal Society, 5 Feb. 1746 7. (*Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 412-420; *Abr.* x. 78.)

A letter from him to Professor Mason concerning the acceleration of the Moon, dated 28 Feb. 1748-9, was read to the Royal Society, 1 June, 1749. (*Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 162-172; *Abr.* x. 84.)

On 14 Nov. 1751, was read to the Royal Society a letter from him to Dr Long concerning comets, having especial reference to a MS. in the Library of Pembroke Hall, containing five ancient Tracts on the subject. (*Phil. Trans.* XLVIII, 281-288.)

In 1754 he was elected by the Bedford Level Corporation deputy surveyor-general of the Middle and South Levels. He had acted in the office during the preceding year; but there is no record of his appointment before 1754, from which year till his death he was annually re-elected.

A letter from him to Dr Mason, entitled "Elements of New Tables of the Motions of Jupiter's Satellites," was read to the Royal Society, 5 March, 1761. (*Phil. Trans.* LII. 105-107.)

He published "Remarks on certain Queries, delivered in by the Rev Mr Dickinson, at a meeting held at Wisbeach, on Wednesday, the 5th September, 1770." Four pages 4to. There was also published on a half sheet folio, so much of his Report, made at the general Whitsun meeting, 1771, as related to the Wisbeach Outfall. (Gough's *Brit. Topogr.*, 2nd edit. i. 247; *Cat. of Gough's Topogr.* Books 71.)

In the last-mentioned year he printed privately "Observations on Queries relating to the Reports of Messrs. Golborne and Brindley, for Improving the Outfall and Port of Wisbeach." The Observations are dated 16 Sept. 1771. (*Sale Catalogue of James Coleman*, 22, High Street, Bloomsbury, 1863, No. xxx; Lot 475.)

In 1774 he made a Report concerning the river Stour, in Kent (*MS. Addit.* 5489, fo. 105. *Cf. Bibl. Cantiana*, 307).

The *British Palladium* for 1775 contains (p. 63) a Letter, signed "Criticus," wherein the writer eulogises Mr Dunthorne's *Calculus* for its shortness and truth, although he says it was never recommended and rewarded by the Maskylean influence. He adds, that Lyons did not understand Halley's works, and should have left them to Dunthorne to elucidate.

One of his friends was Samuel Rowe, a good mathematician and astronomer, and an ingenious mechanician, who died very shortly before him (14 Jan. 1775) a bankrupt and broken-hearted. (*Gent. Mag.* xciii. (2) 89.)

Mr Dunthorne's own death is thus recorded in the *Cambridge Chronicle*, 11 March, 1775.

On Friday last, died at his house in this town, Richard Dunthorne, Gent., superintendent of the great level of the fens, commonly called Bedford Level. He was author of the *Lunar Tables*, comparer of the *Nautical Almanac*, and was justly celebrated for his great knowledge in Astronomy.

There are preserved in the Fen Office, at Ely, his Journals for the years 1760, 1761, 1762, 1764, 1765, 1766, 1767, 1768, and 1769, and various Reports 1754, 1755, 1758, 1765, 1769, 1770, 1771, 1773, 1774. One in the latter year on the embankment of Walpole Salt Marshes is made jointly with Thomas Yeoman, and another in the same year on a new drain by south of Morton's Leam, jointly with David Cowherd and Philip Cawthorne. There is also a Report by Mr Dunthorne without date, on the expences of embanking the Ouse, compared with the expence of enlarging Sandy's Cut, so as to carry all the Ouse waters through it. Several letters of his on the business of his office are also entered in the Book of Corporation Orders (G.G.), which also contains his special Report on the Tyd and Newtown drainage 1773, and another special Report, dated 31 Dec. 1773. The Report on the Tyd and Newton drainage

is also entered in the Book of Conservator's Proceedings. (H.H. 34.)

His Journals, which are full, neatly written, and well expressed, evince that he was most attentive to the duties of his office, and a man of very superior ability. (*Communication from Goodwyn Archer, Esq., Reg. Bedford Level Corporation.*)

His books were sold by Catalogue, in or about 1776, by Samuel Parker, of New Bond Street. The Catalogue terms him "Mr Richard Dunthorn, surveyor and superintendant to the Bedford Level Corporation, and a computator to the Commissioners of Longitude." (Nichols's *Lit. Anecd.* III. 655.)

He had a taste for art, and made drawings of St Osyth Priory, the seat of the Earl of Rochford, engraved by J. Chapman (Nichols's *Lit. Anecd.* VII. 684), and of a tessellated pavement found at Colchester in 1763, and engraved by Larken. (Gough's *Brit. Topogr.*, 2nd edit., I. 349.)

Watt (*Bibliotheca Britannica*) mentions only Mr. Dunthorne's contributions to the *Philosophical Transactions*, and calls him the "Reverend," a mistake which also occurs in the Title to his Paper in the *Philosophical Transactions* for 1749, wherein Professor Mason, whose name was Charles, is erroneously called Richard.



XXIX. REMARKS ON A RECENTLY PUBLISHED SELECTION FROM THE WILLS OF EMINENT PERSONS.  
BY CHARLES HENRY COOPER, F.S.A.

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[Read 29 Feb. 1864.]

THE late Sir Cresswell Cresswell is entitled to grateful remembrance for having removed the restrictions which so long existed on the use for literary purposes of the ancient Wills in Doctors' Commons, and the Camden Society has recently done good service by publishing a Selection from the Wills of eminent persons in that repository.

The number of Wills given in this little volume is only 32, to which are added 12 Administrations. The selection has been made with judgment by Messrs Nichols and Bruce, the editors, who have however been sparing of notes.

The following Remarks have reference chiefly to Members of this University, or to points of local interest.

The Will of Cecily, duchess of York (1495), contains a bequest to the illustrious foundress of Christ's and St John's Colleges in these terms :

“Also I bequeith to my lady the Kinges moder a portuous  
with clasps of gold covered with blacke cloth of golde.”

Dame Maude Parr, who died 1 Sept. 1532, gave 100 marks to the house of Denny; but this legacy only became payable in the event of the death of her son William without issue, and the death of her two daughters before marriage.

Stephen Gardiner, bishop of Winchester, Lord High Chancellor of England, Master of Trinity Hall, and sometime Chancellor of this University, made his Will 8 Nov. 1555, with a bill added (or codicil), which bears date on the following day. The following is an extract from the Will :

"In the name of God, Amen. I Steven Bishopp off Wynchester, of parfyte memorye, make and ordayne my last wille and testament in maner and fourme following: Firste, I committe my soule to the infinite mercye of Allmightye God, and recomende my wretched estate unto the greate mercye of our Saviour Jesus Christe, by mediacion of whose bludde and passion I truste to be saved, and by the intercession of all the companny of heaven, with whome I trust being knytte with charitie shall also be releaved to obtayne pardon for my synnes, as ordayned by God to praye for the whole state of the Church, and specially for them that call upon them, whiche is my profession wherein I doo passe this present life. Secondly, I will my wretched bodie be conveyed to the earth from whence it came with such convenient ceremonies as to myn executours shal be thought meete. Thirddie, partelie to recognise the great benefites and speciall favour that I have receaved of my moste graciouse and soveraine ladye the Quenes mooste excellent majestie, whiche I can in no parte recompence if I shulde lyve manny lyves, I have and doo for witnes thereof leave unto her a cupp of golde with a saphier in the toppe, as wourthie to have preciouise stones and golde as ever was a princesse. Item, I bequeathe to my Lord Legates grace [cardinal Pole] a ring with a dyamounte, not so bigge as he is wourthie to have, but such as his poore orator is able to geve. Item, I will two hundred poundes to be bestowed upon liverayes at myn enterrement. Item, I bequeath to Trinitie Hall in Cambridge one hundred poundes. Item, I bequeath to my cathedrall church all my chapell stuff, saving

my twoo peaces of arras, which I bequeath to my successours. Item, I bequeath to my church my gloves, surplesse, and amys, tunicles, my myter and crosyer, there to remayne to th'use of my successours. Item, I bequeath to my successor my hanging of a hall called the triumphes. Item, my redde hanging of estridge fethers for a chapell. Item, a pained blue hanging for the same use. Item, a thirde pece of silke for the same use: the said hanginges to remayn to my successours for that use, so as they may endure. Item, a pontificall ringe with a saphier, suche as myne executours shall deliver. Item, I will to be bestowed apon myn enterrement fyve hundred poundes. Item, I will to be bestowed for the erection of a chauntry, that I may be praied for, fower hundred poundes. Item, for my tombe three hundred poundes. Item, for myn executors, echè of them xx. li."

Amongst the bishop's numerous legacies is one of 40 marks to Nicholas Udall, his scolemaister (that is, the instructor of the young gentlemen educated in the bishop's household).

Nicholas Udall, born in or about 1504, and educated at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, was Head Master of Eton from 1534 to 1541, Vicar of Braintree from 1537 to 1544, Canon of Windsor 1551, Rector of Calborne in the Isle of Wight 1553, and Head Master of Westminster School 1555. He was buried at St Margaret's, Westminster, 23 Dec. 1556. His fame as a dramatist, which was very considerable in his own day, now rests on his *Ralph Roister Doister*, a Comedy of no mean merit. When Queen Elizabeth visited Cambridge in 1564, an English play called *Ezekias*, made by Mr Udall, and handled by King's College men only, was acted before her Majesty on the night of the 8th of August, apparently in the College Chapel. The Will of Bishop Gardiner throws new light on Udall's history.

Parrys, to whom the bishop bequeathed £4, was Sir Philip Paris, of Linton, Cambridgeshire, who was long an attached servant of the bishop, and had accompanied him on his embassy to Paris in 1536. Sir Philip Paris, who had received the honour



of knighthood at the coronation of Queen Mary, was buried at Linton in March, 1557-8. One Philip Paris, esq. was escheator of Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire, 11 Hen. VIII., and Sheriff of those counties, 31 Hen. VIII.

Henry Walker, doctor, one of the witnesses to Bishop Gardiner's Will, was probably Henry Walker, M.D. of Gonville Hall, Regius Professor of Physic, who is noticed in *Athen. Cantabr.* i. 231.

Reginald Pole, Cardinal, Archbishop of Canterbury, who was at the same period Chancellor of both the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, made his Will 4 Oct. 1558. This Will, of which a brief abstract only had previously appeared, is termed by Messrs Nichols and Bruce "a singularly beautiful piece of simple Latinity."

Thomas Thirleby, bishop of Ely, a native of the town of Cambridge (*Athen. Cantabr.* i. 287) was one of the executors of Bishop Gardiner, and a supervisor of the Will of Cardinal Pole.

There are *two* Wills of Sir Thomas Gresham, one dated 4 July 1575, the other on the following day. The latter, which is the more important, is abstracted in *Athen. Cantabr.* i. 416.

Administration of the effects of Sir Christopher Hatton, Lord High Chancellor of England, High Steward of this University, and Chancellor of the University of Oxford, was granted in May 1595 to his nephew Sir William Hatton, and a second administration to Elizabeth the widow and executrix of the latter, was granted 16 March 1596.

The Will of Sir Francis Walsingham, dated 12 Dec. 32 Eliz. [1589], is an acceptable addition to his biography.

William Dodington, successively of St John's and Trinity Colleges, whose suicide, which occurred in or about 1600, made at the period a great sensation, is noticed in *Athen. Cantabr.* ii. 164, 546. It is there suggested that he was brother-in-law to Sir Francis Walsingham. Such turns out to have been the fact. His wife was Christiana, sister of Sir Francis, and widow of John

Tamworth, a noted diplomatist. William Dodington was appointed one of the surveyors of the Will of Sir Francis Walsingham, who bequeathed him a piece of plate of £10 value, in token of his good affection.

George Villiers, duke of Buckingham, Lord High Admiral of England, and Chancellor of this University, made his Will 25 June 1627, two days before he sailed from Portsmouth on his expedition to the Isle of Rhe, and somewhat more than a year before his assassination by Felton. Amongst the legacies is £500 to his servant, Robert Mason. He was the duke's secretary, and had been Fellow of St John's College, and one of the Proctors of this University. He took a very active part in securing his patron's election as Chancellor in 1626, and ultimately became LL.D.; and one of the Masters of Requests. Dying at an advanced age in 1662, he bequeathed many law books to the Library of St John's.

Francis Quarles, the poet, (sometime of Christ's College) died intestate, and administration of his effects was granted 4 Feb. 1644-5 to Ursula his widow. The deceased is described as late of Ridley Hall, Essex. In the margin of the administration is the ominous word "pauper."

Isaac Dorislaus, LL.D. one of the Judges of the Court of Admiralty, sometime Reader of Ancient History in this University, and for whom Cromwell had solicited chambers in Trinity Hall, was assassinated at the Hague 2 May, 1649. On the 25th of the same month administration was granted to Isaac Dorislaus, the son of the deceased.

The Will of William Prynne (11 August 1669) contains a bequest to Dr Tillotson (afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury) of one of each of the testator's three tomes of his *Exact Chronological Vindication*, 8vo. bound.

One of the executors of Sir Peter Lely, the great painter, was his loving friend the Honourable Roger North of the Middle Temple, London, esquire. He was the sixth son of Dudley, fourth

Lord North of Kirtling. After being educated at the schools of Bury St Edmunds and Thetford, he was for a year at Jesus College. In 1682 he was appointed one of the King's Counsel, in 1684 Solicitor General to James, duke of York, and on 19 Jan. 1685-6, Attorney General to the Queen of James II., being about the same time returned to parliament for Dunwich in Suffolk. He died at the age of 90 on 1 March, 1733-4. His biographical, historical, and scientific works, are able and curious. It is to be hoped that before long his interesting Autobiography (a portion of which is in MS. Baker xxxvii. 316-391) will be published. He there refers particularly to his executorship of Sir Peter Lely, whose collection of prime pictures was sold for above £6000, whilst his drawings and prints fetched above £2400. Mr North states that Sir Peter Lely painted his portrait gratis.

Another of Sir Peter Lely's executors, William Stokeham, M.D. was sometime of Queens' College, but proceeded M.D. at Padua. He was one of the royal physicians, and died 15 April 1698, æt. 63, being buried in St Paul's, Covent Garden.

Sir John Chicheley, who occurs as one of the trustees in a deed by Sir Peter Lely (recited in his Will), was second son of Sir Thomas Chicheley of Wimpole, Master of the Ordnance, and Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. Sir John was Rear Admiral of the Red in the Dutch War, and one of the Lords of the Admiralty under Charles II, James II, and William III. He died before his father in 1691, and was buried in St Giles in the Fields.

Wentworth Dillon, Earl of Roscommon, the poet, received an honorary degree at Cambridge. His Will is attested by Knightly Chetwood, Fellow of King's College, subsequently D.D. and Dean of Gloucester, who died 11 April, 1720. Dr Chetwood was author of a short account of some passages of the *Life and Death of Wentworth*, late Earl of Roscommon. To the Right Honourable My Lord Carteret (MS. Baker xxxvi. 27-44). Latin verses by Dr Chetwood on Lord Roscommon's Essay on Translated

Verse with an English version may be found in the *Gentleman's Magazine* (xlix. 512, 607).

Andrew Marvell, the poet, wit, and patriot (sometime of Trinity College), died intestate 29 July 1679. Administration was granted 19 March 1678 to Mary his widow and John Greene, a creditor. The deceased is described as late of the parish of St Giles in the Fields, co. Middlesex, esquire.

The famous Richard Baxter bequeathed to Mr Matthew Silvester £20, and also all his MSS. not printed before his death, desiring that none should be printed but such as Mr Lorrimer, Mr Doelittle, Mr Morris, or Mr Williams, should judge fit; but Mr Silvester was to have the sole benefit and profit thereof. Matthew Silvester, whose *Life of Baxter* is well known, was of St John's College, and died 25 Jan. 1707-8. Mr Doelittle was Thomas Doolittle, a celebrated non-conformist divine, who had been of Pembroke Hall, and died 24 May 1707.

John Dryden, the poet (educated at Trinity College), died intestate, and on 10 June 1700 administration was granted to Charles Driden, his son, Elizabeth, the widow of deceased, having first renounced. Administration de bonis non was granted in May 1713. He is described as John Dryden, esquire, late of the parish of St Ann's, Westminster, in co. Middlesex.



**XXX. REASONS FOR THE COMPLETION OF DR TUDWAY'S  
DEGREE IN MUSICK, A.D. 1705. Communicated by  
G. E. CORRIE, D.D., Master of Jesus Collega.**

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[Read Nov. 17, 1862.]

THOMAS TUDWAY, to whom the following "Reasons" relate, received his education in music in the Chapel Royal, under Dr Blow, and was a fellow disciple of Turner, Purcell and Estrick. In 1664, he was admitted to sing a tenor in the Chapel at Windsor. After this, in 1664, he went to Cambridge, to which University he was invited by the offer of the place of organist of King's College Chapel; and, in 1681, was admitted to the degree of bachelor in his faculty. In the year 1705, Queen Anne paid a visit to the University of Cambridge; upon which occasion he composed an anthem, "Thou, O God, hast heard my vows," which he performed as an exercise for the degree of doctor in music, and was created accordingly, and honored with the title of public professor of music in that university. He also composed an anthem, "Is it true that God will dwell with men upon the earth?" on occasion of her majesty's first going to her royal chapel at Windsor; and for these compositions, and perhaps some others on similar occasions, he obtained permission to style himself composer and organist extraordinary to Queen Anne.

A few songs and catches are the whole of Dr Tudway's works in print; nevertheless it appears that he was a man studious in his profession, and a composer of anthems to a considerable number. In the latter part of his life Dr Tudway mostly resided in London. Having a general acquaintance with music, and being personally intimate with the most eminent of the profession, he was employed by Edward Earl of Oxford, in collecting for him musical compositions, chiefly of the Italians, and in making a collection of the most valuable services and anthems, the work of our countrymen. Of these he scored with his own hand as many as filled seven thick quarto volumes, which are now deposited in the British Museum.

Dr Tudway appears to have been noted in the University as a punster and seems so to have managed the exercise of his faculty in that respect as to have reflected on the Queen, and as in consequence was suspended from all his degrees and offices in the University. The general tenor of the "Reasons" which he offered to the Vice-Chancellor and Heads with reference to the completion of his degree, seems to indicate that he was in no great favour with the University Authorities (Cooper's *Annals of the University*, Vol. iv. p. 76).

*Reasons humbly offer'd to the Reverend and Worshipfull the Vice-Chancellor and Heads, by Dr Tudway, for y<sup>e</sup> Completion of his degree.*

THE degree of D<sup>r</sup> in Musick has bin so rarely taken that it cannot be expected, that instances can be so frequent in relation to y<sup>e</sup> completion of y<sup>e</sup> degree of D<sup>r</sup> in Musick as in y<sup>e</sup> other facultys. The Publick Registry and other records (heretofore especially) having been so grosly abus'd and neglected.

Betwixt y<sup>e</sup> year 1570, and y<sup>e</sup> year 1590, there is a Chasm in the Registers Grace Book of twelve years, in w<sup>ch</sup> time, there is not one Grace entered, moreover, till M<sup>r</sup> Holman came on Register

in y<sup>e</sup> year 1684. The Original Graces were usually thrown confusedly into a room, w<sup>th</sup>out any maner of order, w<sup>ch</sup> although he did reduce, as many as could be found, yet a great many Hunder'eds of 'em are missing, especially of those, upwards of a Hunderd years since, and w<sup>ch</sup>, I have most occasion to make mention of, as being nearest that time, in w<sup>ch</sup> y<sup>e</sup> D<sup>n</sup> hereafter nam'd took their degrees.

In y<sup>e</sup> year 1545 D<sup>r</sup> Christopher Tye took his D<sup>n</sup> degree in musick, as appears out of the Reverend D<sup>r</sup> Ashton's Mem<sup>d</sup>m Book, where his Grace for y<sup>e</sup> completion of his degree, was in these words :

*Conceditur Christophero Tye, hic apud vos in Musica Baccalaureo, ut Studium et practica decem Annorum Post gradum Baccalaureatus Susceptum Sufficiat ei pro completo gradu Doctoratus in eadem Facultate, ita tamen ut componat missam in die comitiorum canendam coram vobis, convivet, et satisfaciat officiariis.*

*Et quia non reperitur Doctor in eadem facultate presentetur in habitu non Regentis, per unum Procuratorem, conceditur eidem admisso ad incipiendum in musicâ, ut possit uti comitiorum diei tempore habitu D<sup>n</sup> in Medicinâ.*

In, or near y<sup>e</sup> year 1575, D<sup>r</sup> Bull took his degree of D<sup>r</sup> in Musick and was compleated therein, as appears by y<sup>e</sup> Rev<sup>d</sup> the Professor of Divinity's Mem<sup>d</sup>m Book, w<sup>ch</sup> he promises bona fide to produce, I don't know whether there be mention of any other D<sup>r</sup> in Music till y<sup>e</sup> year 1681, when D<sup>r</sup> Staggin's took his degree, It was put into y<sup>e</sup> list w<sup>th</sup> those that went out by virtue of the Kings Mandate, when King Charles y<sup>e</sup> 2<sup>d</sup> came to Cambridge the last time, his grace runs, *Admissio Stet pro completis gradu, et forma*, These w<sup>th</sup> y<sup>e</sup> other instances I've given plainly implys, that there was a completion of his degree due, or else why were those words mentioned, viz. *Stet pro completis gradu, et Forma*, for the Mandate requir'd only such a degree to be conferr'd on him, as y<sup>e</sup> University were accustom'd to confer. These matters of fact as



well as argument, I think plainly show, that there is a completion of my degree due, unless you will refuse that to me, w<sup>ch</sup> you have manifestly allow'd to others; And w<sup>th</sup> all submission, if any pretended inconvenience, (as some may have objected,) does arise by my takeing of this degree, that should have bin remedied before my supplicat pass'd the Senate, for never any one (as I believe) besides my self, was ever obliged to petition for the confirmation of his degree, after his Supplicat had pass'd, and he admitted; because all matters of what kind soever, are allways adjusted, before that can be put up.

As to precedency in Ordine and loca, next after D<sup>n</sup> in Phisick in y<sup>e</sup> University, and elsewhere, I have these fair, and plain Arguments (as well as matters of fact) to offer;

1<sup>st</sup>, I deny that degrees in Musick were given either to y<sup>e</sup> Art, or Science of Musick, but to a faculty therein, for y<sup>e</sup> encouragement and promotion of Church Musick; viz. Ut componat Missam; (and since y<sup>e</sup> reformation,) Ut componat canticum in Sacris; by w<sup>ch</sup> it appears, that y<sup>e</sup> degree was given to such, who had a faculty of composing Church Musick, and therefore canticum componere in sacris is y<sup>e</sup> exercise that the Statute requires, for no one ever had a degree for any other part of Musick, (how excellent soever he might be either in playing on y<sup>e</sup> Organ, or Singing, or y<sup>e</sup> like;) and I think it will not be said, that y<sup>e</sup> use of Church Musick is ceas'd or laid aside,

2<sup>dly</sup>, The Statutes, and all the mem<sup>br</sup> books constantly stile it, in facultate Musica, et quia non reperitur Doctor in eadem facultate &c, and so as often as there is any occasion of making mention of us;

3<sup>dly</sup>, Phisick is likewise stil'd an Art, but degrees were given to a faculty in that Art;

4<sup>thly</sup>, Mr Bucks book says, that D<sup>n</sup> in Law, Phisick, and Musick, are to be presented by a D<sup>r</sup> in their own faculty, w<sup>ch</sup> cannot be, unless they are compleated;

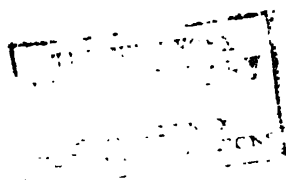
5<sup>thly</sup>, We pay y<sup>e</sup> same fees, as D<sup>n</sup> in Law, and Phisick, we

subscribe w<sup>th</sup> them, as a faculty, and pay there upon y<sup>e</sup> same duty to y<sup>e</sup> Queen: In the year 1675 John Ivory Herald Painter, put a Table of all degrees and offices &c., drawn from the University books, w<sup>th</sup> y<sup>e</sup> approbation of y<sup>e</sup> University and Heads and dedicated it to y<sup>e</sup> Vice-Chancellour for that year; He ranks there all degrees in their order, and D<sup>m</sup> in Musick are there plac<sup>t</sup> also, immediatly after D<sup>m</sup> in Phisick;

Lastly, D<sup>m</sup> in Musick, as other D<sup>m</sup> are, are admitted in habitu non Regentis, and it cannot be deny'd, that what-ever habit any one is admitted in, to an other degree, He supersedes, and surmounts that degree w<sup>ch</sup> y<sup>e</sup> habit aforesaid belongs to, because he was equall to that degree before his admission, ad incipiendum, &c.

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W. H. Stiles

1818. San Vicente, Salamanca.

XXXI. ON SOME REMAINS OF THE HOSPITAL OF ST  
JOHN THE EVANGELIST AT CAMBRIDGE. BY  
CHARLES C. BABINGTON, M.A., F.R.S., F.S.A.

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[Read 29 Feb. 1864.]

THE removal of an ancient building which stood to the north of the chapel of St John's College has directed attention to the ancient Hospital of which that College is the successor, for it has brought to light some very interesting architectural remains: and as these and all the other known remnants of the old House must be removed, to make way for the additions now being made to the College, it is desirable to place on record their existence and character.

The remnants of the Hospital consisted of the shell of the present chapel (A) and the building which recently stood on its north side (B). We must first discuss the latter, and afterwards the chapel will require some notice. (See the Ground-plan annexed.)

That building (B) was 78 feet, 4 inches in length, with a breadth of 22 ft. 3 in. internally. Its eastern end formed part of the front of the College, but was completely masked by a casing of red brick. The northern side was in St John's Lane (which has now been closed) and was so much patched and altered as to show very little trace of its original appearance. I know nothing of

the western end. The southern side was partly hidden by the erection against it (c. 1524) of Bishop Fisher's chapel (K), and partly altered to meet the wants of the students' rooms into which the building was converted (1587-8). With the exception therefore of the traces of an ancient door-way and of two or three lancet-windows, which were faintly visible in St John's Lane, there was nothing to lead an observer to consider this part as at all older than the rest of the front of the College, which is a work of the first decade of the xvith century. There is no reason to suppose that this building was ever different in dimensions from those which it retained to the last; for the four walls were all original, although grievously patched and altered. It once formed a single long room, lighted by a range of lancet-windows on each side and (as we are told, for they were only seen by some of the workmen during the hurried demolition of the building) by a triplet of lancet-windows at the eastern end. Certainly the many stones found amongst the rubbish which had formed parts of windows, renders this statement of the workmen highly probable. I had made endeavours to learn the real character of the walls after the building was partially gutted, but without much success: for those who altered it from one fine room into three floors of students' chambers had effectually hidden all the architectural features, internally as well as externally: internally by filling up every hollow, levelling all projections, and covering the surface of wall thus produced with a coat of excellent and very hard plaster; and externally, as has been already stated, by adding a new face of red brick-work, through which the three perpendicular windows were pierced which severally lighted the three inserted floors. This eastern end and these windows may be seen in any view of the front of St John's College; it is the gabled building to the north of the chapel.

Fortunately it is necessary to retain for a time a portion of the southern wall to prevent the back of Bishop Fisher's chapel from being laid open, and it is there that the removal of the

plaster has exposed to view some beautiful remnants of the old edifice.

We may probably judge of the range of windows on each side of the room by the remains of those to the south. They were of the earliest type of the Early English style, and placed high in the wall. It is probable, nay, almost certain, that they, together with the rest of the building, were erected between the years 1180 and 1200, and it will be shewn presently that their erection was before 1208. The use of the Norman style of architecture continued unaltered during most of the reign of King Henry II., and the transition to the Early English style took place chiefly in that of Richard I. The range of windows was not continued at equal intervals from one end of the room to the other; neither were they all alike in their amount of decoration. Commencing from the eastern end, the first window (which was 18 inches from the inner side of the eastern wall) is very highly decorated with the mouldings of the period and had a shaft in each of the jambs. The crown of this and of all the other windows is raised 14 ft. 6 in. above the floor; the actual opening is 5 ft. 9 in. in height and 9 in. wide; the window-sill is about 7 ft. from the ground. In this case it is impossible to determine the character of the slope (if there was one), for a doorway has been pierced through the wall exactly under the window and the original sill removed to make way for the crown of its arch. The other windows agree exactly in size with this most eastern window (except that the splay is rather less), but are quite plain. The slope descends from their sill to within 6 ft. 3 in. of the ground.

Between the internal edge of the splay of the first windows and that of the second there is a space of 7 ft. 6 in., or between the actual openings of 10 feet. The second, third, and fourth windows are 4 ft. 6 in. distant from each other, their inner jambs being 2 ft. 3 in. apart. Proceeding still towards the west we meet with a broad blank space of 9 feet, which was followed by windows similar in all respects to the second, third and fourth.



We do not possess any knowledge of more than two of this series, for those that doubtless formerly existed to the west of them have long since been completely altered or destroyed in adapting the building to domestic purposes. The internal jambs of the fifth and sixth windows were 4 feet 3 inches apart. As the wall extended 25 ft. 5 in. beyond the sixth window to the return at the western end of the building we may reasonably conclude that there were at least three more openings to the west of that window.

The uniformity of the range of windows is therefore broken in two places, (1) by an interval of 7 feet, 6 inches between the first and second openings, and also (2) by a blank space of 9 feet between the fourth and fifth openings. In the latter of these spaces the remains of an ancient pointed doorway may be seen from which the ashlar has been removed and therefore its architectural character destroyed; but it seems to have formed an entrance into the chamber from the south, as a similarly situated and apparently similar doorway did from the north. The former probably communicating with the private part of the Hospital and the latter with the town. This doorway must have been closed (circa 1524) when Bp. Fisher's chapel was built so as to render it useless, for a communication between these two places could hardly have been required.

In the space intervening between the first and second windows we find the most beautiful of the scanty remains of this ancient building. It is a double piscina much resembling that at Jesus College. These piscinæ are of nearly the same date, but differ in some respects. In that at Jesus College the shafts are carried down below the drains in front of and just touching a solid mass of stone: the lateral shafts are attached to the walls throughout their whole length: and the whole is in a compartment having mouldings with dog-tooth ornaments. The piscina at St John's College is not so lofty as the other, although somewhat wider: the lateral shafts are quite free: neither they nor the central shaft are continued below the drains:

7

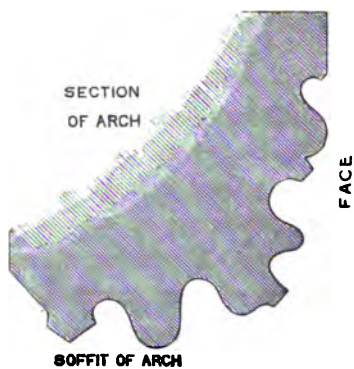


Fig. 1.

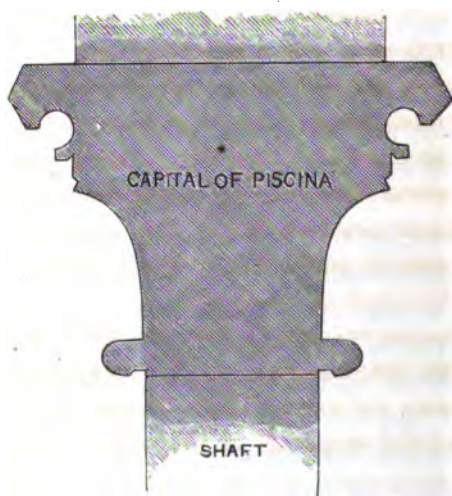


Fig. 2.

To face p. 355.

the spandrels and central space between the intersecting arches are open, and there is a continuous empty space extending from side to side at the back ; but the springing-stones have projections connecting them with the wall, laterally in the case of the lateral and posteriorly in that of the central springers, which is a peculiar and, it is believed, uncommon construction : the whole may have been inclosed within a compartment, as at Jesus College, although no part of it remains, for the projecting portions of the mouldings have been planed down in order to form a level surface for the plaster with which the wall was covered, and there is a chiselled line exactly in the situation where the frame ought to be. The arches not only intersect, but their mouldings interpenetrate similarly in these piscinæ<sup>1</sup>. The drains are placed in differently-shaped basins in our piscina ; the right-hand basin is circular, that on the left forms a quatrefoil ; they are very rudely formed : indeed the whole work, although most beautifully designed and having a very effective appearance, is seen, upon a close examination, to be rather roughly executed throughout. The sill, the shafts, and their bases are of Barnack stone, the arches of clunch. In the church of Histon near Cambridge there are two double piscinæ, one in the north and the other in the south transept, which resemble these at Cambridge by having similar intersecting arches with interpenetrating mouldings. But at Histon the arches spring from three sets of double shafts of Purbeck marble. (See *Cambridgeshire Churches*, p. 73.)

The size of the piscina at St John's College is a square of about 5 ft. 6 in., and the hollow penetrates 9 inches into the wall. It is 3 ft. 6 in. above the floor. The wood-cuts show the form and proportions of the mouldings of the central capital, which

<sup>1</sup> The figure of the piscina at Jesus College, given in Parker's *Glossary of Architecture*, pl. 72, does not represent this and is incorrect in some other respects. The plate opposite page 353 of the *Cambridge Portfolio* is correct and excellent. There is also a good figure in Cooper's *Memorials of Cambridge*, i. 392.

is  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches high and 9 inches wide at the top; also those of the arches.

Above the piscina there is a rectangular opening through the wall, of 3 feet in height and 1 ft. 6 in. in width. It is nearly plain, and was closed by a shutter. It seems to be original, and may have communicated with some narrow passage connecting this oratory with the dormitory of the brethren; not for them to pass through, but to allow of a sight of the priest, when celebrating mass, being obtained without entering the oratory itself.

I have written in the present tense of these remains, but before the publication of this paper the piscina will have been removed into the new chapel. Other parts also cannot long continue in their ancient position. The photographs by Mr Nichols from which the plates have been engraved were taken before any part of the ruins had fallen or the piscina touched.

If we now direct our attention to the existing chapel (A) of the College we shall find that its walls are much older than the inserted windows, and that it belonged to the Hospital. Prof. Willis long since pointed out the presence of string-courses and mouldings of the Early English style on the northern side, and also directed attention to the traces of the Early English windows which existed above, at the side of, and inclosing the existing perpendicular openings. But the interior of the wall could not be examined until Mr G. G. Scott was consulted about the new chapel, when he caused enough of the face of the wall to be removed to show that the original windows were in the Early English style when just changing into that called Decorated, *i. e.* were erected in the latter half of the XIIIth century, whereas the building (B), about which we have just been treating, was certainly built 60 to 80 years earlier. The great arch, now much hidden by the organ, which divides the quire from the ante-chapel, is of the same date, and has similar mouldings to those of the original windows which are now embedded in the walls. The pointed crown of one of these old windows in the north wall

may be seen rising above the much more obtuse top of the existing perpendicular window. It has been laid open by the direction of Mr Scott. The plate shows this top of the original window to the right of the more ancient remains of the Hospital.

This chapel seems to have been originally 120 ft. long; for we must probably include the space which is not shaded on my plan, and through which is the present approach to the Master's Lodge, and over which those who remodelled the buildings in the xvth century did not extend the new roof of the chapel, but converted the upper part into chambers for the use of the Master. The quire occupied 74 feet of this length. The width is 25 feet. There were originally five windows on each side, or there may very probably have been six, for there is the proper space for one to the north and another to the south in the secularized part above-mentioned. There now remain five windows on the south side and four on the north, but traces of the fifth are manifest over the entrance to Bishop Fisher's chapel. We do not know what was the original state of the east end which is now occupied by a large perpendicular window. It is quite certain that the walls of this building are mainly those of the chapel of the Hospital; they seem to have been very much out of repair when the executors of the foundress took possession of the site; for the removal of the plaster has shown that although some parts are built with fine squared stones, other parts are patched with clunch and brick, and the whole surface rendered rough to furnish an attachment to the plaster, which was used to hide all the defects.

These two buildings are the only remains of the Hospital of St John the Evangelist which are known to exist; but it is not improbable that parts of the walls of the first court of the College may have formed portions of the domestic buildings of the ancient house. That court was erected in its present form by Shorton, the first master of the College, A.D. 1511-16; except that the south side was refaced and altered in character in the time of Dr Powell, who was master from A.D. 1765 to 1775. Baker

informs us that the buildings required for the College, including the repair and refitting of the chapel, cost between four and five thousand pounds. He says, "the chapel was leaded, the stalls finished,...in the fifth year of the reign of Henry VIII" (A.D. 1513).

We must now endeavour to determine the use of the earlier of these buildings (B), supposed by Baker, when he wrote the text of his History, to be the chapel of the old house; but in a note added afterwards, to have been the chapel of St John the Baptist, "whereof mention is made both in Bishop Alcock's register and Caius." But is not this an oversight, and that he had in view St John's Hostel, which stood near St John the Baptist's church, on the site of King's College, for I cannot find any notice of it in *Caii Historia*, nor his *De Antiquitate Cantabrigiæ Academiæ*? Or may it have arisen from the mistake made in 1312, when the Master of this house was taxed to a tallage as of the Hospital of St John the Baptist?

The Hospital of St John the Evangelist was founded for the "reception of poor, infirm, and sick persons" by Henry Frost, a burgess of Cambridge, in the reign of Henry II. *i. e.* between A.D. 1154 and 1189, or possibly at a slightly earlier date, for Mr Cooper (*Ann. of Cambr.* i. 25) places it in 1135. Almost immediately after the foundation, religious brethren, subject to the rule of St Augustine, were introduced. It is clear from a judicial enquiry concerning its right to the church of St Peter (now St Mary the Less), which had been given to it by Henry, son of Segar, that the Hospital existed in the year 1194. (Selden, *Hist. of Tithes*, 386.) Before 1197 Hervey, son of Eustace Dunning, gave seven acres of land at Chesterton to sustain "two beds and bed-clothes for the use of the sick in the *stone house* of the Hospital." About 1208 the Bishop of Ely made an ordinance to secure the parson of All Saints' Church from any injury that might be caused to him by the master and brethren admitting the parishioners of All Saints to any sacraments or oblations: and thereupon the prioress and convent of St Rhadegund granted the master and

brethren free and pure chantry in the Hospital for ever. There must, therefore, at that time have been some sort of chapel; but it may have been only the oratory in the Infirmary. In 1280 Hugh de Balsham introduced a community of secular scholars into the house, but they could not agree with the regular brethren, and were soon removed to form St Peter's College.

At a little after the middle of the xvth century, when John Dunham the younger was Master, and Thomas Rotheram was Chancellor of the University, the Hospital was admitted to the privileges of the latter body; as is shewn by the "letter of privilege" entered upon the old cartulary preserved amongst the muniments of the College. (Baker, *Hist. of St John's College*, 46.)

Up to the time of the dissolution, the prior or master and brethren were required to allot a considerable portion of their revenue to the support of sick people in the Hospital. We must therefore now consider what was the kind of building usually provided by bodies established for the especial purpose of receiving and supporting sick and infirm people, or by the monasteries for the reception of their sick, infirm, and aged monks. It was usually a large, long hall, lighted by windows on each side, or even divided into three parts by arches (resembling the nave and aisles of a church), and then often furnished with aisle and clerestory windows. In this hall the beds of the sick were arranged along each side throughout the greater part of its length; but at the eastern end a small space was shut off by a screen, and provided with an altar and the other requisites for saying mass. Thus the sick could be present at the service without removing from their beds. Prof. Willis has proved that what used to be called the Saxon Church at Ely was the infirmary of that great House. The remains of a similar building can be traced at Peterborough, and on the sites of other monastic houses. I have seen such an arrangement in several old hospitals which still exist, only that now the altar has become a communion-table, and the beds for the infirm have been separated by wooden partitions, so as to form



little chambers or cells, one for each inmate. My friend Mr E. A. Freeman tells me that there are a great many hospitals with a chapel at one end opening into the domestic part of the building. The chapel is often a mere oratory, just large enough for an altar. A similar arrangement was frequent in domestic houses where some ordinary room occupied the place of the infirmary, and like it opened into the chapel. He refers to St Mary's Hospital at Chichester as a fine example, in which the oratory was large enough to form a sort of chapel with stalls on each side, and I quote the following short account of it from the *Archæol. Journal* (x. 267). "It consists of a lofty hall. At the eastern end there is a chapel, accessible only through the hall, being separated from it by an open screen. The hall has side aisles, in which are constructed small distinct dwellings opening into it for the poor inmates." Such an arrangement is also not unfrequent in the Roman Catholic countries of the European continent, at the present day. The old Hospital of St Thomas at Northampton had a very small space of this kind at its east end, only affording room enough for the priest who said mass.

When these remains were first exposed, the idea occurred to me that they were part of an infirmary, such as has just been described, provided by the Hospital for the use of the sick people brought to it; and I am very happy to learn that Professor Willis formed the same opinion. It will be remembered that the Hospital contained a very small number of brethren (not more than five or six), and it is therefore quite possible that they may not at first have possessed any chapel for their devotions, other than that provided for the benefit of their patients. It will also be recollected that the date of their foundation was probably considerably before 1195, and that this infirmary must have been built almost immediately after their establishment, perhaps even by their founder.

If, as I firmly believe, this was really the Infirmary, the character and arrangement of the windows is such as we should

expect. The most eastern is highly decorated as being next to the altar; it and the three following belonged to the oratory; those to the west of the space that is there found were the lights of the secular part, or infirmary proper. The screen which separated these two parts of the chamber was apparently placed close to the fourth window, and to the east of the doorway of which traces exist between the fourth and fifth windows. Or, if the oratory was used by the brethren as their chapel, this door may have opened into the oratory itself, so as to admit them without their passing through the secular infirmary in which lay the sick.

Some persons have surmised with much show of reason that this was not the infirmary, but the first chapel of the House: but it must be remembered that the Hospital is not supposed (Cooper's *Mem. Camb.* 11. 58) to have at first had any ecclesiastical character, although it was very soon found requisite to add the brethren, for the purpose doubtless of superintending it. This may or may not be true, for I know of no documentary evidence in proof of it. I believe that this room never was properly a chapel, but an infirmary, and that the only sacred part of it was the oratory at its end. There was therefore no desecration in the uses to which the major part of it was finally applied, whatever we may think of those of the eastern end. If this was the chapel of the house, it seems unaccountable that they should have had another chapel erected for their use as early as the last quarter of the XIIIth century: but if the older building was the infirmary, nothing is more probable than the desire to possess a chapel distinct from it. We cannot avoid some wonder when we find that so large a chapel was built for so small a society.

Let us endeavour now to trace the history of the infirmary after the dissolution of the Hospital. It is not known to what use, if any, it was applied by the earliest members of the college; but in 1560 Fisher's and Ashton's chapels were deprived

of their altars; the upper part of the former was turned into a chamber for the advantage of the master; the infirmary converted into a stable for the master's horses, and its eastern part (the oratory) made into a store-house for the college. This happened when Leonard Pilkington was master (Baker, 153). That this was the position of the stables in 1574 when Caius wrote his work, *De Antiquitate, &c.*, is shewn by Baker (43) from the college books: and Caius (106) says that the stables were in the ancient chapel of the hospital. His words are: "Vetus sacellum fratrum Sancti Joannis Evangelistæ (quod jam Collegii Sancti Joannis stabulum est").

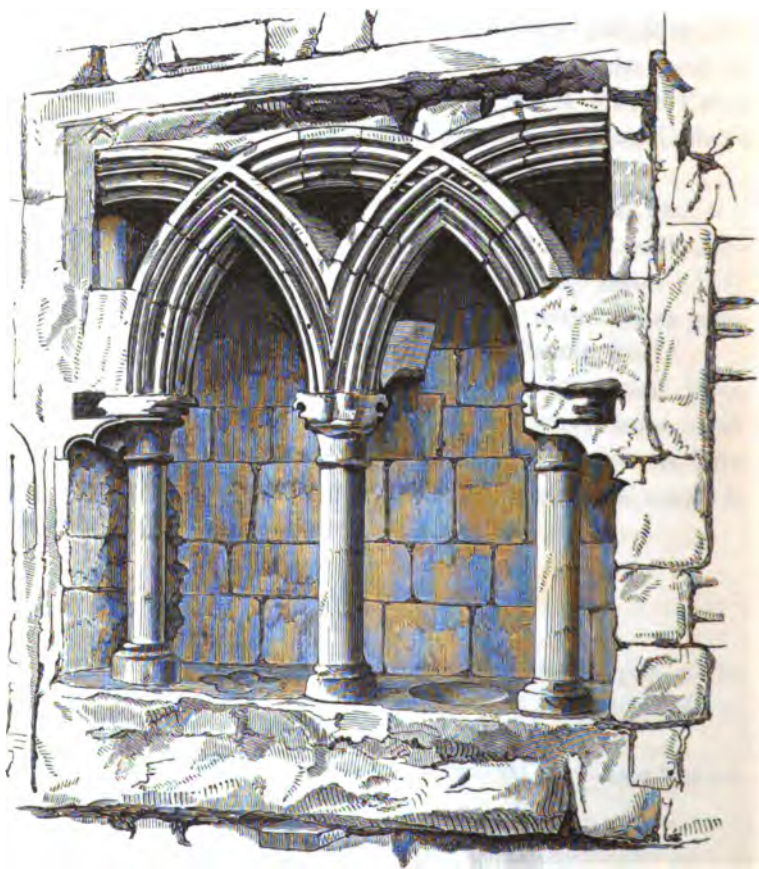
In 1587-8 the horses and goods were removed and the building divided into three floors of students' rooms, as it continued to be until 1863. The words quoted by Baker (184) from the *Liber thesaurarii* are, "Hospitium novum intra præcinctum collegii, ubi olim erat hospitale D. Johannis, &c."

This concludes all that I have to state concerning these interesting and ancient buildings, of which every trace must unfortunately soon be removed. In one point of view we may well rejoice that the Infirmary is gone, for as students' rooms it was a disgrace to the College.

#### PLATES.

1. A view of the inner side of the south wall of part of the Infirmary, together with a small part of the outside of the north wall of the existing chapel of the College.
2. The piscina as it existed before its removal to the new Chapel.
3. Ground-plan :
  - A. Chapel of College and formerly of Hospital.
  - B. Infirmary of Hospital.
  - C. Hall of College.
  - D. Combination-room under the Master's dining-room.
  - E. Part of Master's Lodge.





PISCINA. ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL.

- F. Students' rooms.
- G. First court.
- H. Second court.
- I. New chapel.
- K. Bishop Fisher's chapel.

The diagonal shading shows the remnants of the Hospital.

The cut at page 355 shows the plan of the mouldings of capitals and the arches of the piscina.

N.B. The Society is indebted to Professor Babington for the plans and plates illustrating this paper.

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PART OF ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.





# INDEX.

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## A.

- ACWORTH, GEO., Letter of to Card.  
Pole, 81  
ACWORTH, GEO., Letter of to Archbp.  
Parker, 89  
ACWORTH, GEO., Notes concerning, 93  
Akeman Street, 292  
Allectus, unpublished Coins of, 237  
Aashton, On Syriac MSS. of Penta-  
teuch, 220

## B.

- Babington, C., On Greek Imperial Coin  
found at Cambridge, 1  
Babington, C., On Unpublished Coin of  
Carausius, and two of Allectus, 235  
Babington, C. C., On Anglo-Saxon Re-  
mains at Barrington, 7  
Babington, C. C., On Flint Hammer  
found at Burwell, 201  
Babington, C. C., On a Skull of Bos  
primigenius with Celt, 285  
Babington, C. C., On Remains of St  
John's Hospital, 351  
Bainbrigg, T., Notice of, 154  
Baker, Sam., Notice of, 158  
Baldswell, Timew, Rector of, 13  
Barker, T., knighted, 325  
Barrett, F., knighted, 324  
Barrington, Anglo-Saxon Remains at, 7  
Batchcroft, Thos., Notice of, 156  
Baxter, R., Notice of, 343  
Beale, W., Notice of, 157  
Becher, W., knighted, 325  
Bedell, Bp., Letter of, 97  
Bedingfield, P., knighted, 325  
Bendyshe, Capt., Antiquities found at  
Barrington, 7

- Bland, T., knighted, 325  
Blenkensop, Gawyn, Fellow of Pem-  
broke Coll., Vicar of Soham, 20  
Blundell, F., knighted, 325  
Bois, J., Letter of, 145  
Books given to Trinity Hall by the  
Founder, 73  
Books in Library of Queens' Coll. in  
1472, 165  
Books in University Library, 239  
Bos primigenius Skull with Celt, 285  
Bosses of shields at Barrington, 8  
Bottleaham, Fellow of Pembroke Coll.,  
Master of St Peter's Coll., Bp. of  
Rochester, 14  
Both, R., Letters of, 142  
Bradshaw, H., Two Lists of books in  
University Library, 239  
Bradshaw, H., Recovery of Waldensian  
Manuscripts, 203  
Bradshaw, H., Statute concerning Hos-  
tels, 278  
Bray, W., Notice of, 153  
Brett, A., knighted, 326  
Brewer, J., knighted, 325  
Brunkard, W., knighted, 324  
Burwell, Flint Hammer of the drift  
found there, 201

## C.

- Cambridge, Roman Interments, 288  
Cambridgeshire, Heralds' Visitations of,  
67  
Caracalla, Greek Coin of, 1  
Carausius, Unpublished Coin of, 236  
Causton, Mich., Fellow of Pembroke  
Coll., 15  
Celt in Skull of Bos primigenius, 285  
Chapel of St John's College, 358

- Cheney, E., knighted, 324  
 Chetwood, K., Notice of, 342  
 Chicheley, J., Notice of, 342  
 Clayton, Dr, Funeral of, 139  
 Clench, John, Fellow of Pembroke Coll., 17  
 Clopton, knighted, 324  
 Cockerham, Rich., Fellow of Pembroke Coll., 20  
 Coin of Nicæa, 2  
 Collection for Scottish Episcopal Clergy, temp. Queen Anne, 230  
 Collins, Sam., Notice of, 157  
 Comber, Tho., Notice of, 158  
 Cooper, C. H., On Agnes Lady Wenman, 327  
 Cooper, C. H., Autograph of Sir H. Spelman, and notices of his life, 101  
 Cooper, C. H., On R. Dunthorne, 331  
 Cooper, C. H., Facts respecting Hen. Stokes, Newton's schoolmaster, 161  
 Cooper, C. H., Letter from Dr E. Martin, Pres. of Queens' Coll., 149  
 Cooper, C. H., On recently published Wills, 337  
 Corrie, G. E., Ashton's Remarks on a Syriac MS. of the Pentateuch, and Ridley's account of a Syriac MS. of the New Testament, 219  
 Corrie, G. E., Books presented to Pembroke College in 14th and 15th centuries, 11  
 Corrie, G. E., A Catalogue of Books given to Trinity Hall by the Founder, 73  
 Corrie, G. E., Documents connected with the Episcopal Church in Scotland, temp. Queen Anne, 225  
 Corrie, G. E., Letter to Dr Ashton, Master of Jesus College, relative to Dr Bentley's Candidature for the Regius Prof. of Divinity, 195  
 Corrie, G. E., On Dr Tudway's Degree, 345  
 Culpeper, A., knighted, 325  
 Culpeper, T., knighted, 326
- D.
- Damlet, Hugh, Master of Pembroke Coll., 18  
 Dereham, T., knighted, 325  
 Dering, E., knighted, 325  
 Digby, R., knighted, 325  
 Dryden, J., Notice of, 343  
 Dodington, W., Notice of, and wife of, 340  
 Doelittle, T., Notice of, 343  
 Dorilaus, J., Notice of, 341  
 Dunmow, R., Fellow of Pembroke Coll., Rector of Easton Magna, 15  
 Dunthorne, R., notice of, 331
- E.
- Easton Magna, Dunmow, Rector of, 15  
 Ellis, G., knighted, 325  
 Episcopal Church in Scotland, temp. Queen Anne, 225  
 Estcourt, G., knighted, 325
- F.
- Fibulæ found at Barrington, 9  
 Fish, W., knighted, 325  
 Fleetwood, T., knighted, 325  
 Flint Hammer of the drift found at Burwell, 201  
 Flint implement with head of Ox, 285  
 Foster, N., knighted, 324
- G.
- Gardiner, Bishop, Will of, 338  
 Green, Rich., Fellow of Pembroke Coll., 19  
 Goodman, G., materials for Life of, 113  
 Goodman, G., Autobiographical Notes of, 117  
 Goodman, G., Will of, 120  
 Goodman, G., Letters of, 123  
 Grantham School, H. Stokes Master of, 161  
 Gwynne, Dr Owen, Letters to, 25

## H.

Hare, J., knighted, 325  
 Harris, F., knighted, 324  
 Hansted, Pet., Notice of, 155  
 Hayes, G., knighted, 325  
 Hayes, N., knighted, 324  
 Heralds' Visitations of Cambridge-shire, 67  
 Herbert, J., knighted, 325  
 Hewet, W., knighted, 324  
 Holme, Rich., gave books to University, 277  
 Honeywood, Michael, Notice of, 155  
 Hospital of St John the Evangelist, 351  
 Hostels, Early Statute concerning, 280  
 Hussey, C., knighted, 325

## I.

Infirmary of St John's Hospital, 362

## J.

James I., Visits to Newmarket, 294

## K.

Kemp, B., knighted, 325  
 King's house at Newmarket, 323  
 Knights made at Newmarket, 324

## L.

Lacey, R., knighted, 325  
 Lamplugh, G., knighted, 325  
 Lampton, W., knighted, 324  
 Langton, John, Master of Pembroke Coll., 17  
 Lany, Edw., Letter of, 197  
 Lavenham, John or Thomas, Fellow of Pembroke College, 15  
 Leigh, F., knighted, 325  
 Leighton, J., knighted, 324  
 Letters of  
   Acworth, G., 79  
   Bedell, Bp., 95  
   Bois, J., 145  
   Bouth, R., 142  
   Goodman, G., 123

Gwynne, Owen, 25

Lany, E., 197  
 Martin, E., 149  
 Sherlock, T., 195  
 Warren, R., 195  
 Williams, Archbld., 25  
 Lewknor, E., knighted, 324  
 Library of University in 1424 and 1473, 239  
 Longeville, M., knighted, 325  
 Lowe, Dr A., Notice of, 154  
 Lydall, T., knighted, 325

## M.

Martin, Dr E., Letter of, 149  
 Martin, Dr E., Notice of, 152  
 Marvell, A., Notice of, 343  
 Mason, R., Notice of, 341  
 Master, W., knighted, 325  
 Mayor, J. E. B., Letters of Geo. Acworth, 79  
 Mayor, J. E. B., Letter of Bp. Bedell to Sir N. Rich, 95  
 Mayor, J. E. B., Letters of R. Bouth and J. Bois, 139  
 Mayor, J. E. B., Letters of Godf. Goodman, and materials for his Life, 113  
 Mayor, J. E. B., Letters of Archbp. Williams concerning St John's Coll. and building accounts, 25  
 May, H., knighted, 324  
 Mead, G. B., Visits of King James I. to Newmarket, 294  
 Mead, J., knighted, 325  
 Melton School, H. Stokes Master of, 161  
 Michell, F., knighted, 325  
 Miller, J., knighted, 325  
 Muncriffe, A., knighted, 324

## N.

Napper, N., knighted, 325  
 Newmarket, King's house at, 323  
 Newmarket, Visits of James I. to, 294

Newton, Isaac, his Schoolmaster, 161  
 Nicæa, Coin of, 2  
 Nobla leyçon, age of, 210  
 Norwich, Johan., Fellow of Pembroke  
 Coll., Rector of W. Tilbury, 14  
 Norwich, S., knighted, 325  
 North, R., Notice of, 341  
 Notices of

W. Beale, 157  
 S. Collins, *ib.*  
 T. Comber, 158  
 M. Wren, *ib.*  
 S. Baker, *ib.*  
 H. Stokes, 161  
 G. Goodman, 113  
 E. Martin, 152  
 N. Udal, 339  
 Bp. Thirleby, 340  
 R. Mason, 341  
 F. Quarles, *ib.*  
 J. Dorislaus, *ib.*  
 R. North, *ib.*  
 W. Stokeham, 342  
 J. Chicheley, *ib.*  
 W. Bray, 153  
 R. Lowe, 154  
 T. Bainbrigg, *ib.*  
 T. Smith, 155  
 M. Honywood, *ib.*  
 P. Hansted, *ib.*  
 S. Ward, 156  
 T. Batchcroft, *ib.*  
 W. Sancroft, 157  
 N. Parrys, 339  
 H. Walker, 340  
 W. Doddington, *ib.*  
 K. Chetwood, 342  
 A. Marvell, 343  
 R. Baxter, *ib.*  
 M. Silvester, *ib.*  
 T. Doelittle, *ib.*  
 J. Dryden, *ib.*

## O.

Ox's Head with Flint Implement, 285

## P.

Pallavicini, H., knighted, 324  
 Parker, P., knighted, 326  
 Parr, Maude, Benefactor of Denny  
 Abbey, 338  
 Parrys, P., Notice of, 339  
 Pedigrees of Cambridgeshire Families in  
 1684, 69  
 Pembroke College, Books given in 14th  
 and 15th centuries, 11  
 Piscina at St John's College, 354  
 Plater, T., knighted, 324

## Q.

Quarles, F., Notice of, 341  
 Quarles, R., knighted, 324  
 Queens' Coll., Catalogue of Library of  
 in 1472, 165

## R.

Repington, J., knighted, 324  
 Ridley, On Syriac MS. of New Testa-  
 ment, 222  
 Roman Interments at Cambridge, 288  
 Rotherham, Tho., Master of Pembroke  
 College, 21  
 Ruthin, Goodman's Benefactions to,  
 121

## S.

St John's College, 351  
 St John's College, Archbp. Williams'  
 correspondence about, 25  
 St John's Hospital, 351  
 St Paul's, Cornhill, H. Damlet Rector  
 of, 18  
 Saltonstall, R., knighted, 325  
 Saltonstall, R. (2), knighted, *ib.*  
 Sancroft, W., Notice of, 157  
 Saunders, S., Fellow of Pembroke Coll.,  
 19  
 Scotland, Episcopal Church in, temp.  
 Queen Anne, 225  
 Searle, W. G., Catalogue of the Library  
 of Queens' College in 1472, 165  
 Sechford, T., knighted, 324

Sherlock, T., Letter of, 195  
 Silvester, M., Notice of, 343  
 Smith, Tho., Fellow of St John's Coll.,  
 155  
 Soham, Blenkinsop, Vicar of, 20  
 Some, W., knighted, 324  
 Somerset, John, Fellow of Pembroke  
 Coll., 16  
 Spelman, Sir H., Autograph of, 101  
 Spelman, Sir H., admitted of Trinity  
 College, but B.A. of Trinity Hall,  
 also various notices of him, 102  
 Spenser, Joh., Fellow of Pembroke  
 Coll., 15  
 Sperhawk, John, Fellow of Pembroke  
 Coll., 16  
 Statute concerning Hostels, 280  
 Stokes, Hen., Facts respecting, 161  
 Stokeham, W., Notice of, 342  
 Stukeley, Fellow of Pembroke Coll.,  
 19  
 Styband, W., Fellow of Pembroke Col-  
 lege, 13  
 Sudbury, John, Master of Pembroke  
 Coll., 16  
 Symons, T., knighted, 325

T.

Tasburgh, Lady, 330  
 Temple represented on Greek coin of  
 Caracalla, 1  
 Thirleby, Bishop, Notice of, 340  
 Thoruborow, B., knighted, 325  
 Thornton, R., knighted, 326  
 Tilbury, W., J. Norwich, Rector of, 13  
 Timnew, or Timmouth, Fellow of Pem-  
 broke Coll., Rector of Baldswell, 13.  
 Trinity Hall, Books given to by Founder,  
 73  
 Tudway, T., his Degree in Music, 345  
 Tye, C., his Degree in Music, 347  
 Tyron, S., knighted, 324

## U.

Udal, N., Notice of, 339  
 Underhill, E., knighted, 324  
 University Library in 1424 and 1473,  
 239

## V.

Vane, H., knighted, 324  
 Vere, E. de, knighted, *ib.*  
 Vere, J. de, knighted, *ib.*

## W.

Waldensian MSS. recovered, and ac-  
 count of their contents, 203  
 Waldensian MSS, age of, 210  
 Walker, H., Notice of, 340  
 Wanton, T., knighted, 325  
 Ward, S., Notice of, 156  
 Warren, R., Letter of, 197  
 Watts, T., Archdeacon of Middlesex, 21  
 Wenman, Sir R., Viscount, 328  
 Wenman, Lady, 327  
 Wentworth, T., knighted, 325  
 Westhaugh, T., Fellow of Pembroke  
 Coll., 17  
 Wilbraham Bushes, 323  
 Williams, Archbp., Letters of, and to,  
 and materials for Memoirs of, 25  
 Willoughby, R., knighted, 325  
 Wingfield, R., knighted, 324  
 Woodcock, W., Fellow of Pembroke  
 Coll., 18  
 Wren, Matt., Notice of, 158  
 Wright, Tho., Fellow of Pembroke  
 Coll., 19  
 Wylde, E., knighted, 324

## Y.

Yardley, E., knighted, 325

## Z.

Zonaris, translator of, 327







## CONTENTS.

---

- XXVI. AN ACCOUNT OF VISITS OF KING JAMES I. TO NEWMARKET.  
By GEORGE B. MEAD, M.D. . . . . 295
- XXVII. ON AGNES LADY WENMAN, translator of Zonaras. By  
CHARLES HENRY COOPER, F.S.A. . . . . 327
- XXVIII. ON RICHARD DUNTHORNE, Astronomer, Engineer, and  
Antiquarian Artist. By CHARLES HENRY COOPER,  
F.S.A. . . . . 331
- XXIX. REMARKS ON A RECENTLY PUBLISHED SELECTION FROM THE  
WILLS OF EMINENT PERSONS. By CHARLES HENRY  
COOPER, F.S.A. . . . . 337
- XXX. REASONS FOR THE COMPLETION OF DR TUDWAY'S DEGREE  
IN MUSICK, A.D. 1705. By G. E. CORRIE, D.D. 345
- XXXI. ON SOME REMAINS OF THE HOSPITAL OF ST JOHN THE  
EVANGELIST AT CAMBRIDGE. By CHARLES C. BARINGTON,  
M.A. F.R.S. F.S.A. . . . . 351









